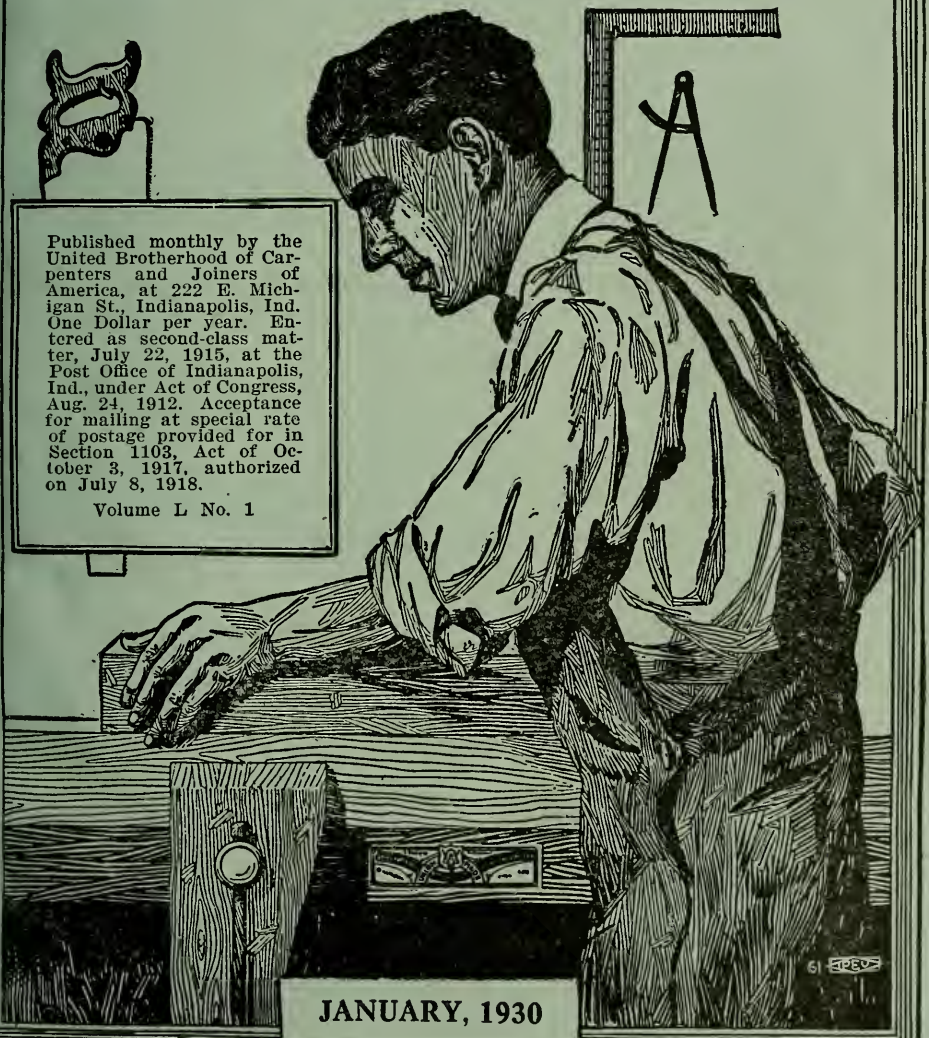
The Carpenter



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Volume L No. 1

JANUARY, 1930

This new wallboard will make money for you on every job



The New Improved Sheetrock gives resul that have never before been possible wit *any* wallboard. The new marking on th back of each panel identifies it.

It's the *time* it takes to do a job—th decides the profit you make. New featur make New Improved Sheetrock easier an quicker to apply. The smooth, even walls forms are a credit to your skill and mo than satisfy your customers.

The new ivory-colored Sheetrock surfac is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasion. is ready for all types of decoration. Pain spreads farther and decorating costs ar reduced.

The improved gypsum core, in combina tion with the tough covering, gives Ne Improved Sheetrock added strength an flexibility.

There's good money for you in New Im proved Sheetrock. Ask for complete infor mation on this remarkable new wallboard

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Sole Distributors for Canada:
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Toronto, Ontario

U.S.G.

SHEETROCK

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

THE *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



Start Your Own Business In Spare Time

Make $2 to $4 An Hour Extra Money

How would you like to have a fine-paying business of your own—a steady, year-'around income? Be your own boss and make more money filing saws on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Keep your own saws in perfect cutting condition and make extra money while starting. Harry Podolsky, a carpenter who does saw filing in his spare time, writes, *"During the first few weeks I averaged $15 a week while starting—now it sometimes runs as high as $35 a week."*

Free Plan Helps You Start Fine Paying Business

Our Free plan tells you many ways to get business. It is written from the experiences of hundreds of successful men. You can be successful too if you try. It's easy to get started in this fine-paying business. E. V. Harper writes, ***"The saw filing business is coming beyond all my expectations. I got my first Foley and in five months had so much business I had to buy another. All my customers are absolutely satisfied with the work and this is due to the perfect filing the Foley does."***

Make Big Profits

No stock to carry in the saw filing business. No special shop is necessary. You can get all the business you can handle. **NO CANVASSING.** Once a man has used a Foley-filed saw, he will not use any other. You will get steady, repeat customers.

Better Than Hand Filing

The Foley files all kinds of hand saws, band saws and cross-cut circular saws automatically, with such mechanical accuracy that they cut faster, cleaner, truer and stay sharp longer. It evens all the teeth to a uniform height, size and spacing, so that every tooth cuts. Quicker and better than the most expert hand filer.

These Men Have Successful Businesses



"Besides filing for the manual training school system which has about 100 saws, I have been filing for the Holts workmen on their new building which will take about 200 carloads of lumber. This together for filing for the factories, carpenters, etc., makes an unlimited field in the saw filing business."
M. S. Gray



"People are coming from all directions to have their saws filed on my Foley and they pay me more than anyone else in the city. I like the saw filing business very much."
L. C. Christensen

No Experience Necessary Easy to Operate

The Foley is a simple machine to operate and you can soon learn to turn out perfect work. Easy adjustments—no eye-strain. After the first saw is adjusted, just let it run. Michael Brinza says, *Learned to operate the Foley in a few hours."*

Take advantage of this wonderful opportunity to start your own fine paying business right now. Very little capital needed. Soon you may be making **big money.** Send the coupon NOW for **Free Plan.**

Mail Coupon for FREE PLAN

Foley Manufacturing Co.
485 Foley Bldg.,
11 Main St., N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me Free **Plan** and tell me how I can make **big money** in my own business with a Foley Filer.

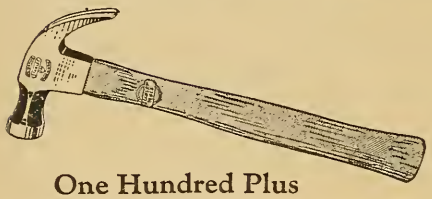
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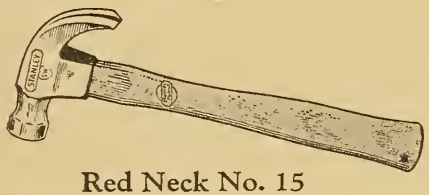
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NINE POINTS OF



One Hundred Plus

The Hammer with the Perfect Balance. New distinctive shape, beautifully finished. Bell face, semi-ripping claw, absolutely secure fastening of head to handle. Made in 16 oz. weight only.



Red Neck No. 15

Semi-ripping claw, Octagonal neck, Bell face, Round Poll. Made in three weights — 13, 16 and 20 oz.



No. 12

Bell face, curved claw, Polished. An old stand-by for craftsmen all over the world. In six weights —5, 7, 10, 13, 16 and 20 oz.

1. Steel

Made to our own formula and thoroughly tested.

2. Pattern

New and distinctive shape—gives perfect balance. The Claws are so beveled that they will grip and pull a nail by the shank.

3. Forged

Drop forged in positive dies. This method insures uniformity of shape.

4. Temper

Hardened and tempered individually (never in bulk), on face and claws by skilled workmen.

5. Handle

Sound, young, straight-grained, selected hickory, thoroughly seasoned. Shaped to fit the hand.

STANLEY

The Choice of



HAMMERS
LEADERSHIP

6. Secure Heads

The eye end of Handle is treated to exclude all moisture. This prevents swelling and shrinking, the usual cause of loose hammer heads.

7. Wedging

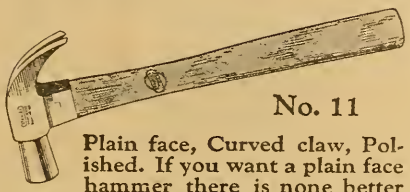
Two special wedges, reenforced by the exclusive feature of steps in the inside of the eye; the eye tapers from the center in both directions.

8. Finish

Beautifully finished throughout.

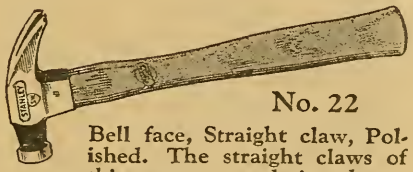
9. Marking

The weight and catalog number are plainly stamped on the head of the Hammer for convenience.



No. 11

Plain face, Curved claw, Polished. If you want a plain face hammer there is none better than this one. Made in six weights—5, 7, 13, 16, 20, 28 oz.



No. 22

Bell face, Straight claw, Polished. The straight claws of this pattern are designed particularly for ripping off old wood. Made in three weights —13, 16 and 20 oz.



Floor Layers Hammer
No. 37

An extra heavy hammer. Because of its weight, heavy boards can be quickly brought into place and nailed. Made in one weight only—32 oz

TOOLS

Most Carpenters



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Thousands of Men In The Building Trades Have Discovered An Altogether New Way To Double and Triple Their Incomes! Surprising, Yes,—But True! Almost Over Night They Have Stepped Into Interesting, Big Pay Jobs—Become Foremen And Superintendents—Or Are Making Big Money In Business For Themselves. The Same Wonderful Opportunity Is Now Offered You. Don't Send One Penny. Just Mail The Coupon For Full Set of Valuable Blue-Print Plans, Big Free Book, and Complete Details.

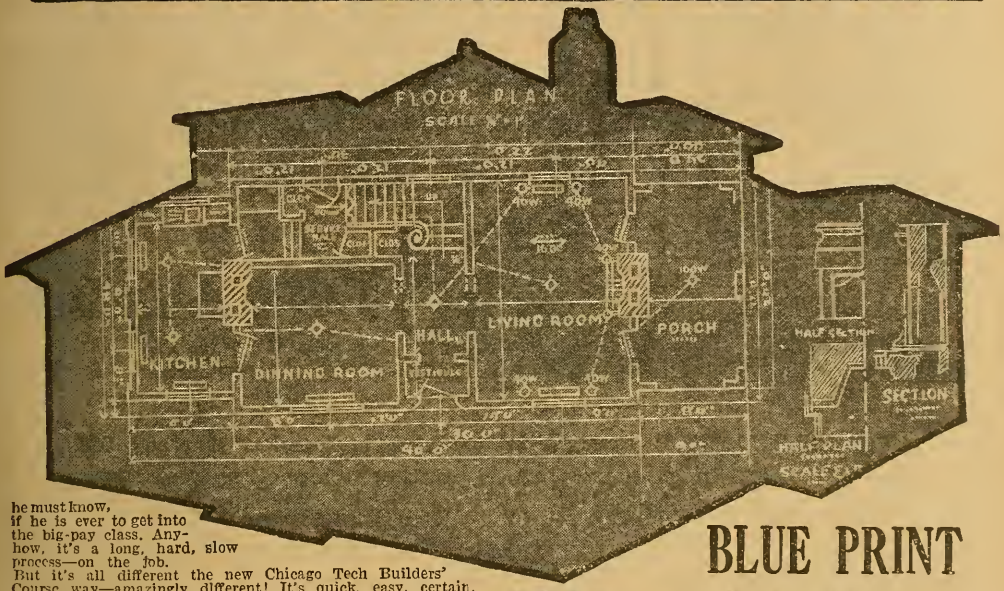
YOU men who work with tools in the building trades make good money. But you don't get one penny more than you're entitled to. Every boss on the job—every foreman, every superintendent—is making plenty more than just your wage scale—you can figure pretty well for yourself what a lot of real money the contractor and the builder clean up. Why do these men get more money for their work than you do?

Why do they clean up $6,000 to $15,000 a year or more? It's simply because they're trained in the "headwork" side of Building and Contracting work. They can read Blue Print Plans. They know how to lay out and run jobs.

Get This Big-Money Training

Many men think the only way they can get practical "headwork" training is on the job. Perhaps that was true once. But thousands of Chicago Tech graduates have proved that the idea is all wrong now. You know yourself that a man can spend 5 or 10 years working with his tools and never get a real chance to learn the things

Read Blue Prints



he must know, if he is ever to get into the big-pay class. Anyhow, it's a long, hard, slow process—on the job.

But it's all different the new Chicago Tech Builders' Course way—amazingly different! It's quick, easy, certain. Right at home, you get real Blue-Prints used on actual jobs to examine and keep for reference. In language you can understand, as plain as A-B-C, everything is told you and worked out for you in concise, practical home lessons—no text books to study—you are taken by experts right through every step of Plan Reading, Estimating, and Superintendence so simply and easily it is just like play. You don't need even a grade school educaton to understand every word and absorb every fact.

READ

"Since starting the Builder's Course I have been raised to Superintendent and my pay raised 100 per cent."
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"I owe a lot of credit to your course. Am now listed as a Brick Contractor and made about $3,800 clear money this summer."
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Consider what this quick, practical Chicago Tech training has done for others. Woodside, in less than three months, rises from journeyman carpenter to foreman, then makes big money in contracting business for himself. In a few months McAvoy goes from bricklayer on the wall to foreman in charge at a big increase in pay. Marchand says, 'Ten days after completing course my pay was raised 100 per cent.' Hundreds—yes, thousands of others say the same. Chicago Tech has helped them to bigger jobs or a business of their own. It is ready right now to help you.

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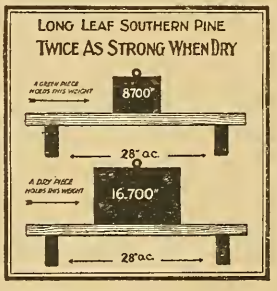
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Only DRY *Lumber will Do!*

WHENEVER strength is needed in construction, make sure you use dry lumber . . . lumber bearing the official SPA grade-mark of the Southern Pine Association.

The strength of Southern Pine, as proven by governmental tests, (Department of Agriculture Bulletin 536), is doubled when it is dry. Drying also eliminates the danger of shrinkage, warping or checking. It renders the lumber less subject to decay, enables it to resist the damaging attacks of insects, and makes it ready for painting or any other treatment.



For these reasons moisture content limitations were incorporated in the grading rules of the Southern Pine Association.* Now, when you see the mark of SPA on a stick of lumber you know it is dry—double-strength lumber, reduced to the moisture content proper for the use for which it is intended.

Demand the official mark of SPA. It is the sign of lumber safety. Protecting you and those whom you serve.

Southern Pine Association

NEW ORLEANS



**Send for the Southern Pine Association Moisture Content booklet, . . . "And now, dry lumber."*

COLD WEATHER - INSIDE WORK - - - $25 TO $75 A DAY - -

THE trouble with most carpentering is—too many days off—especially in winter and bad weather. You can cure all that by going into the one branch of this trade that gives you work every day—and pays $25 to $75 per day to boot—that's Flor-Kraft. It's the new and easy method of finishing floors with the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Plenty of Profitable Work

You'd be surprised at the thousands of old floors that need to be re-finished in houses, apartments, hotels, schools, stores, offices, public halls and every sort of building right in your own community. Every new building needs this work too. The pay is 3c to 5c per sq. ft. on new; 7c to 15c on old floors. The Clarke is guaranteed to surface 900 to 2,200 sq. ft. of new, or 300 to 1,000 sq. ft. of old varnished floors in 8 hours. That's why you can make $25 to $75 a day so easily in Flor-Kraft.



The Light, Fast-Cutting Clarke

The Clarke weighs only 31 lbs. Can be carried by hand to any job. But it'll get you an auto so quickly you'll soon be riding to work in your own car—as the boss of your own business. The Clarke operates from any light socket; and is handled almost as easily as a vacuum cleaner. It is powerful, fast-cutting and produces a superior finish in the shortest time.

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For less than the cost of a good radio, you get your complete equipment. You get your money back quickly, it pays for itself in such a short time. You make this big money right from the start. You are already partly experienced. A few hours practice makes you a veteran. In Flor-Kraft you are the boss of your own business and you pocket all the profits. Hundreds of Carpenter readers are making this big money. Get going yourself—start on the road to independence. Write for the guaranteed facts today! No obligation. Use the coupon now.

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Originators and, for over 12 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

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Carpenters like this handy tool

Starrett No. 439 Combination Tool. One side of stock shows degrees, the other side shows pitch-to-foot, half-inch pitch. Rule graduated in 8ths, 16ths, 32nds, 64ths. Four level vials, for leveling on top or under work.

The Starrett No. 439 is seven fine tools in one. It is a rule, square, protractor, bevel, pitch-to-foot indicator, plumb and level. It's so useful that you want to have it by you all day long. It's simple, easy to use. It saves time, labor and bothersome calculating.

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There are jobs for Draftsmen in all of these industries and in hundreds of others.

Aviation is expanding to enormous proportions.

Electricity is getting bigger every day.

Motor Bus building is becoming a leading world industry.

Building of stores, homes, factories and office buildings is going on all the time.

No structure can be erected without plans drawn by a draftsman. No machinery can be built without plans drawn by a draftsman.

I train you at home, in Drafting. Keep the job you have now while learning drafting.

I will train you in drafting right where you are in your spare time. I have trained men who are making from $3,500.00 to $9,000.00 a year. There is a big future for draftsmen because you plan and supervise the work of others, or you go into business for yourself. Get started now toward a better position, paying a good, straight salary, the year around. Comfortable surroundings. Inside work.

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I tell you how to start earning extra money a few weeks after beginning my training.

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After training you I help you to get a job without charging you a cent for this service. Employers of Draftsmen come to me for men because they know that Dobe Trained Men make good as they have learned drafting by actually doing the work themselves, in a practical way. Employers know they are not taking chances on men trained by me.

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I train you at home under a positive Money-Back Agreement. If my training does not satisfy you after you have finished, you get every penny back.

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Previous experience is not necessary. You do not need to be a college man or high school graduate.

Help As Long As You Need It

As my student you can write to me any time you want to and as often as you like and I will give you help on any subject pertaining to draftsmanship. I will advise you about jobs, extra work, fees and how to make extra money.

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Mail this coupon, at once. Get "My Pay Raising Plan" and "Successful Draftsmanship". Both of them point the way to Success. You owe it to yourself to find out what a big opportunity there is in practically all industries, for Draftsmen. These two books are Free. They come to you post paid. Mail the Coupon for them TODAY.

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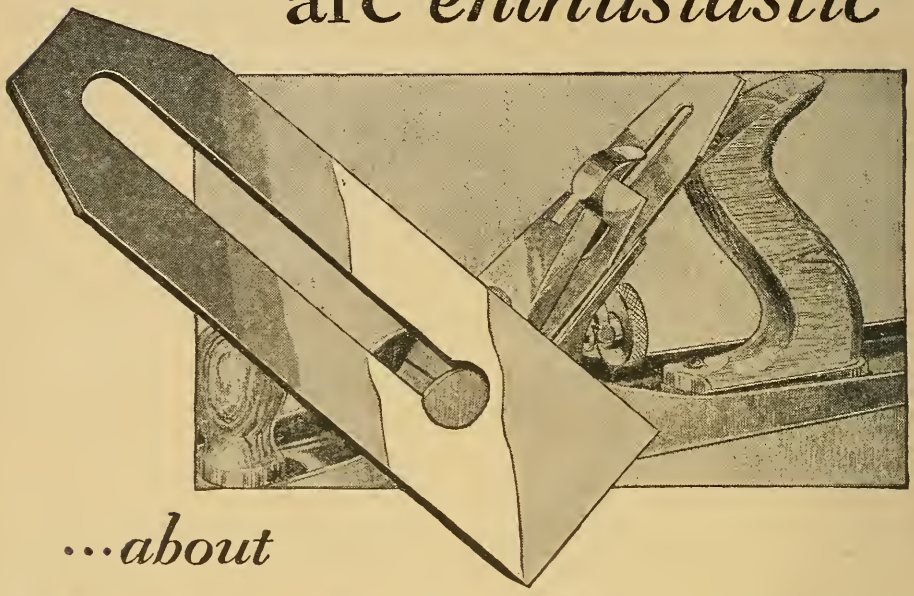
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Carpenters are *enthusiastic*



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Millers Falls Plane Irons

WHEN carpenters and woodworkers show enthusiasm for a tool, it's bound to be good. They claim that with Millers Falls Plane Irons they have no difficulty in smoothing hard, knotty and bad grained wood. *Without exception* every letter received from carpenters is enthusiastic.

The reasons for the excellence of Millers Falls Plane Irons are obvious. One piece of tool steel only is used, thus assuring uniformity in temper. This tool steel is the best that can be bought. It is heat treated in the latest type of pyrometer-controlled furnaces. Every Millers Falls Plane Iron is tested on a Rockwell hardness testing machine. Thus every cutter shipped is as nearly perfect as science can make it—hard enough to take *and hold* an edge and yet soft enough not to chip. And Millers Falls Irons can be used for replacements on other makes of planes.



Don't forget that Millers Falls makes a complete line of planes—sizes in bench planes from 7 to 24 inches and 21 models of block planes. See your dealer.

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NEW YORK: 28 Warren Street

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868

MILLERS FALLS, *Massachusetts*
CHICAGO: 9 So. Clinton Street

Cable Address: MILLERFALL, NEW YORK



Cross section of "Glide" Track with dimensions. Shows simple construction. Note wide, free runway for hangers.





"Glide" Assures Trouble-Free Operation the Year 'Round

"Glide", the original watershed track, was designed to give long, satisfactory service. Every possible detail of this track and its hangers has been perfected to the highest point of efficiency.

The following convenience and long wear features have made "Glide" an outstanding hanger and track value:

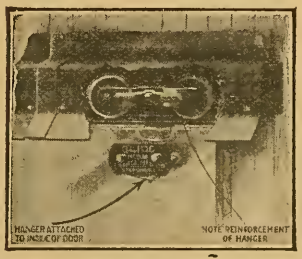
1. "Glide" Track is complete in one piece. No brackets, or bracing required. Easy to install.
2. "Glide" will carry doors of any thickness without blocking away from the building—the hangers bolt to the inside of the door.
3. "Glide" Track is formed from special analysis wrought steel famous for its weather resisting qualities.
4. The wheel tread of "Glide" Track is shaped to minimize friction.
5. "Glide" Hangers have steel roller bearings and axles for easy operation.
6. "Glide" Hangers and Track cost no more than ordinary equipment.

No Hardware *is Genuine* FRANTZ QUALITY *without the* Red Label

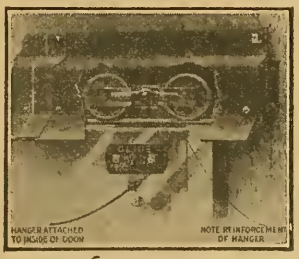
FrantZ Dealers will gladly demonstrate "Glide" and other FrantZ Hangers and Tracks to you. The chart "How to Select the Correct Hanger and Track for any Door" will help you specify the best and most economical equipment for doors. It is sent FREE—use the coupon below!

FRANTZ MFG. CO.,
Sterling, Illinois

This patented telescoping joint makes two or more lengths of "Glide" Track operate like one continuous piece. No joint brackets or splices are required.



"Glide" Hanger No. 2 provides easy adjustment for raising the door in case the floor is raised by frost or the building sags. Has steel roller bearings and axles.



"Gllide" Hanger No. 1 is easily installed. The hinged drop strap allows door to swing out at the bottom when bumped. Has steel roller bearings and axles.

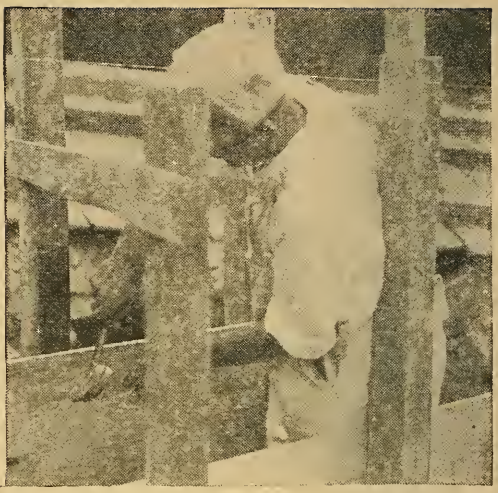
THE "HANGER and TRACK CHART" IS SENT FREE—MAIL THE COUPON

FRANTZ
TRADE MARK
Guaranteed Builders Hardware

Frantz Mfg. Co.,
Dept. C-1, Sterling, Ill.
Kindly send me the "Hanger and Track Chart" that will help me to select the proper equipment for any door. Also send me the name of the nearest FrantZ Dealer.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
My Hdwe. Dealer is _____

Use a MAYDOLE for ruff, tuff work





Built for the man who gives a hammer the hardest kind of use, Maydoles outlast two or more ordinary hammers on rough, heavy work.

Press-forged tool steel heads, each end carefully tempered and hardened; clear, second growth, air dried hickory handles put into the heads "for good"—balance, strength and a stubborn resistance to wear are built in.

Your dealer carries a complete stock, ask him to show you the style and weight you prefer. Write us for free copy of Pocket Handbook 23-A, containing valuable tables and useful information.

The David Maydole Hammer Co.
Norwich = = N. Y.

Maydole Hammers

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

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The DAWN *of a* NEW DAY *in* INSULATION

Today, throughout America, a new name is heard . . . a new symbol is introduced . . . a new insulating board appears.

Weatherwood!* . . . *the only insulating board fabricated from hardwood.* The Weathercock! . . . *symbol of insulation efficiency.*

Weatherwood! . . . *full half-inch* insulating board that measures up to the highest standards of construction and the insulating performance claimed for it (size 4′ x 8′, 9′, 10′ and 12′) . . . and Weatherwood Lath! . . . perfected insulating plaster base, with the exclusive tongue and groove joint. (Size 18″ x 48″.)

Weatherwood! . . . new in heat-stopping value . . . new in structural strength . . . new in sound deadening efficiency . . . new in *all* the advantages of strong, enduring *hardwood* fibers fabricated into insulating boards and lath of standard sizes.

Ask your lumber dealer about Weatherwood and send for sample and new Handbook for Carpenters.

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111 West Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

(Weatherwood dealers will supply attractive all-metal Weather Vanes to homes insulated with Weatherwood.)



*Weatherwood is manufactured and marketed exclusively by the Chicago Mill and Lumber Corporation. This company, with its vast research and strong financial resources, has been engaged in the production and distribution of lumber products, wood packages and commercial veneers since 1881—almost 50 years. Its resources include tremendous acreage of hardwood in the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and North Carolina, sufficient to insure a perpetual supply of raw material for Weatherwood, strategically located for economical and quick distribution. Together with its associated companies, it enjoys an annual business in excess of thirty million dollars. Over fifty-seven thousand freight cars were utilized last year to fill the transportation requirements of this business.

Weatherwood

INSULATES AGAINST UNFRIENDLY WEATHER



Sport work clothing

TAILORED BY SWEET-ORR

THERE'S a treat in store for you. It's the new Sweet-Orr Sport Work Clothing.

All the old comfort, all the old durability, all the old honest value plus style supreme. Why be sloppy on the job when you can get these wonderful Sweet-Orr garments at no extra cost?

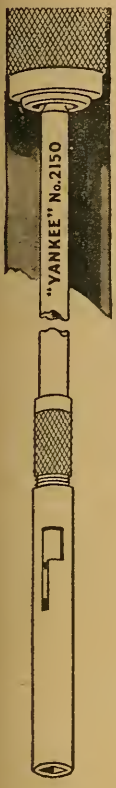
You would expect to find such clothes only in an expensive sport shop. But your Sweet-Orr dealer has them at the price of ordinary work clothing.

Why not ask to see them today?

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15 Union Square, New York
PANTS - OVERALLS - SHIRTS
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"YANKEE" *toolmakers served their apprenticeship long before the art of cheapening was known*



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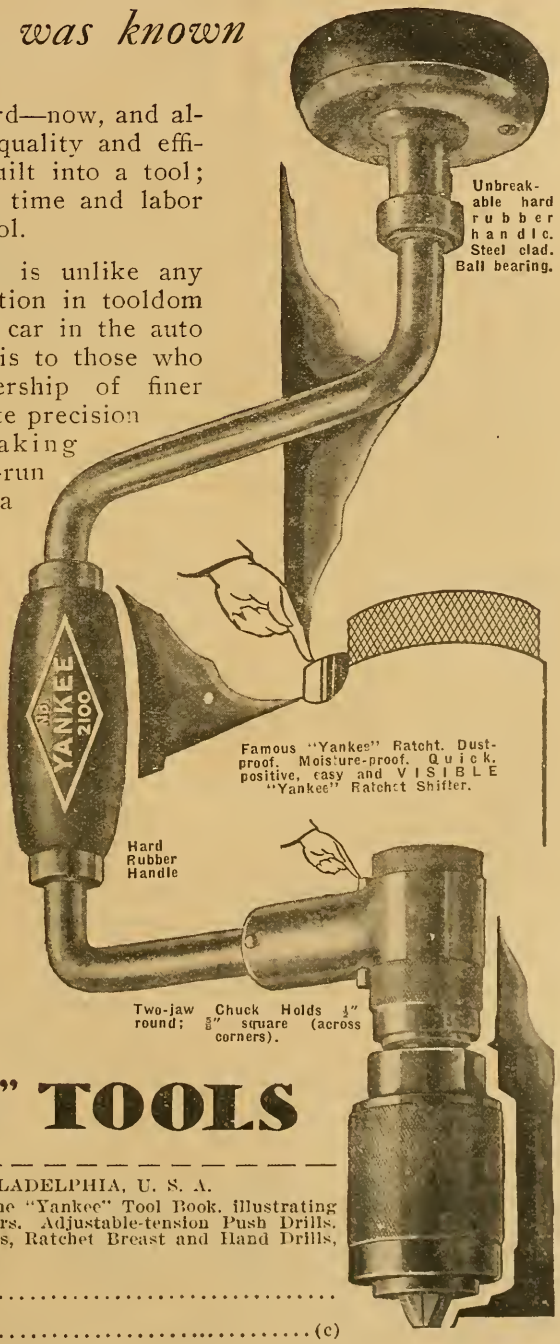
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I like to own fine tools. Send me "Yankee" Tool Book, illustrating Quick-return Spiral Screw-drivers. Adjustable-tension Push Drills. Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, Ratchet Breast and Hand Drills, Removable-base Vises, Etc.

Name .....

Address .....(c)

You can *cut easier* with the new and *lighter* Disston Saws

GO to the hardware store and see the *new* Disston Hand Saws. How *light* they are!

Less weight to push. Less work for you. Easier cutting. Faster cutting. Truer running.

Blades thinner, yet stiff, the goal of saw makers for centuries, first achieved by Disston.

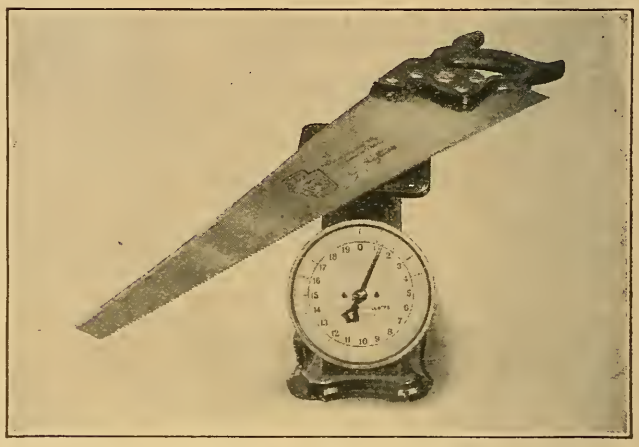
Made possible only by Disston Steel.

And you know this: *The thinner a blade is, if it is stiff, the better it cuts and the easier it is to use.*

Never until now could you get blades so thin, so stiff, so light.

All your favorite patterns, every one greatly improved. Eight regular pattern (standard width) saws and seven lightweight (ship) pattern saws, each finer in every way than ever a hand saw was made before.

Realize *how much* finer. Take one in your hand.



The new Disston D-8 Lightweight Saw weighs 1 lb. 7 oz. in 26-in. length. The new Disston Regular Pattern (standard width) D-8 Saw, also made lighter, now weighs 1 lb. 10½ oz.

Get the "feel" of the lighter blade . . . Note the thinness at the back. See the taper of the blade, achieved by Disston True-Taper Grinding, which removes all unnecessary weight without making the saw limber.

Six Advantages

1—**Lighter Blades** *—for easier cutting*

2—**Narrower Blades** *—save strength*

3—**True-Taper Grind** *—for faster cutting*

4—**Thin, yet Stiff** *—for true running*

5—**New Handles** *—give better balance*

6—**Disston Steel** *—stays sharp longer*

The new Disston Hand Saws will run with less set . . . cut faster . . . cut easier . . . stay sharp longer, than any other hand saws ever made. They have better clearance, better balance, better steel, better temper, and will give you better service.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.
Candian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The Editor's Wish

If you have a tale to tell,
Boil it down!
Write it out and write it well,
Being careful how you spell;
Send the kernel, keep the shell;
Boil it down! Boil it down!

When there's not a word to spare
Boil it down!
Heave a sigh and lift a prayer,
Stamp your foot and tear your hair
Then begin again with care—
Boil it down! Boil it down!

Then, when all the job is done,
Boil it down!
If you want to share our fun,
Know just how a paper's run,
Day by Day, from sun to sun,
Boil it down! Boil it down!

When, all done, you send it in,
We'll boil it down.
Where you end, there we begin;
This is our besetting sin;
With a scowl or with a grin,
We'll boil it down; boil it down.

—Exchange.

REPLY TO THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD EDITORIAL

(By Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor)

IN the first paragraph of the editorial entitled, "Where is the A. F. of L.?" the Editor states:

"To anyone interested in the rights and welfare of the workers, the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Toronto this week, is a somewhat pathetic organization."

No one interested in the rights and welfare of the workers would allege that a great international organization, such as the American Federation of Labor, composed of three million members who, with their families and friends, number approximately fifteen million people is a "somewhat pathetic organization." There is no single dues-paying organization on the American Continent which equals it.

A comparison of the membership of this great organization in 1920 with its present membership is unjust unless the comparison is carefully analyzed. It is not fair to compare its membership during an abnormal period in the World's history with that maintained during a period when a most determined onslaught is being made upon it by powerful corporations, immense wealth and hostile groups. The membership of the American Federation of Labor and of all groups of Organized Labor will always fluctuate between peak points and normal levels. Such phenomena are traceable to the operation of economic laws during alternating periods of business depression and stimulated prosperity.

The charge that the American Federation of Labor had little to do with the labor awakening in the South and that for thirty years the American Federation of Labor has ignored that field except for "easy resolutions and a handful of organizers" is baseless and utterly false. Fortunately the American Federation of Labor is in possession of the facts and the historic records of its activities in the Southland. For more than thirty years organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been giving most freely of men and money in carrying on organizing campaigns and in financing strikes in southern communities. This service was rendered in an honest effort to help working men and women of the South to raise their standards of life and living. As a result of these efforts many thousands of workers have been organized in the South. State Federations of Labor, representing the organized workers, have been established in every state. City Central Bodies have been organized and are functioning in every city of any consequence.

These State and Central Bodies secured the enactment of social justice legislation in practically every state of the South. The records in the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor show that thousands of workers have been issued commissions to serve as volunteer organizers in the south. More than $14,000,000.00 have been spent by American Federation of Labor organizations in carrying on organizing campaigns and in financing strikes in the south, during the past twenty years. All of this money was contributed by the membership of Organized Labor.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor, while attempting to organize southern workers, have been murdered, others have been kidnapped, tortured and maltreated. Some have been sent to jail for varying periods of time and many have suffered indignities and injustice imposed upon them through the blacklist and discrimination.

The textile industry in the South is a new industry. It gained impetus since the close of the war.

The facts are that the present so-called "awakening" in the South is but the culmination of years of effort on the part of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to arouse the southern workers to a full realization of their political, civic and economic rights. It was the systematic, patient, never-ceasing campaign of the American Federation of Labor which produced this result. Communists were never heard of in the South until recently when they attempted to capitalize on the aroused situation created by the workers at Gastonia as a result of the strike at Elizabethton, Tennessee, financed and administered by the United Textile Workers' Organization. The Communists have no organization in the South. You place yourself in a most

ridiculous position when you say the organization of southern workers has been left to the Communists.

The American Federation of Labor is dealing with the problem of technological unemployment, discrimination by corporations against forty year old workers and it is using its great moral and political influence in behalf of the enactment of old age pensions. The facts are that State Federations of Labor in many states are directly responsible for the enactment of old age pension legislation during the past ten years. There is no other force or organization which is dealing so vigorousy and effectively with these problems as is the American Federation of Labor.

It is unreasonable to blame the American Federation of Labor, however, for technological unemployment, or for the social and economic problems which have grown out of it. The failure of working people to become organized in steel, automobile, rubber, oil, coal and textiles, as referred to in the editorial, cannot be charged to the American Federation of Labor. Failure must be placed upon the workers themselves employed in these industries and upon the powerful opposition of the employers who are hostile to labor organizations and who resort to force and intimidation to prevent their employes from joining trade-unions. The door of Trade-Union membership is wide open to all workers. We appeal to them to come in. Failure to come rests with these workers not with the American Federation of Labor.

Regarding anti-injunction legislation —the editor who penned this editorial ought to know that the American Federation of Labor has been the real victim of injunction abuse and has suffered in the curtailment of freedom, liberty and the legitimate use of its funds through the use of the writ of injunction. Never in the history of our nation was organized wealth more strongly entrenched than at the present time. Its influence has been extended in an effort to crush and destroy Organized Labor. It is using its influence to limit the exercise of the political and economic rights of the workers. Through the organization and financing and control of company unions it is opposing the establishment of bona fide, democratic, independent Trade Unions. It is arrogant and brutal, both in the formation and execution of its policy to hinder, hamper and destroy Trade Unions. The writ of injunction is one of the most powerful instrumentalities used by organized wealth to injure and destroy Organized Labor.

The exercise of our right to organize has been taken from us in many instances. Through the use of the writ of injunction we have been prevented from using our economic strength for mutual protection and economic advancement. We have been prevented from using our funds to feed and care for strikers and their families. We have been prohibited from printing and publishing and from circulating information regarding strikes—all through the use of the writ of injunction. It is these powerful interests, special privileged interests, organized wealth and political power against which the American Federation of Labor is contending.

Nothwithstanding this huge array of opposition the American Federation of Labor has consistently fought and is fighting for remedial injunction legislation. In 1914 we drafted and secured the passage of the Clayton Amendment to the Sherman Act. The leaders and membership of Organized Labor were told by great constitutional lawyers and by eminent members of Congress that the Clayton Act would afford the legislative relief sought. Even though the Clayton Act was rendered practically valueless through judicial interpretation the American Federation of Labor cannot be blamed for failure to do everything possible to cure the injunction evil.

It might be well, in passing, to state that during the past 15 years thousands of working men and women have been sent to jail or have been compelled to pay fines because they were charged with violating injunctions in labor controversies. Only recently I submitted to the National Crime Commission a detailed list of hundreds of cases wherein men and women, members of the American Federation of Labor, had been penalized, some fined heavily and some sent to prison, because of their alleged violation of injunction orders. No other group in America has fought against or is fighting at such tremendous sacrifice the injunction evil as the membership of the American Federation of Labor.

We have presented injunction relief legislation in a number of states and have secured the enactment of statutes providing for regulation and limitation of the use of injunctions in labor disputes. We are pressing a federal statute for adoption by the Congress of the United States. We will continue our efforts until we succeed but it must be remembered, by our critics, that the enactment of legislation depends upon the attitude of legislative bodies.

The statement, "While the hungry southern mill hands are facing alone the organized employers and hostile authorities, beaten by mobs and shot down by sheriffs, the sleek A. F. of L. officials sit twiddling their thumbs at mahogany desks in Washington or are making patrioteering speeches to the National Security League or at West Point" is contemptible and a most unworthy expression of the editor of a great chain of newspapers. If this expression represented a deliberate attempt to destroy the confidence of the masses of the people and the membership of Organized Labor in their official representatives it could be readily understood. Instead of it being classified as a criticism of Organized Labor it could properly be termed a personal attack upon the officers of the American Federation of Labor. I venture to say that the editor who wrote this paragraph is unacquainted with the President of the American Federation of Labor or with other officers whom he may have had in mind. He is unacquainted with the administrative work of the American Federation of Labor.

The charge contained in this paragraph is an exact repetition of charges made by Communist papers and by some of the most bitter foes of the American Federation of Labor. It would be impossible to distinguish between the language used in this paragraph, by an editor who claims he is indulging only in friendly criticsm, and similar statements contained in the publications of those who admit their uncompromising opposition to the American Federation of Labor.

Because there is contained in this paragraph condemnation of the President of the American Federation of Labor, owing to the fact that he accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the United States Military Academy at West Point, I am taking the liberty of quoting from the address which was delivered at West Point:

"Labor has always been apprehensive when industrial disputes which result in strikes in some communities occur lest the employers of Labor might influence State or Federal Governmental authorities to use the military forces of our country in an effort to defeat striking working men and women who are fighting for a higher standard of living and for the enjoyment of better social and living conditions. We, therefore, ask that the Government refrain from using the military power of our Government in support of unreasonable employers who seek, by force, to defeat the just and legitimate aspirations of working men and women. We do not believe that it was ever intended that troops of either the State or Federal Government should be mobilized and used for the purpose of serving as protection for strike-breakers, some of them professional, in industrial controversies."

I would have failed in my official duty to Labor if I had not accepted this opportunity to visit this outstanding governmental institution and deliver an address to the students who, I feel sure, were eager to understand our great organization.

The charge that the American Federation of Labor is "failing miserably in its stewardship" is not in accord with fact. To the contrary, the American Federation of Labor has achieved many objectives. These achievements are reflected in the higher standards of living, the increasing leisure enjoyed by workers and in the improved conditions of employment which they enjoy. The enactment of Workmen's Compensation legislation, the protection of children, the abolition of sweat-shops, the improvement in sanitary conditions in work-shops, mills and factories, the enactment of Convict Labor legislation was all sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

The best answer which can be made to this unfounded charge is found in the records and achievements of the American Federation of Labor and in the establishment and maintenance of an organization composed of more than three million militant Trade-Unionists with twelve million more relatives and friends associated with them.

CARPENTERS MUST PROTECT FLOOR INDUSTRY

PUBLIC opinion is responsible for great wars or for permanent peace. The carpenter must create public interest about his industry, especially in competition with steel. Take wood roof trusses for instance; many people have a false impression that anything built of steel is fireproof—anything built of wood is a big fire risk. The carpenter must educate the public to the fact that a wood bowstring truss is considered by the fire underwriters' laboratories as being preferable to a steel truss. In case of a fire where trusses are in use, such as a public garage, hangars, factories, etc., the wood truss is very slow in burning on account of the large timbers used in the lower chord and there is a chance to put water on the fire and save not only the truss, but the roof and walls, and take out the automobiles, airplanes, or whatever happens to be in the building. In many cases, the contents in the building are ten times more valuable than the building itself.

Now take the case of a steel truss under fire. It is a well known fact that steel fails at 1100 degrees Fahrenheit and when water is applied, the steel immediately buckles causing the walls and trusses to collapse and making it almost impossible to take out the contents of the building, such as automobiles, airplanes, etc., which are naturally very valuable, and in this way, the wood truss is far superior to the steel truss.

Of course, it is taken for granted that the trusses are built by a reliable truss concern who specializes in this work and who selects a good dense stock of lumber and the bowstring truss is not to be confused with the old style lattice truss, of which there are many home-made affairs and which take a higher rate of insurance than the modern wood bowstring truss or the steel truss. In fact, the insurance on the modern wood bowstring truss and the steel truss is the same. In some localities, it might possibly be lower than the steel truss.

Apart from the fire hazards of the different types of trusses there is always this feature with the wood truss—there is a wood roof, whereas with steel, there is a tendency to use a steel roof or a concrete roof, or any kind of roof except wood, so that the carpenter loses out on quite a lot of work, unless he preaches the gospel of a wood bowstring truss.

If the carpenter when he has a day off, would give a little thought to combating the use of substitutes, he would soon find that he would re-create a market for his own products so that he would not have so many days off.

On another page of this magazine, there is an advertisement by the American Roof Truss Company, Room 1752, Builder's Building, Chicago, which is of great interest to the brothers.

VITAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS IN THE BUSINESS OF BUILDING

(By H. R. Bigelow, Director, Chicago Technical College.)

These vocational talks are intended to assist building tradesmen —young and old—to improve upon the opportunities in their trade —to make better use of their practical experience through the seeking of further knowledge of the technical and business phases of the industry.

Financing for Your Employer or Yourself

A knowledge of the principles and practices involved in financing are essential to the Superintendent or the tradesman in business for himself. It is my purpose to give you, in the space available, some understanding of the sources of funds, how secured, and how to use the resources of others in building operations.

The basic factors of any financing in building operations, whether the operation is the simple one of erecting a porch on a residence, putting up a garage, or constructing a building for commercial use is two-fold—personal credit, and tangible security.

Credit

Personal credit is a vital factor to the builder. Such credit is extended by banks only because of the confidence the bank has in the individual builder. Character is the groundwork upon which the credit structure is erected. A bank which stands financially back of a builder must know the individual so thoroughly that it can determine the maximum limit of credit it can allow and know that such credit will be used in accordance with the legitimate needs of the business and for the specific purpose for which it is borrowed.

Establishing Credit

I have reference here to the establishing of bank credit solely as a means of financing the business. But bear in mind that the establishment of a line of credit at the bank increases your ability to utilize any other legitimate source of financial assistance as needed.

You may think it a simple matter to keep in close touch with your bank, and to keep it advised of the essential facts of your business. But carelessness creeps in, unbusinesslike things are done, details of business are neglected. Perhaps each may appear insignificant in the eyes of the builder, but they loom large in the eyes of the bank. Perhaps one of the points upon which a banker and a client splits is the matter of proper business records.

Business Records

Business records are often handled carelessly which leads to misinformation—and to carelessness in business practice. If a man is careless about keeping an accurate record of due dates on notes he is also apt to be careless in reading over the liability clauses of a building contract and thus some day become involved in litigation for damages which would jeopardize the moneys entrusted to him by his bank.

So you see the builder who desires to establish himself in the favor of his bank should follow certain well defined standards of practice in maintaining his business records and understanding everything to which he puts his signature. Among these should be mentioned the following:

Take your banker into your full confidence regarding important transactions or developments affecting your business.

Do not make any statement, financial or otherwise, to your bank without knowing positively that it is accurate in every detail.

Always keep an accurate record of the amount, terms and maturity of every obligation incurred and of every account carried.

Be sure to arrange for definite terms of settlement for all work or contracts undertaken, and hold creditors to settlement according to those terms.

You should avoid transactions involving a question of title to real estate until you have secured advice from counsel whose opinion is acceptable to your banker.

Do not undertake work under verbal agreements if possible. Where verbal agreements occur, confirm them by letter or a formal contract and thus do away with misunderstanding.

Never sign contracts or agreements unless you understand thoroughly what you are obligating yourself to do.

When making or receiving payments let them cover a specific item; avoid payments "on account."

In case of where changes in construction are ordered and involve added costs, secure the OK of the one in authority.

Be sure to retain duplicate copies of all contracts and orders for materials and supplies purchased.

There is not one of the points brought out above that is not vitally related to the credit standing you may have with your bank. It is necessary, therefore, that exact records covering these financial phases of your business be kept. An intricate bookkeeping system is not necessary. But it is necessary that a complete, written record of accounts, bills receivable and payable, contracts and other obligations should be maintained. These are facts which indicate the prospective earning power of the business and its solvency—the foundation of loans made.

Operations

Helping the client with his financing problem is but one of the problems you face. You must also understand the best ways in which to handle your own necessary financing. From the standpoint of the builder engaged in contract operations for others, there must be available for his use, certain definite funds to start and carry through his building operations—for preliminary work, materials, labor, etc.

It is seldom that an individual builder can furnish the necessary funds to carry through a project from his personal savings. Money other than his own must be obtained. Where the property owner has ample funds to carry through the entire financing, a special arrangement can be entered into with him. However, there are countless instances where the client cannot directly finance the work. The builder is then confronted with the problem of determining what sources to call upon for the needed financial assistance.

Helping Clients

It is inadvisable for the average builder to render financial help, in the way of actual funds, to clients. Too frequently where a builder does permit himself to become obligated in connection with a building operation for a client, he ends up by becoming involved beyond the possibility of a profitable escape. However, the far-seeing, aggressive builder keeps informed on sources of financial aid available to clients and is thus able to offer practical advice in such matters.

To be able to offer such financial advice or offer suggestions as to sources for funds, is of the greatest importance to the builder. To the extent that he can bring a prospective client and needed funds together, the builder is able to realize his ambitions, increase his field of operations, and build up the community. This ability to offer financing counsel is one of the biggest problems the builder has to face, for in building it is seldom possible for a client to pay the building cost in full—often it is not advisable. The agencies which may be called upon for the financing of construction are numerous and varied.

The judgment of any man should convince him that vacant land as security for a loan involves a risk that is not incident to similar land improved with suitable buildings. Such improvements naturally increase the utility or real value of the property.

In financing loans on properties, bankers and others are influenced by the character of the building erected upon the property. An expensive home erected in a cheap neighborhood would not be salable for anywhere near its cost. A retail store erected too far from the natural channels of trade would probably be vacant almost continuously. A hotel built in a neighborhood that is inaccessible by car lines would attract little patronage. In all these instances the inconsistent geographical location will materially add to the difficulty of financing.

When buildings are erected for special purposes is another class of structure that is difficult to finance for self evident reasons. Should the business for which the building was erected meet with adverse conditions and fail, any loan organization holding mortgages on the property would face the necessity of foreclosing. Little satisfaction would be gained here, for in all probability the building would have to be placed on the market at a price far below its use value. Or, expensive alterations must be made to adapt the building to general commercial purposes. Bankers and other loan organizations are too far-sighted to overlook such possibilities.

Therefore the ability to finance a building would vary according to the location of the property, the relation of the projected building to the requirements of the site, and the specific nature of the building itself. And the financing plan must take these factors into consideration.

Payments on Contracts

There is also your contract arrangement with your client as another source of funds to carry on your work for it usually provides an arrangement whereby a certain percentage of the value of the work is paid for at stated intervals as completed to that date. Insist on prompt payment and literal carrying out of this agreement.

If there is a disposition on the part of the client to delay such payments—to enforce special concessions, etc., for which you are not legally or morally bound—the safe policy is to definitely demand what is due you. In case it is not forthcoming take legal counsel and act as you are advised.

If you understand the various channels from which funds may be secured and the conditions on which those funds are loaned, you will have little difficulty in arranging financing for projects and keeping busy through the contracts thus secured, while others less fortunately informed are wondering where you are getting this business and how.

ADDRESS OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES RAMSAY MacDONALD

(Prime Minister of Great Britain)

AT the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Toronto, Canada, last October, the Right Honorable James Ramsay Mac Donald said:

"I have been introduced to you in the name of the office which I hold—Prime Minister of Great Britain. That is perfectly true, but at the same time I want you to feel that whether Prime Minister or not I am still the old workman as I was born. The workman is distinguished neither by the clothes he wears nor by the softness nor the hardness of his hands. The workman is distinguished by his mentality and his point of view upon life.

"In Great Britain I am a party man. But here today, my friends, I do not represent a party, I do not represent one point of view, I represent the whole nation. I have come upon a mission across the Atlantic, not as a party leader but as he who, at the moment, as not only the head of the party in the House of Commons, but is charged to represent to the people on this side of the Atlantic the opinion, the personality, and the unity of the House of Commons.

"On our side organized industrial labor is working out a great public philosophy. It is working it out, not by revolutionary means, which are bound to be temporary, but by evolutionary means, which have a chance of being permanent. Outward changes in events created by revolution may give men and classes and sections new power, but no sooner are they enthroned in office than they have to turn back and as responsible rulers face precisely the problems that we are facing in Great Britain today without any preliminary revolution. The revolution we believe in is the revolution of the ballot box, and if you cannot create great mental changes on account of appeals to reason and appeals to moral sense, you can make no permanent changes in the social construction of nations.

"I have come over as a missionary of peace, and where should I come to receive inspiration for that mission more than to the ranks of labor? Labor—you supply the army, you supply the munitions, you supply the national credit, you are used to incurring the debts, and you have to pay them in fulness of time. All classes in a war share in its sacrifices. Every mother from the highest in the land to the most poverty-striken has to face the anxieties, the dangers, the pains and ultimately the sacrifices being taken, but in the mass labor bears the burdens, labor bears the pains, labor bears the sacrifices. And if there should be another war the circumstances of it are such that the pains and sacrifices of labor will be infinitely greater than they have been in past wars.

"In days gone by the fighting took place in the front lines. The men who were killed were the men who were within the range of the guns, but in the next war, should there be a next war, death will be dealt out not only on the battle field, destruction will rise from the bottom of the sea, destruction will descend from the heavens themselves, destruction will meet your wives, your children, your home. The civilian population miles and miles and miles away back from the front—destruction will meet those silently and they will be touched by the mysterious breath of poison and in a mysterious way they will drop down in the middle of your streets and die.

"Ah, my labor friends, I never have been and I never shall be one of those who believes that class this and class that alone are there to help us. My appeal has always been a national appeal, whether fighting my party battles at home or trying to lead the whole world on the smoother and better roads of reason and moral righteousness—always has been, always will be, but nevertheless in these secret corners of my heart are the well springs that give enthusiasm and power to go on and fight. It is the worker's fireside, it is the worker's life, it is the worker's wife and the worker's child that hold a sacred place. When I think of war, when I think of national enmity, when I think of strife, those are the people that come first and bear me companionship in my thoughts.

"And so I come to you as an old friend, I come to you as one who would have been down there in body as well as with you up here in mind. I come to you called upon for the moment to fulfill a somewhat broader mission and to give voice to a somewhat more widely humanitarian appeal. And as the missionary of peace, as one who has gone to the neighboring country in order to create mutual understanding instead of misunderstanding, in order to try to close all chapters of historical suspicion, it is a pleasure, it is of the nature of a fulfillment that, visiting Toronto when you were visiting it, I should come and shake hands with you, meet you and receive from you the support of the labor movement in the United States, the labor movement in Canada, get their support to broaden the area of peace, to lay new foundations for the new world of mutual understanding and to tell you that in the experiences I have have had, the good experiences I have had, this is one of the best which I shall take away with me with greatest pleasure and greatest appreciation."

* * *

MISS ISHBEL MacDONALD

MISS Ishbel Mac Donald, daughter of the Premier of Great Britain also spoke to the Convention. She said:

"I didn't expect to have to speak this morning, but I could not resist coming with my father to meet you on this great occasion. Before leaving London I went to a wonderful section of the Labor Women's organization in England, and there they gave me a very warm send-off because the women of the labor movement in Great Britain are particularly interested in this mission of peace and understanding, and the section with which I am particularly connected, the women of South Poplar in London, sent me off with good wishes and asked me to try to make the women on this side of the Atlantic understand how very deeply they are interested in this mission of peace. I think that this, perhaps, is a good opportunity to tell you of the warmth of the send-off from that section which really gave the feeling of the labor movement in Great Britain.

"I thank you very much for making this little interlude in your business to meet me and my father this morning, and I am very pleased that I have been able to have the pleasure of meeting you."

ORGANIZING PLANS

(By Executive Council, American Federation of Labor)

ONE thing stands out with striking emphasis from this year's reports: Unity in the local labor movement and cooperation of all unions in organizing work are essential for full success. From Asheville, N. C., comes the report: "The entire union forces are now working harmoniously to organize each craft to its maximum strength. The increase in membership has come from this united effort." They have over 400 new members. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., reports that the different local unions worked together in organizing two unorganized crafts and one federal labor union and building up unions already functioning. They have over 600 new members. In Los Angeles, the rank and file, regardless of craft, have worked on committees to visit the unorganized and have increased membership by 6,000. All crafts benefit by these united efforts. Many other cities have sent in similar reports. In cases where organizing campaigns have failed or have not been fully successful, lack of co-operation or apathy in the local group has been the chief cause, except where business depression or resistance from employers made organizing difficult.

A number of those reporting stated that they had found home visits to the unorganized and personal interviews the most effective way to interest the unorganized. In Philadelphia, the molders increased their membership 33 percent by house visitations. Other cities report: Denver, "The most effective meth-

od has been a personal canvas," Windsor, Ont., "Visiting their homes in the evenings was one of the best." In some cases, rank and file members have cooperated in making personal calls, greatly increasing the number reached and making the work vastly more effective. A roster of all methods used shows the personal interview as one of the most frequent.

The use of personal letters, literature and the press have also been important. In some cities, special issues of the local labor paper, with articles on organizing have been distributed to the unorganized and proved very effective. American Federation of Labor organizing literature, or pamphlets specially prepared, have brought good results. The printed work is especially effective because it can be re-read and studied, and can be delivered at houses where an organizer's call might arouse suspicion in a hostile community. Articles in city newspapers have also been effectively used to interpret the movement to the public and many report that they have been effective in creating friendly public opinion.

Open meetings, mass meetings, special meetings have also been widely used, but they are not always the most successful way to reach the unorganized. Several towns report difficulty in getting people to come to meetings, either because meetings are watched by hostile employers or because modern amusements distract attention. In such cases letters, literature, and personal calls proved more effective. But a large number of towns report good success from meetings addressed by local officers or organizers.

Weekly or monthly programs have been much appreciated and have aroused interest. Talks to schools, colleges, churches, clubs, business men's groups have built up community good will. Special activities to promote the Union Label have aroused interest in labor groups and increased sales of union made goods. A number of towns report label meetings, label shows and active work to increase sales. A business agent employed by the Central Labor Union has liberated an active worker to spend his whole time on organizing work. Labor Day celebrations, socials, open meetings with band concerts have attracted attention and aroused enthusiasm and interest. In some cases, help from the women has been particularly effective.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor)

THE new revolution is caused by inventive genius and scientists. New processes are being daily developed. They displace workers of every degree of skill. These workers are out of employment. Their purchasing power is destroyed, while the automatic machines continue to produce commodities.

This situation has developed since the World War. It is agreed that the new processes are yet in their infancy and that workers in increasing numbers will be displaced.

What to do with them and how shall the products of automatic machinery be disposed of are questions that are being asked not only by trade unionists but by far-sighted employers as well as students and observers of our industrial trend.

Labor demands a shortening of the work week and an increase of purchasing power in the form of higher wages as a solution for present day conditions. There is not a basic industry in the country today that dare operate 100 per cent for a considerable period. Improved processes and scientific methods have made it possible for production to exceed consumption.

The cry for "stabilization" is heard on every hand. This means that steel, oil, auto, copper, iron ore, coal and their numerous allied industries can produce more than the people can consume. Irregular employment, so marked in the automobile industry, is the result, while improved processes continue to be installed and continue to replace workers.

The ten, nine and eight-hour day are obsolete. Scientists and inventors have smashed the theory that there can be no such thing as overproduction and that as man increased his production he increased his capacity for consumption.

We find now that production outstrips consumption and that employers are organizing to "stabilize output," or in other words to limit production.

Under present conditions the five-day week is logical if the machine is to serve man, and not have man enslaved by the machine.

While the five-day week is necessary, labor has no illusions that this will be voluntarily granted by the great majority of employers. The workers expect to go over the same ground they traveled when they attacked the ten, nine and eight-hour work days, when they urged workmen's compensation, safety in mill, mine and factory, free public schools and other advances that are now accepted as part of our social life.

Another phase of the New Social Revolution is the building of plants in foreign countries by American capitalists, who will supply these markets with their foreign plants rather than with plants in America that formerly exported these goods that were manufactured by American labor. Billions of dollars are invested abroad and American factories are being closed under the new system that permits the American capitalist to hold his market while the American worker is out of a job.

It is estimated that there are 2,000 branch or independent American factories abroad and scarcely a day goes by without the announcement of at least one more.

This migration of industry is marked by another feature—the shipment of machines to equip and modernize foreign factories, thus increasing their competitive power. The exportation of American shoe making machinery for example, has virtually eliminated the export of American-made shoes to Argentine, Mexico and Cuba. American textile industry in South America, the Orient and elsewhere is displacing American textiles, while the American textile worker is displaced and the American cotton grower finds that the foreign-operated mills that are owned by Americans are buying cotton grown in the Far East.

This migration of industry has become so serious that a recent issue of the magazine of Wall Street, an authoritative financial journal, declared:

"In becoming the world's greatest nation we may become less and less its workshop and more and more its banking house; the scissors of our investors may be endlessly clicking as they cut coupons for interest from far lands and their bank accounts may swell with foreign earned dividends, while jobs at home grow scarce and poorly paid."

These changes affect the smallest business man in the smallest hamlet. The business man who imagined he is immune from the organization age finds himself confronted by the chain stores and the mail order house.

Gigantic corporations and combinations that for size and extent were undreamed of before the World War are now the order of the day.

Who can stand aloof and say these questions are "labor questions?" Who will profess non-interest when he sees these corporations deny employes the right to organize and to demand that charity, called welfare plans, and company "unions" be substituted for legitimate trade unions that they may squeeze a few extra dollars out of the pay envelope, lower the worker's purchasing power and reduce his living standards, drive children into factories instead of schools, destroy independence and often peonize a community?

How can we have political democracy when our industrial system rests on such a foundation?

Men can not be free one day a year and serf the other days of the year. No citizen can stand aloof in this contest for equality for the issue reaches into every community, into every home, be it occupied by employer or employed.

No question that is urged by Organized Labor can be separated from other citizens. The so-called "labor question" is life itself. It is entwined in the interests of all the people. It is the longing for a fuller life, free and abundant.

Citizens should be awake to changing conditions that they may equip themselves to aid in the solution of pressing problems.

To be aware of these changes, and their effect on the social, economic and political life of the nation is of first importance. An enlightened national

conscience, is the great rectifier of wrongful conditions. Too often we forget that officials respond to public opinion, and that the vigilance and intelligence of these officials is a reflex of the vigilance and intelligence of their constituents.

The reverse, generally speaking, is likewise true. It has been said that America is a nation of law, but it can also be said that law is founded on public opinion.

Every citizen should be a molder of public opinion. He can discuss these issues with his fellow citizens, and even though the circle be small, that public opinion is intelligent and substantial.

As it expands its strength is felt in legislative halls, in the courts of our land, and even in the White House, regardless of who occupies the exalted position of President of the United States.

To deny this power of public opinion would be to reject the theory of popular rule.

We trade unionists acknowledge this power of public opinion, hence our insistence for agitation and education rather than from labor parties and seekers of public office.

We trade unionists believe in political activity, and insist that all citizens be likewise interested. Politics is the science of government, and our government is instituted to assure to each citizen in his life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We do not believe that citizens should be interested in politics just on election day, but every day in the year. It should be our high resolve to be worthy citizens of the first and greatest Republic by possessing such knowledge of social and economic questions that we can be factors in developing such a resistless public opinion that human rights will be protected.

This public opinion and popular intelligence can only be deveolped through organization. Workers are impotent as individuals. They must unite that a better living standard may be secured and a community spirit be enlarged.

Every citizen other than wage earners should aid this movement not only because it is morally and ethically right but because a wider diffusion of wealth benefits all and a more active part that each citizen plays in the affair of his locality and his nation is a revival of our faith in "government of, by and for the people."

Let us not forget our obligations to our fellow man. Let us not forget that labor is the source of wealth, and that social wrongs, conflicts and disorder are a challenge to orderly systems so marked by the edicts of God and Nature's law.

The history of the world is a record of the passing of purse-proud, arrogant nations, whose power and wealth, they believed, made them immune from a power that demands an accounting when the plan of order and regularity is substituted for the command of man, who still believes his continued violation of eternal laws can be enforced by governments he controls.

Men may talk of their manifest destiny; they may picture future conquests of their fellow men Wrong may temporarily triumph but the pages of history are filled with the futility of this defiance of right relations between men. of man's denial that he is his brother's keeper.

Men may believe they are entrenched in their power, they may laugh to scorn the age-long proof that the demand for justice is ceaseless and imperishable.

Workers, however, know history. They are confident in their cause.

That they will win is as certain as the eternal hills; that they are progressing to that objective, I ask you to compare Labor's intelligence and solidarity with even a generation ago.

The time has passed when our movement needs defenders. For 50 years organized labor has brought sunshine to the home. Its heart beats have been written into the law of the land. To answer those who libel our citizenship and who question our purpose, we paraphrase a statement by a United States Senator, three-quarters of a century ago: "The American Federation of Labor; there it stands."

THE TELEPHONE

(By H. H. Siegele)

THIS is an age of modern conveniences. A home is not thought to be complete without them. Homes that were considered up-to-date a score of years ago, do not begin to appeal to those who know what comforts and pleasures a strictly modern home affords. Twenty years ago the telephone was beginning to come into use in a general way as a modern convenience. The bathroom has been a part of what was always called a modern home, but the bathroom equipments of today are so far ahead of those used twenty-five and thirty years ago, that, speaking in terms of the best, there is really no comparison. The heating plants of today are more dependable and effective than they used to be. The lighting systems are better, since electricity is being used extensively. With the advent of electricity, came many labor-saving conveniences: The electric washing machine, the electric sweeper, the electric iron, the electric cooking utensils, the electric fan and other things including the radio. The refrigerators are gradually giving way to the air cooling devices, because the latter are so much cleaner and more convenient. The old fashioned stoves, both coal and oil, in many localities are passing out to make room for gas stoves, for the reason that the gas stove is more convenient, cleaner and more economical. A home in these days with the almost perfect system of weatherstripping together with the other conveniences mentioned before, can be made as comfortable and as inviting, if not more so, than were the palaces of kings and queens of a number of centuries ago. What would the kings and queens of those times have said, had those conveniences been theirs. But in this article we are dealing with the telephone as a convenience and a labor-saving device. The telephone has been in use for many years, but never before has it been so reliable and so serviceable as it is today. True, it does not always give perfect service —there is no such thing as perfect service anywhere. But when everything is in good order, the telephone service of today is almost a luxury, compared with what it was many years ago.

I wonder if our readers have ever stopped to think what the carpenters had to do before the telephone was invented, or before it came into general use. How did they do their communicating? Did they use messengers? Perhaps they did. In most cases, though, we believe the mesengers were the carpenters themselves. In those days the means of transportation were limited, and few, if any carpenters could afford such means. They would walk searching for employment, and when they found a job, it was necessary for them to again walk to some drayman, in order to have their tools taken to the job. We can remember when such conditions existed, even while the telephone was more or less in use. But who would want to go back to those days again? Not many of us. However, in fairness to the carpenters of the pioneer days, we will say that in many respects it seems to us, they were much like the carpenters of our own days. Not having or knowing about the conveniences that we have in our day, they were contented, and as we believe, made the best of the conditions that existed then. Many of my readers may be able to recall experiences of the early part of their career as carpenters, that are pleasant to remember. How many of those who read these lines remember the old-time barn-raising "bees" that used to bring whole communities together for a barn raising. How did the word get out that there was to be a barn raising? Not by telephone. In most instances it was carried by a messenger, who rode from place to place within a given radius, and invited the men, and often the women too, to come to the barn raising. Those were great experiences; we can remember a few barn raisings we went to in our boyhood days, but to be honest, we would rather live in these days; why shouldn't we? When modern conveniences, among which the telephone is not the least, save a great deal of labor that was necessary back in those early days.

Today few carpenters are without a telephone, and the same is true, speaking about the contractors. The service is a two-way service. If a carpenter is out of work, he goes to his telephone and calls a contractor; if the first con-

tractor he calls does not need a carpenter, he proceeds to call another, and should he also not need more help, he tries still another; and so on, without leaving his own home, he calls up perhaps a half-dozen contractors before he gets a job. Further than that, he makes all the arrangements over the telephone, as to the time he is to go to work, under whom he is to work, the location of the job, and whatever else that may need to be arranged. Having the job, it may be necessary for him to communicate with other persons, in order to keep himself in good standing with his associates, and he does that too, by telephone. . . . . On the other hand, should the contractor need more carpenters. What does he do? The answer is simple, he goes to the telephone and calls one carpenter after another until he has found enough carpenters who can come to work, to satisfy his immediate need. He then calls his material dealers and orders them to deliver the necessary material to the job where the just-hired men are to go to work. This too, he does by telephone, and perhaps other things, before he gives his attention to matters not pertaining to this part of his work. All of these things are taken care of, either directly from his office, or from his home. It is not an uncommon thing, in these days, to find even many of the jobs equipped with telephone service. This not only gives the contractor ready communication with the men in charge of his work, but it makes possible for the families of the working men to call them in cases of emergencies.

The long distance telephone service is perhaps used more by the contractors than it is by journeymen carpenters. Nothwithstanding this, it is a service that often proves itself of great value to even the journeyman carpenter. While it isn't the common thing that carpenters must go out of their home town to find employment, it nevertheless, often becomes necessary for them to do so. And it is at such occasions that the long distance telephone service becomes valuable to them.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(By N. C. W. C.)

LONG, hard hours of work for a while, punctuated then by no work at all is one of the greatest evils of American labor, according to the leading article in La Voce del Popolo, Italian paper published in Detroit.

The writer, signing only his initials, prefaces his statement by saying that he lives in continuous contact with the working people and their families and that he has particularly the Italian working people in mind.

"Every so often," he says, "factory workers must work hard night and day for a month or two. . . . Then for the next two or three months they find no work at all and stay idle at home."

"This uncertainty of work, its coming and going by fits and starts, is a great economic, moral and physical calamity for our working people. It is so great an evil that the time has come to ask whether it should be permitted to go on, whether the government should not intervene to regulate factory work in accord with more human standards."

"We know the arguments against such regulation. It is said that steady and uninterrupted work eliminates waste and produces the great profits of our industries. It is said that the chief products must be sold quickly and that therefore industry must wait upon orders before it produces and when orders are lacking, production must cease.

"We understand how the present system is necessary for the great companies to make the profits of hundreds of millions that now they make. While the workers sit in idleness and misery, one reads, often with bitterness, that General Motors and the Ford Company have made two or three hundred millions of dollars. And yet we are to thank God for the prosperity of the country.

'But is this irony of events necessary? Have the great industrialists the right to gain hundreds of millions at the expense of the working people who are

taken on for a month or two of hard close work and then are thrown away as one would a squeezed lemon.

"Would not the world go on just the same or even better if the great corporations would make only fifty millions a year instead of a hundred millions and treat the human element of industry as it should be treated? Certainly we see every day smaller companies keeping about the same number of employes the year round. . . . If this is possible for small employers, it ought not to be impossible for large employers.

"And if it is not impossible, then certainly it deserves every consideration from those who wish to labor for the welfare of the working people. The reason is that working by fits and starts, work vilely distributed, is the moral physical and economic ruin of the greater part of working men's families."

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCES

RELATIVE to the conferences called by the President of the United States in Washington last November, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, says:

"The initial effect of the collapse of the stock market upon the economic and industrial structure of the nation has been successfully overcome. Thinking people were apprehensive regarding the future. It was natural to conclude that it would be impossible for values amounting to more than thirty billions of dollars to be wiped out and destroyed without the nation sustaining a very severe shock. The President of the United States was quick to sense the danger and in order to apply a remedy to both the psychological and material facts of the situation he convened a series of conferences of representatives of industry, finance, transportation and labor. Out of these conferences have come pronouncements and assurances of expanding construction undertakings by the Government, industry and on the transportation lines which will serve as a guarantee against widespread unemployment.

We find now that pessimism is giving way; that faith and confidence is being restored and we all can look forward with renewed hope to an early resumption of increasing industrial activity.

The representatives of Labor who were invited to meet with the President of the United States on November 21 reiterated and emphasized the economic policy of the American Federation of Labor regarding the payment of high wages and the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the masses of the people. They were more firmly convinced than ever that the prosperity of the nation depended upon the purchasing and consuming power of the people. For this special reason they announced their uncompromising opposition to any reduction in wages or any lowering of the living standards of the masses of the people. At the same time these representatives expressed their individual and collective opinion that it would be unwise to aggravate the situation by demanding increases in wages for the immediate present. The basis of such opinion is clear and well understood.

Labor has learned from experience that movements for special increases in wages cannot be successfully launched at a time when the nation has sustained a severe shock as a result of the destruction of billions of dollars in values resulting in the curtailment of the buying power of the millions of victims who lost all they possessed.

All the factors which make for a quick and speedy industrial and economic recovery are present and evident. The Federal Reserve system is operating, serving as a barrier against financial demoralization. The productive power of industry and of those associated with it is maintained at its highest point and the desire of the masses of the people to buy and consume manufactured products is as great as ever.

Within a few months, industrial conditions will become normal, confidence and stability in industry and finance will be restored and Labor, strong and aggressive, will be prepared to demand and secure higher wages and a greater degree of leisure so that the use of the products of the mill, mine and factory will balance with the facilities of production.

WHAT WOMEN WOULD DO IF THEY WERE BUILDERS

(By Mrs. Christine Frederick)

THE important subject of Better Homes is interesting not only to Americans, but to people the world over. This does not mean larger or more expensive homes; quite the contrary. It means houses where the space is really studied and utilized to the best advantage, and where the little fixings, the conveniences, are installed at just the place to increase comfort in the home.

Recently I received in my mail a small book written by a French woman friend, in which she discusses what women would do if they built their own houses. And much that she said would be exactly in the feeling of our housekeepers and home makers if they were interviewed about making our American homes more comfortable.

She first discusses the house not as a shell, or a cave, or an inflexible covering where we eat and sleep, but rather as a live and breathing personality. For example, she likens the ventilation of the house to the breathing of the human person; its lighting to the vision; the steam system or other heating system to the muscles and heating system of the body. It is an interesting idea.

What she tries to prove is that the house must be studied in relation to the functions of the people who live in it—it, too, must breathe, see, smell and be warm in the most efficient and adaptable manner. She illustrates this thesis with many practical examples of what women would do if they were builders.

For example, instead of many windows which break up and limit the wall space, she suggests large, wide glass areas to let in floods of sunlight. This is a practical thing which may be considered by any who are thinking of remodeling this fall. Agaiu she takes much space to discuss the more intelligent location of electric outlets. And here I am sure she is right. Because, while our manufacturers have featured electric appliances without number, I do not think the wiring of the house has kept pace with the number and need of electric utilities.

At this season, also, it would do no harm to have a conference with a local electrical contractor and see if the convenience and comfort of the house cannot be increased for the forthcoming winter. Few housewives really think or study the wiring outlets—where they are now, where they might be installed to make the use of their utilities more easy, convenient and efficient.

For example, how many housewives have a single or double outlet at the back or above their kitchen cabinet? Yet this is just the place where the housewife should be able to quickly plug in her electric mixer, beater or chopper, her toaster or percolator. Or she might need and use to advantage a two-way plug at the side of her breakfast table. Here again a convenient plug in the right location would add charm to the morning coffee or the evening chafing-dish supper.

While on the subject, how many have the dining-table or the folding or wheeling tray wired for the use of two or more utilities at the same time? Yet this is easy to do either by the use of a portable foursome plug, or by an easy installation coming up through the floor and carpet of the dining-room. There should be no dangling wires either overhead or underfoot in the house which the homemaker thinks worthy to call modern. Further, I should say that not half the houses are adequately wired from the baseboards with convenient outlets for the use of the vacuum, waxing machine, etc. Yet this is not an expensive job and one that can be easily done by any local contractor.

Another idea seen recently in a model house in New York City is the installation of a very small pilot night light along the floor. When switched on at the bed, this small light sufficiently illuminated the room to make getting out of bed safe and easy, or to care for children. Similar small pilot lights can be installed in the bathroom.

In discussing heating systems, my French friend brought out that so many of them, with their steam radiators, are both space-taking and unsightly. No doubt but what the heating system of the future will have its outlet of heat hidden in the wall, properly to-

ward the ceiling, so that the heat can be deflected downward in a much more efficient manner. But for those of us who still live in rented or old houses this must still remain only an ideal. However, we can take our ugly, protruding radiators and cover them, conceal them, or adapt them to some other ensemble fixtures of the rooms' furnishing.

In the exhibits seen at recent furniture displays, the radiators have been interestingly treated in connection with low bookshelves near the floor. Thus, the radiator itself might be topped with a flat board-shelf for holding flowers or other ornaments, with an extension of the board made into one of the shelves of a low, under-window bookcase.

Another exhibit shows a specially built metal shelf or cover, which may be slipped over the upper one-third of the radiator. This, of course, serves as a shelf, also as a protection for the wall back, and partly conceals the monotonous and almost unpleasant facade of the usual radiator. Other covers come in metal and imitation woods, and at small expense can be installed, thus making for more sightliness and convenience.

Ventilation, or, as my French friend says, the breathing of the house, is another point all too often overlooked by the builder. I recall, when discussing heating installations with British friends, that one reason they were so keen on retaining the fireplace was because they held that a fireplace is a ventilator, which they could not dispense with. Now, in our average homes, alas, without this standby prop of dear old Santa, some other ventilator must take its place. The modern builder considers the ventilation of the kitchen, the bathroom and the hall by other means than the traditional and inadequate window.

In the modern house there are cooking odors and imperceptible, but recognizable house odors, especially in winter, when the by-products of the heating system are present. There is often a peculiar acrid steam smell or gas smell from either the heating or cooking equipment. It does not seem necessary to make a plea for a definite ventilating plan, such as an electrically operated ventilator in the kitchen wall near the ceiling, or in the bathroom wall. Even in houses which are rented or old-fashioned such installations can be made at low cost.

This is a world of change, progress and stepping up. Nothing records this evolution more than house building. It is not possible for all or many of us to build the house of our dreams, but it is possible to make a few practical, reasonable and inexpensive installations which will bring more convenience and comfort into the home for the family.

WOOD CAN BE USED IN FIREPROOF HOMES

THE demand at the present time is for fireproof homes. No fault can be found with that. It is only right that all precautions be taken in building construction. Through recent scientific activities such homes can be built without eliminating or dispensing with the use of wood. A home not finished in wood could hardly be looked upon as a home. Can you imagine a home without beautiful wood floors, wood doors and trim or wood staircases.

A fireproof building means that for the most part it is fireproof and is thereby protected against the spread of fire but this however should not prohibit that much of it should not be wood.

Wood flooring can be laid over concrete, for instance, and while one has a "firestop" floor one can still enjoy the beauties of an oak, maple, walnut or pine floor. Doors of fine grained wood can also be used and wood staircases installed even in houses which are to all practical purposes fireproof.

Fireproof houses are more expensive than wood houses. American scientists have been working on this problem of cutting down the expense of fireproof homes. An exact statement is hard to make as to comparative prices. All things being equal, one could probably build a fireproof home for around 15 percent more of the total cost than a wood home of the same sort. Again, the cost might run higher—or lower. At any rate it is not a prohibitive cost and one can keep in mind that there are certain definite economies in the fireproof home—"long run" economies as well as a definite lessening of the fire insurance premium.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

ONCE more, folks, I have to sharpen my tools and get busy. It seems only yesterday or the day before since I wrote. How time flies! Every day something new or someone of us has a call from someone who knows someone we know back home.

During visiting hours there seems to be a constant stream of visitors from all parts of the country. The Florida climate is sure some drawing card. We had Thomas Edison and his wife drive around the grounds and Home. Tom did not come in. I think he did not want to compare his figure and carriage with some of us straight backs. Anyhow he thought the place was fine and "a fit place for a carpenter to live in."

We had another visitor in the personage of Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. He had lunch with us and said if he'd eat here every day he would not continue to be a perfect thirty-six.

Thanksgiving Day was all that anyone could desire, nice and warm. We had a wonderful dinner, all the roast turkey we could eat with cranberry sauce and all the trimmings that go with it. It was truly a day of Thanksgiving for all of us who were less fortunate last Thanksgiving Day. In the evening the boss gave us a special picture: the title was "Barnum Was Right." The only thing we were disappointed in was we had to forego the pleasure of the company of General President Hutcheson. Bill had to forego his desire to be with us on Thanksgiving Day but, as Burns said, "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee." Bill could not make it, so we had to feast without him. However, on the following Tuesday he arrived, accompanied by our late Superintendent, who stayed with us during the time the Auditors went over the books; then he was on his way again.

The next excitement was the arrival of the General Executive Board. They were all here with the exception of Williams, who was detained in St. Louis on account of some situation he could not leave at this time. The Board was sure a busy bunch. They were around making their annual inspection. Let me say here, as I said to a few of them, they were not put up against a stacked deck. They found us as we always are. We got a great kick out of meeting them and at the conclusion of their work they each set off their several ways; all of them loaded down with instructions to say Hello to such and such back home or remember me to so and so.

By the time this scrawl reaches you, Christmas will be just another memory and as I sit here by the brook before it enters Lake Jessie Mae I cannot help musing about the fifty-seven or eight Christmases I have memory of. How bright and green are the memories of my childhood, when mother used to make the best of it on so little, and how pleased we were with the little we got, and well do I remember the first tree my partner and I trimmed. How happy we were, and as each succeeding year rolled by we got a thrill at recognizing this ball or that decoration that had been contributed by————or————, but like all worldly good things, then came the end, hallowed by the memory of a great love. Of recent years it was so different, and last year in particuar there seemed to be nothing to be joyful about, but now the scene is changed, contentment has replaced my fear and worry. No longer does the future trouble me and being in this happy state, permit me to wish the General President and all the International Officers, as well as the rank and file of the United Brotherhood, a Happy New Year and may God bless you all for the comfort my buddies and I receive through your generosity.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

On Sunday morning, November 24th, we had the pleasure of a visit from a large delegation from Local 1765, Orlando, Florida. They chartered a bus and came over. They looked over our property and Home. They were very enthusiastic over what they saw here. The Boss showed them the grounds and through the buildings and explained everything to them. It was a pleasure to have these Brothers and their wives visit us and we hope that they were well repaid for their visit.

* * *

Brother John T. Schwenk of Phoenixville, Pa., has built a very substantial swing hanging from one of the extending boughs of one of the great oaks in front of the building and he passes many pleasant hours swinging.

* * *

Since our last writing we have eaten birthday cakes with the following Brothers: Wm. Bailey, Joseph Entwistle, George Gillette, Severe Paradis and James Woolston, and here's hoping we have many more with them.

* * *

The General President has more than once given me one of his bewitching smiles with the cautious words of "remember Old Hickory I am watching you." It has left me wondering in my own mind if I am filling the bill. I notice that the modern broadcasters do not hestitate to ask their listeners for criticism and why shoud I not ask my readers for theirs. I have been accustomed during the past few years to being told I was not making good so it won't hurt me. Just drop a line and let me know your feelings in the matter. If it is advisable for me to continue I will give you a description of a wonderful automobile ride I had through Polk County.

* * *

We are all on edge, we want to know what the General President had a certain brother on the carpet for. It must have been for something bad. It will be just too bad if he has to go back to the base of the Rocky Mountains. "Old Hickory" thinks it is a good policy to obey the rules and mind one's own business and above all things tell the truth at all times. Someone is always injured when one lies.

"Old Hickory" rejoices and congratulates the members who voted for the increase of tax to pay the Pension. It is a shame that men with Local prestige will not segregate benevolence from politics and vote against such a venerable and just cause just because they happen to be against the present successful administration and therefore had no opportunity to be a part of its constructive policies.

* * *

Our library is now completed, so you can send all the books you want to. Address them to Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, who is also manager of the Home and then they will be acknowledged and turned over to the care of the Supt. J. R. Weyler.

* * *

I got a letter from a lady, but, gosh hang it, I can't find it so I will have to answer it next time.

* * *

A contribution from one of "Old Hickory's" admirers—

Old Hickory is a good old scout,
His writings are immense,
He does not say a single thing
At which to take offence,
He tells us of the nicest things
That his eyes can see,
But does not say a single word
About the little flea.
He also tells about a guest
That can sing a song,
But nothing of the mosquito
That sings all night long.
He says he got a pair of pants
And he thinks he'll get a shirt;
I trust that when he gets these things
He'll not begin to flirt.
He says to come to the Home,
You need to have no fears,
Here's wishing that Old Hickory
Will live a thousand years.

—Uncle Sam.

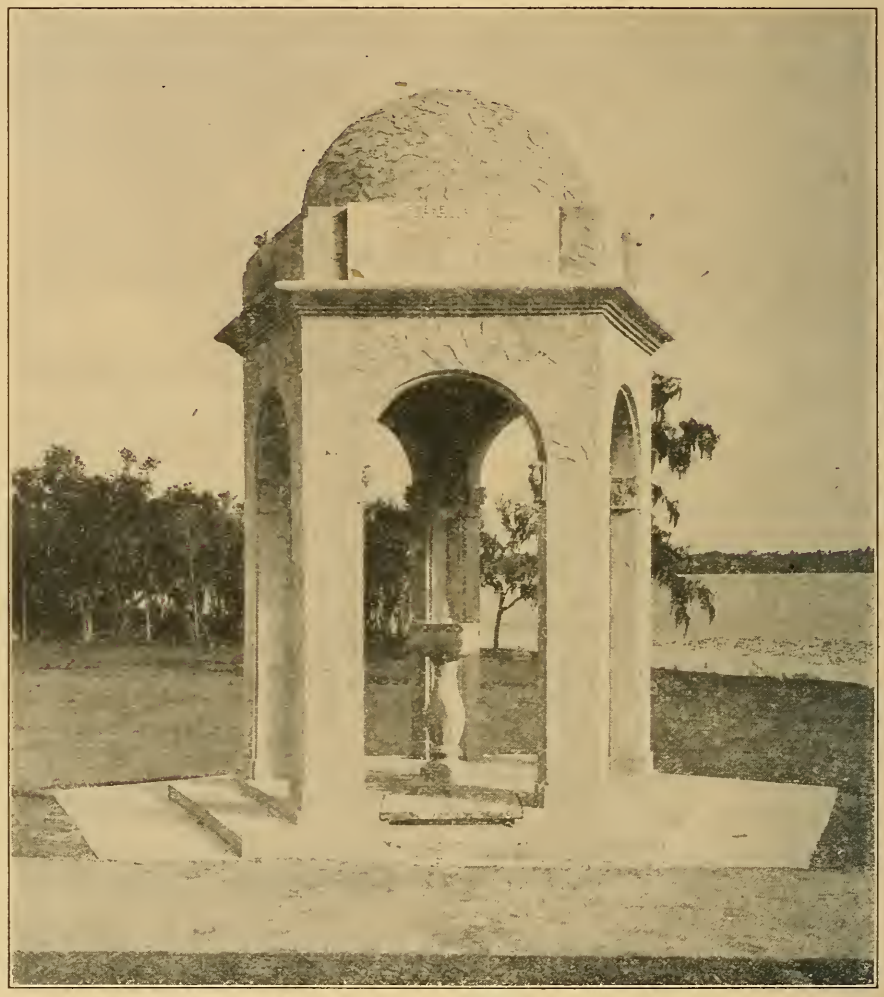
Escaped the Explosion

"Hear they got a new dentist here," remarked Pete the cowpuncher, on a visit to Bad Man's Gulch. "How do you get along with him?"

"Well," drawled Matt, the miner, "he turned the air drill into me, but I escaped before the fool could tamp in the dynamite."

Drinking Fountain at the Home

Lakeland, Florida



Presented by

International Union of Woodworkers

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1930

Wages And Prosperity

MR. Edward A. Filene a prominent Boston business man attended the Annual Convention of the International Advertising Association' at Berlin, Germany a few months ago. In the course of his address on wages and prosperity, he said:

"In years past employers would seize upon every possible opportunity to reduce the wage scales of their employes. Not so today. The American employer has learned that to reduce the purchasing power of the community is like cutting off his nose to spite his face.

"A good many people confuse national wealth with national prosperity. A nation may be wealthy because a few people are inordinately rich, while the vast majority are very poor; but a prosperous nation is one in which every one is comparatively well-to-do. As a merchant, I would rather do business in a land of prosperity than in a land of wealth. Prosperity depends upon the buying power of the masses.

In support of this proposition he mentions the following concrete facts about America:

"An automobile for every sixth man, woman and child in the United States, and a telephone in every other dwelling house; a bathroom in three-quarters of our urban homes; 700,000 radio sets in use; an increase in educational facilities of 250 percent from 1914 to 1926, and a growth of public expenditure for recreation of 146 percent in the same period of time."

These are mighty interesting figures and the source from which they come, carry weight. Mr. Filene is a prosperous merchant interested in big business and should know whereof he talks.

A Turning Toward That 30-Hour Week

CHESTER M. Wright in a well written article for the November issue of Forbes, under the caption "Can Man Master the Machine?"—based on statistics compiled by that master statistician and philosopher, Ethelbert Stewart of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, gives food for thought. Mr. Stewart has been connected with the above mentioned Bureau for the past forty-two years, therefore it is not a startling fact to learn that "Our industries could produce up to their selling capacity in a 30-hour week, but most of them look with disdain upon any such abbreviated week. Mass production with automatic and semi-automatic machinery continues apace. Phalanxes of robots march in to occupy factories once occupied by men." Literally, he holds that, machines will replace men and women. More machines; fewer human beings." For does it not naturally follow, that it is becoming almost an impossibility to maintain

a large household? "But if we master the machines, if we come to a new idea about the purpose of machines—that is another story. We tend that way, somewhat. In three years the number of workers having the five-day week has increased 100 percent, as shown in figures taken from union agreements." Statistician Stewart says, "Some other big plants are now considering the matter." A turning toward that 30-hour week, but only a turning.

In dealing with the Coal Industry, the article reads: "Thirty percent of the Miners now out of work will never do any more mining. Half the closed mines in Illinois will not re-open and half of that half never ought to be re-opened." The miner is not the only sufferer from non-employment due to modern machinery and from lack of sympathetic co-operation on the part of employers, manufacturers associations and Chambers of Commerce. What carpenter cannot look back a few years and recall the many time-saving devices now on the market, with which he did not have to contend but a short time ago. To give further evidence of what this machine age is contributing to non-employment we quote further from the article.

"Most glass blowing machines were introduced in 1917. The increase in man-hour output varies from 42.3 percent (for lamp chimneys) to 4,009.8 per cent) (for 4 ounce prescription oval bottles.) The decrease in labor cost varies from 25.1 percent (for rough plate glass) to 97.3 percent (for 4-ounce prescription bottles.)

"With a standardized number of employes, productivity in output of sugar has increased 49 percent.

"To produce 100 pairs of shoes by hand in 1863 required 1,831 hours and 40 minutes and the labor cost was $458.19. By 1895, 100 pairs of shoes could be made by machine in 236 hours and six minutes at a labor cost of $ 59.55. By 1916 it was possible to make 100 pairs in 142.7 hours at a labor cost of $36.77, or 36.8 cents per pair.

"In 1912 to 1914 the average output of pig iron per man-hour of labor was 0.141 ton; in 1926 it had risen to 0.296.

"Taking it by and large, the increase in production in manufacturing industries since 1925 is 30 percent, based on man-hours and not on payroll," according to the government's expert, Ethelbert Stewart."

When confronted with statistics of this nature, most of us I fear become pessimistic, but not so of Commissioner Stewart. "He sees through his statistical lenses that machines can crowd men out, and he sees a stoop-shouldered line already on the march, but he is not sunk in any sea of misery. He knows that the race can take command of its robots, that it can find the way to live as humanity never lived before, that poverty can be abolished and plenty provided for all."

"Our schools" he says, "must teach the adults of the future how to use leisure. Employers get scared when they contemplate a shorter work week. They want to know what the working people will do with their time. They think they will spend it in debauchery. They will not. The idle rich once did that, but they, too, have learned better. We need a new understanding of wages, the purpose of wages, and a new knowledge of what to do with leisure time. We are going to have leisure time, whether we want it or not."

Every carpenter realizes his salvation from poverty, drudgery, fear of want, unemployment and tragedy rests entirely in securing the shorter work week. His every effort should be directed along that line—selfishness of the individual should be submerged for the good of all and needless to say, the means of carrying the program to a successful conclusion will rest with the organized worker.

Attend Meetings Regularly

ATTEND the meetings of your union regularly and support your officers in the discharge of their duties. They are doing their part to benefit you and have earned and deserve your support. Take part in the business your union transacts. Use the voice and vote to which you are entitled, and when you vote differently than the majority don't grumble and assume the attitude of one who has been greatly wronged, but pitch right in and do your share of carrying out the will of the majority. Take an interest in the affairs of your Local. Know what is being done to help further your

your cause. Remember the meetings of your Local Union are held for your benefit as well as for the remainder of the members. Don't shirk your duty as a union man. Don't think that because you have a working card in your pocket your duty is done. It isn't. There is a lot more to unionism than that. Let everyone resolve to do his part and the reward will come in the form of better working conditions, higher wages and shorter working hours. With everyone pulling together we will realize a bigger and better Brotherhood. Let your resolutions for 1930 be to pay your dues and assessments promptly and attend the meetings of your Local Union regularly.

'Rebellion' Charge Smashed

SUPREME Court Judge Cowper of Marion, N. C., smashed the prosecution's case against Alfred Hoffman, organizer United Textile Workers, and four other trade unionists who are charged with "treason, sedition and rebellion."

The prosecution endeavored to uphold treason charges by pointing to alleged assaults on private citizens, but the court ruled that treason and rebellion consists of an uprising against the State.

The prosecutor finally admitted the distinction and acknowledged he could not fasten rebellion against the defendants.

He insisted, however, that insurrection was advocated, and asked that testimony by a deputy sheriff be admitted. The jury was excluded from the court room while the question was argued. The deputy sheriff swore that Organizer Hoffman, in addressing strikers at the Clinchfield mill, advised them to be "prepared so that any time your assistance is required you can be called upon to assist the strikers of the Marion Manufacturing Company" (near the Clinchfield mills).

The prosecutor fought in vain to get that statement before the jury, Hoffman, the court said, made the speech at a time when it was not alleged the law was being violated.

"Hoffman's object was to advocate reforms in regard to working men, and advocating reforms is not illegal," said Judge Cowper.

The prosecutor and mill owners gasped when the court declared there is no part of the Constitution so sacred that it can not be changed. Advocacy of that change is legal, even if the proposal went so far as to urge eliminating the "due process of law" clause from the Constitution.

The prosecutor then asked that the jury be permitted to pass upon the inference of Hoffman's remark, but the court said this is not a safe course. Trained minds, he said, might draw a distinction between the legality or illegality of the words, and inferred that laymen are hardly qualified to pass judgment.

The court smashed the prosecutor's rebellion charge by pointing out that rash or even inflammatory statements made by men at political or other meetings are privileged in certain cases by free speech provisions guaranteeing wide latitude in advocating reforms.

Stock Crash Should Warn Labor To Shun Employes' Stock Buying

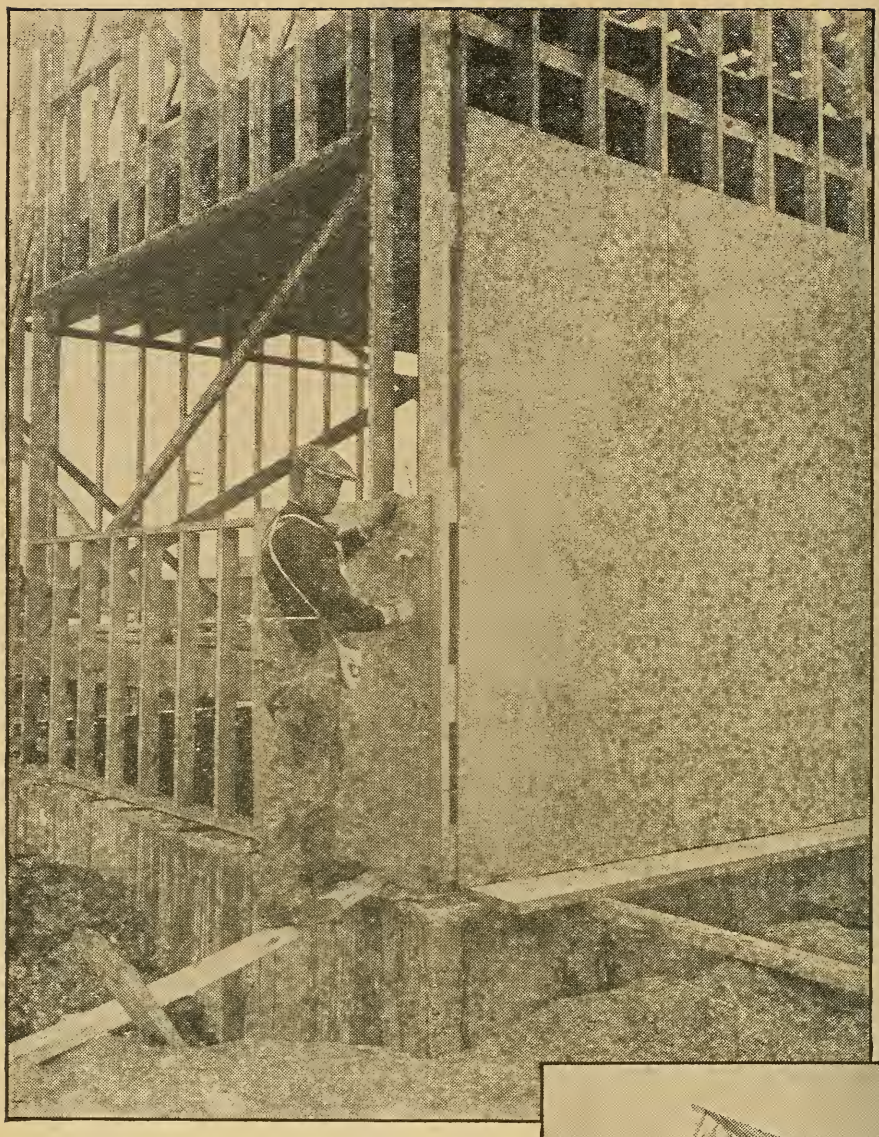
THE fallacy of employes' stock ownership as a solution for differences between capitalists and wage earners was emphasized in the recent Wall Street crash.

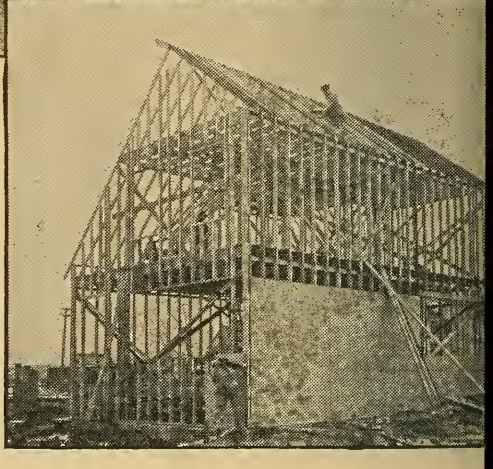
Stock that employes were buying dropped considerably. It is a question if some of these stocks will ever reach former figures that were boosted by "insiders" to unload.

An official of a large mail order house announced that he would pledge his personal fortune to protect employes' holdings. This sounds fine, but it is not stated that he actually attempted to stem the Niagara of falling values. This company's stock dropped $100 a share.

Another New York company assured employes it would advance cash on their personal notes up to $43 on each share of this stock held where such action was necessary to prevent the forced sale. This stock, however, dropped from the $43 limit to $31.75 a share, leaving the employe in a position where he would lose $11.25 a share.

A group of Cincinnati bankers formed a pool to save investors in a large soap manufacturing concern in that city. This may have been another publicity stunt, as the stock dropped from $98 a share to $43.12.





Here is the way Celotex is used by thousands of carpenters as sheathing . . . to insulate frame houses and make tight and rigid walls, with no open joints. In spite of their great structural strength the boards are light in weight and easy to handle.

henever you use Celotex
promote more frame houses
more work for carpenters

ou have another powerful argu- in favor of frame construction home builder understands. For athing shuts the bitter cold and ng summer heat out of frame ps every room comfortable the and saves a great many dollars .

rs provide home insulation at extra cost . . . since Celotex ier materials. And the ***saving of sulation item*** makes thousands ilders choose frame construction.

moting more frame houses, The mpany and carpenters are part- ng for the same result.

ational advertisements and pro- motional campaigns con- stantly urge the erection of more frame houses . . . to be built by carpenters every- where.

Besides these advertise- ments vigorously recom- mend remodeling old homes, lining attics, garages and basements and building sun porches with Celotex. These extra jobs keep you profitably busy between contract work.

If you've worked with Celotex you know how easy it is to handle. It comes in big, strong boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long, and 7-16″ thick, or double-thick", 7-8 of an inch.

These boards ***build*** as well as ***insulate*** . . . make walls tighter and more rigid . . . add lasting strength to roof structures.

Say a good word for Celotex insulation every chance you get . . . as a convincing argument in favor of frame construction. Write to us for more information on how to make money with Celotex.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
919 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois
Mills: New Orleans, La.
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
In Canada:
Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal
Reliable Dealers Can Supply Celotex Standard Building Board

DOUBLE-THICK CELOTEX

These thicker Celotex boards with their extra strength and rigidity are ideal for sheathing and for lining the ceilings of attics and upper rooms. They measure 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-8″ thick.

The word
CELOTEX
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by The Celotex Company, Chicago, Illinois

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

The crash has strengthened Organized Labor's opposition to employes' stock ownership and weakened the claims of so-called economists who take an opposite view.

Moral Of The Union Label

PATRONIZE the union label. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been expended to get this message across to the members of Organized Labor, yet we fear it fails to make much of an impression on many of those who cry the loudest for a living wage.

There is no necessity to harp on what the Union Label stands for, we grant you intelligence enough to know that, otherwise you would not be affiliated with this organization, or any other organization of the labor movement.

In the ninth day's proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention held in Toronto recently, we note with amusement the description of Miss Lillias Baird of her trip to the jail. We quote in part:

"When we arrived at the jail we were taken into the registration room where they asked us our names. The marshal then turned to us and said, 'What's the idea of those suit cases?' We said we were going to be there for an indefinite period and had to have a change of clothes, and we decided that if they had clothes for us at the Milwaukee jail we were going to demand the Union Label on them.

"The matron commanded, 'Take off those clothes.' After we took our shower she said 'Line up, again.' She lined us up along side a bunch of racks and there we found our clothing—old cotton stockings, flour sack underwear and long blue calico aprons. You could even see the brand of flour on the underwear. One looked at the other to see who was going to ask for the Union Label. 'Are those clothes union made?' The matron said 'They are made right here; there is no label on them and you are going to wear them.' And we did.

That little tale has a moral. Did you get it? If not, let us admonish you to demand the Label so that you will not be wearing the same brand of clothing made in a prison. Of course the young lady had no choice in the matter, but you have. You can very readily ascertain if you are buying prison made goods by simply demanding the Label. Think it over.

Foreign Labor News

BRAZIL: Subsidized Immigration Discontinued.—The Sao Paulo State Government has largely discontinued the contracting of additional subsidized immigration, not only for methods of economy, but because of the belief that the subsidized immigrants do not represent as high a type as the immigrants who would come spontaneously. During the year 1928, the total number of immigrants entering Sao Paulo was 96,278, of whom 13,905 were subsidized by the State Government.

ENGLAND: Railway Road Workers' Agreement.—On the first of April the agreement recently concluded between the four principal railroad companies and the National Union of Railwaymen came into effect for a twelve-month period. The agreement covers, for the first time, the wages and conditions affecting the men employed on the companies' services, and provides, among other things for a 48-hour week, exclusive of meal times, and for a week's holiday on full pay after a year's service.

NETHERLANDS: Bonus for Railroad Personnel.—In a circular to their personnel, the Netherlands railroads have announced the granting of a bonus of from one to four days' pay, according to the particular employe, as an expression of gratitude for the work, faithfulness and accomplishment during the severe weather of the winter season.

Proposed Home Labor Bill.—The Secretary of Labor, Commerce and Industry has recently forwarded to the Supreme Court of Labor at The Hague, for appropriate comment, a proposed bill to regulate certain labor within the Netherlands. The proposed bill provides certain prohibitions in the employment of labor and authorizes the Secretary of Labor, Commerce and Industry to appoint labor committees which would fix schedules of wages and act in an advisory capacity on matters pertaining to the various branches of industry in the communities in which they have been appointed.

Just About Right

There isn't much to life but this:
A baby's smile, a woman's kiss,
A book, a pipe, a friend,
And just a little cash to spend.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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JAMES M. GAULD
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1930, containing the Quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of January, February and March, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Convention of the Illinois State Council

The 8th Annual Convention of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters was held at Rock Island, Illinois, September 5, 6 and 7, 1929.

President Ottens in his report to the Convention impressed upon the delegates the necessity of co-operation by the Local Unions, urging upon the membership to take a keen interest in the welfare of the Council.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Pinkerton shows progress was made during the year and that the finances of the Council are in good condition.

President Ottens and Secretary-Treasurer Pinkerton were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Joliet, Illinois, was chosen as the city for the next convention in September, 1930.

Convention of Iowa State Council of Carpenters

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters was held at Fort Dodge, Iowa, Septem-

ber 4, 5, 6, 1929, with twenty-five delegates in attendance.

President Roberts advised the affiliated Local Unions to put on a campaign drive during the coming spring. All the delegates took a keen interest in the matters coming before the convention and it was predicted that greater things are in store for the carpenters in the state of Iowa.

Loran C. Cady of Local Union 641, Fort Dodge, Iowa, was elected President, and W. W. Reynolds of L. U. 523, Keokuk, Iowa was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Des Moines, Iowa, will have the honor of the 1930 convention.

Traveling Members Attention

Work is scarce in Butler, Pa., and the Rec. Sec. of Local Union 500 requests carpenters to pay no attention to newspaper talk as the prospects are poor and they have many idle members.

* * *

There is not sufficient work for all the carpenters in Roswell, N. M., according to Recording Secretary A. Junor of Local Union 511, who says that owing to a steady building growth the past several years so many carpenters have been coming to Roswell till there is not sufficient work now for all.

* * *

There is no work in Pana, Illinois, advises Recording Secretary Broom of Local Union 648. He requests brother carpenters to stay away from that locality if they are looking for work.

* * *

Many carpenters are idle in Bellingham, Wash. Financial Secretary Brokaw of Local Union 756 advises traveling members to stay away from that locality.

* * *

Recording Secretary I. A. McBee, Local Union 857, Tucson, Ariz., advises carpenters to stay away from Tucson, Ariz., as they have many men idle and a very poor outlook for the winter months. Your presence there will mean just that many more idle carpenters in Tucson.

* * *

Recording-Secretary Goodman of Local Union 1164, New York City, requests that carpenters and cabinet makers stay away from that city at the present time, as owing to slackness in the Building Trades so many of their men are walking the streets looking for employment.

* * *

Recording Secretary Tompkins of Local Union 1578, Tulare, Calif., reports that work in that city is very slack, not sufficient for their membership, and requests that traveling carpenters stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Carpenters are requested to stay away from Las Vegas, Nevada. Recording Secretary Wm. E. Robertson of Local Union 1780 advises that work is very scarce and carpenters are plentiful. Due to the false reports of the Newspapers throughout the country we have been over burdened with non-employment.

Report of the Delegates to the Forty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

The Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada and opened on Monday morning, October 7, 1929. Addresses of welcome were delivered by the President of the Toronto Labor Council, the Mayor of the City, the Minister of Labor, the City Comptroller and the Honorable Joseph Thompson of the Provincial Legislature.

386 delegates were present as herewith shown:

National and International 90; number of delegates 275; number of votes 28,971; Departments 4; number of delegates 4; number of votes 4; State Bodies 27; number of delegates 27; number of votes 27; Central Labor Unions 51; number of delegates 51; number of votes 51; Trade and Federal Labor Unions 27; number of delegates 27; number of votes 82; Fraternal Organizations 4; number of delegates 5; number of votes 3; Total number of Unions 199; Total number of delegates 386; Total number of votes 29,138.

The Secretary in his report shows the make-up of the American Federation of Labor to be as follows:

4 Departments; 105 National and International Unions; 49 State Federations; 803 City Central Bodies; 388 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions;

677 Local Department Councils and 28,865 Local Unions.

Membership

Under this caption the Secretary says:

The average paid-up and reported membership for the year ending August 31, 1929, is 2,933,545, an increase of 37,482 members over the membership reported upon last year. National and International organizations are required to pay only the per capita tax upon their full paid-up membership, and therefore, the membership reported does not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year for whom tax was not received.

A survey of the membership of the national and international organizations and the unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. indicates that because of strikes or unemployment there were at least 500,000 members for whom per capita tax was not paid to the American Federation of Labor. Adding this number to the 2,933,545 paid-up membership will give a grand total of 3,433,545 members.

Income

Balance on hand August 31, 1928, $300,109.43; Total receipts for the year 609,633.01; Grand Total $909,742.44.

Total expenses for the year $575,-181.87; Balance on hand August 31, 1929, $334,560.57.

Divided as follows:

In General Fund $55,881.93; in Defense Fund for Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions $278,678.64; Balance on hand, August 31, 1929, $334,560.57.

The Report of the Executive Council dealt with many matters of grave importance to the workers, such as

Industrial Progress.
Wage Earners' Progress.
Progress in Organized Trades.
The Five Day Work Week.
Old Age Security.
Old Age Pensions.
Old Age Retirement Law.
Benefits paid by National and International Unions.
Progress in Canada.
Organizing Work.
Jurisdictional Disputes.
Adjustments Reached.
National Legislation.
Immigration.
Registration of Aliens.
Conscription.
Unemployment.
Child Labor.
Convict Labor.
Yellow Dog Contracts.
Workmens' Compensation Laws.
Discrimination Against Older Workers.
Old Age Benefits.
Education.
Broadcasting.
International Labor Relations, etc.

While our delegates took an active interest in all of the work of the Convention, they gave particular attention to the following resolutions:

Urging Application of Quota Provisions of Immigration Law to Mexico, Central and South America

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate H. C. Fremming of the California State Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The policy of the American Federation of Labor toward immigration is restriction to the point where it may assimilate without menace to American social and industrial standards; and

Whereas, This policy has been expressed by statute in our quota provisions and the American Federation of Labor in its last Convention approved the application of a quota to Mexico and Latin America; and

Whereas, The United States Chamber of Commerce, Western Section, recently in session in Ogden, Utah, opposed immediate restriction of Mexican labor on the ground that it was both needed and desirable in the United States; and

Whereas, The records of our penal and charitable institutions in California and other western states show the Mexican problem to be the most acute of any of our alien races; and

Whereas, Mexican labor is steadily encroaching on the field of both unskilled and semi-skilled labor to the detriment of our own citizens; and,

Whereas, Mobilization and transportation of Mexican labor now in the coun-

try, intelligently directed to meet the seasonal needs of agricultural and horticultural interests in the west and southwest would meet every labor demand without the necessity of further Mexican importation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm its position taken at New Orleans in 1928 and urge upon Congress the immediate application of quota provisions to Mexico, Central and South America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends that Resolution No. 33 be amended by striking out the sixth paragraph of the preamble and inserting in lieu of said paragraph the following:

"Whereas, the number of laborers now available, intelligently directed to meet the needs of agriculture and horticulture, is sufficient to meet all needs, not only in the west and southwest, but throughout the whole country, therefore be it," and that the resolution thus amended be adopted.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Urging Legislation for District of Columbia to Protect Union Labels

Resolution No. 41—By Delegate John J. Manning, of the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

Whereas, There is no law in the District of Columbia which protects the membership of unions in affiliation to the American Federation of Labor against the misuse of their emblems, that is, union labels, shop cards or working buttons; and

Whereas, These union emblems have been misused by parties not authorized to use them in the District of Columbia and no redress can be had for the abuse of these emblems under present conditions except by procuring injunctions or a suit at law; and

Whereas, Such remedies are costly and cumbersome and do not yield the immediate and effective result that the registration laws of the several states do with regard to the protection of the union label, shop card and working button; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 49th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instructs the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to introduce such bill or bills in Congress of the United States, and try to secure their adoption, that will protect the union label, working button and shop card from misuse or imitation in the District of Columbia.

Referred to Committee on Legislation and reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution and urges the Executive Council to endeavor at the earliest opportunity to make effective its purpose and intent.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Building Trades Protest Jurisdiction Encroachment of Theatrical Stage Employes

Resolution No. 49—By delegate William J. Spencer, of the Building Trades Department.

Whereas, In many sections of the country, disputes have arisen between the various crafts and the Locals of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes due principally to the claim of the I. A. T. S. E. Locals for jurisdiction over all work in the theatrical and amusement field; and

Whereas, The question of jurisdiction in theatres, studios and places of amusement as between the various crafts and the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes has been definitely determined a number of times by the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The I. A. T. S. E. has never asked for jurisdiction of work in theatres other than that back of the proscenium arch necessary for the production of a show and the operation of projecting machines and have never been granted jurisdiction over work other than that necessary for the production of a show back of the proscenium arch and the operation of projecting machines; and

Whereas, The claim of many of their Local Unions for jurisdiction over all work in theatres is without foundation and is productive of turmoil and strife as between the various labor organizations; therefore, be it

Resloved, That the I. A. T. S. E. be ordered to instruct their Local Unions

that the work in theatres other than that specifically mentioned in the decisions and agreements granting them jurisdiction over certain classes of work back of the proscenium arch and the operation of projecting machines comes properly under the jurisdiction of the various trades; and be it further

Resolved, That the I. A. T. S. E. be advised and ordered to refrain from demanding agreements with employers that cover the work properly coming under the jurisdiction of the various trades; and be it further

Resolved, That the I. A. T. S. E. be ordered to confine themselves to the work properly granted to them by the labor movement, and upon their refusal to confine themselves to the work properly coming under their jurisdiction, they be suspended from the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That conferences for the settlement of jurisdiction disputes as between the trades properly holding jurisdiction and the I. A. T. S. E. be held within a period of thirty days after the adjournment of this Convention.

This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department and referred to the Forty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor for adoption.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and reported on as follows:

After hearing all parties concerned your committee recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to call a conference in Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1930, at two-thirty P. M. of all the organizations interested in this dispute and at which he himself, or some other member of the Executive Council shall preside and make every effort to adjust the same.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Proposing Affiliation of A. F. of L. with the International Labor Office of the League of Nations

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate Ed. L. Crouch of the Winston-Salem, N. C., Central Labor Union.

Whereas, Labor bore a great deal of the sacrifice in winning the World War, consequently, it was in a position to make demands at the Peace Conference; and

Whereas, The late Samuel Gompers and Labor Representatives insisted that the Treaty of Versailles recognize the right of men and women to just working conditions, and that there be established in connection with the League of Nations an International Labor Organization; and

Whereas, The United States is yet a non-member of the League of Nations, it is permissable for the American Federation of Labor to join the International Labor Organization. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this the Forty-Ninth Convention assembled in Toronto, Ont., affiliate with the International Labor Organization; and, be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor use its influence in every moral and legitimate way to impress National Representatives to favor both the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

In lieu of Resolution No. 56, your committee desires to recommend that in view of the fact that the United States is not a member of the League of Nations, no action should be taken by the American Federation of Labor to affiliate with the International Labor Organization, which is a division of the League.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposing Celebration of Fiftieth Anniversary of A. F. of L., 1931, in Washington, D. C.

Resolution No. 57—By J. H. Windsor, of the International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America, Luther C. Steward, National Federation of Federal Employes, G. W. Perkins, Cigarmakers' International Union and Thomas F. Flaherty, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Whereas, The 50th Anniversary of the American Federation of Labor will be celebrated in the year 1931; and

Whereas, During the year 1931 there will be dedicated in the City of Wash-

ington, D. C. the memorial to that dearly beloved leader of Organized Labor, the late Samuel Gompers, who served this American Federation of Labor so nobly and faithfully for more than forty years as its President; and

Whereas, These two most important events in the history of the American Federation of Labor should receive the attention and consideration of every member of Organized Labor in the United States and Canada, and

Whereas, Such an occasion as the 50th Anniversary of the birth of the American Federation of Labor and the dedication of the Gomper's Memorial should be celebrated by the hosts of Organized Labor in the United States and Canada by a great labor pageant in which every International, National and Labor Local in these countries could participate; and

Whereas, Should this great parade and pageant be held in Washington, D. C., it could be reviewed by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, together with the members of Congress and the Representatives of all the Foreign Governments; and

Whereas, Every citizen of the United States and of Canada has a desire to visit Washington, D. C., the Capitol of the United States and view its wonderful buildings, parks and other attractions; and

Whereas, Such an occasion as this would result in the greatest turnout of Organized Labor the world has ever seen where tens of thousands of members of Organized Labor and their families and friends would journey to Washington, D. C., not only to view its many wonderful attractions but to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Birth of the American Federation of Labor and the dedication of the Memorial to the late Samuel Gompers; and

Whereas, Washington, D. C., is an ideal convention city with a great auditorium where the convention could be held, many fine hotels to house not only the delegates but all the visitors who would attend the great celebration, fine avenues and wide streets where the greatest parades in the history of the nation have been held, the Capitol Buildings, the White House, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the National Cemetery, the Home and Tomb of George Washington and hundreds of other great buildings and parks which every person in the world hopes to visit and view at some time in their lives; and

Whereas, There are in Washington, D. C., the homes of many of the National and International Unions and the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor so that ample provisions can be made to stage this great event in the History of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we the delegates to this Forty-Ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor realizing the great possiblities that present themselves to our minds through the suggestion contained in this resolution do request that the delegates advocate and promote the advisability of the holding of the 50th anniversary of the birth of the American Federation of Labor and the dedication of the Memorial to the late Samuel Gompers, together with a monster parade and pageant to fittingly celebrate such an occasion in the City of Washington, D. C., in the year 1931.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Your committee interprets Resolution No. 57 to be an invitation to the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor to meet in the City of Washington, D. C. Under the Constitution of the Federation, naming a convention city for 1931 is a matter for action by the convention of 1930, to which session it is recommended.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposing Merging of International Unions to Eliminate Jurisdiction Disputes

Resolution No. 59—By the Schenectady, N. Y. Trades Assembly.

Whereas, Jurisdictional disputes between Local Unions and between International Unions of Organized labor have not only led to the stoppage of work and the loss of production and wages on numberless occasions, but have often resulted in such scandal as to reflect in the eyes of the world upon the

principles upon which the trade union movement is founded; and

Whereas, The jealousies arising between International Unions, each of which is naturally inclined to seek its own advantage, have too often interfered with efforts to organize the great industries of this country in centres of production where the need of organization is the most apparent and the enslavement of the workers most pronounced; and

Whereas, of the hundred and seventeen or more International Unions affiliated with the American Federation the overhead cost of maintaining and conducting the offices of nearly one hundred organizations is out of all proportion to the benefits derived by their membership; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in Forty-Ninth Annual Convention assembled, that ways and means should be sought to increase the solidarity and effectiveness of the American Organized Labor movement through the reduction in the number and the consolidation of the existing independent International Unions as far as practicable; and, be it further

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed with instructions to formulate a plan of consolidation which will have the effect of reducing the number of independent International Unions to from ten to twenty in number, and to eliminate the jurisdictional disputes that now constantly arise; and, be it further

Resolved, That such committe be empowered to hold conferences with the Officers of all International Unions, and to take such other measures as in its best judgment will promote the end desired and contemplated by these resolutions, such committee to report its finding and recommendations to the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends, as a substitute for Resolution No. 59, that the declaration approved at the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor, supplemented since that time by the development of the several departments within the A. F. of L., and reaffirmed at subsequent conventions, be again reaffirmed.

The policy laid down in the Scranton convention declaration has stood the test of time and experience and may well be reaffirmed at this time as a substitute for the pending resolution.

The Scranton convention declaration is as follows:

"Greeting: The undersigned, your special committee appointed to consider the question of the autonomy of the trade unions, beg leave to say that it is our judgment the future success, permanency and safety of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the trade unions themselves, depends upon the recognition and application of the principle of autonomy, consistent with the varying phases and transitions in industry.

"We realize that it is impossible to define the exact line of demarcation where one trade or form of labor ends and another begins, and that no hard and fast rule can be devised by which all our trade unions can be governed or can govern themselves.

"We emphasize the impossibility of the establishment of hard and fast lines; but if history and experience in the labor movement count for aught we urge upon our fellow-workmen that toleration and forbearance which are proverbial of our movement; for, without the recognition and application of these qualities, any decision we may formulate will be futile. We, therefore, recommend as follows:

"1. As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conceded by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization on trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical departure from this fundamental principle, we declare that, as a general proposition, the interests of the workers will be best conserved by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, owing to the isolation of some few industries from thickly populated centers where the overwhelming number follow one branch thereof, and owing to the fact in some industries

comparatively few workers are engaged over whom separate organizations claim jurisdiction, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein, at least until the development of organization of each branch has reached a stage wherein these may be placed, without material injury to all parties in interest, in affiliation with their national trade unions. Nothing contained in this declaration is intended or shall be construed to mean a reversal of any decision rendered by former Executive Councils or previous conventions on questions of jurisdiction.

"2. We hold that the interests of the trade union movement will be promoted by closely allied and subdivided crafts giving consideration to amalgamation, and to the organization of District and National Trade Councils to which should be referred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied crafts lines.

"3. The American Federation of Labor being a voluntary association, cannot direct and should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union laws, and in order to carry the above recommendations into effect, and in full recognition of its logical position, the American Federation of Labor pledges its officers to aid and assist in the adjustment of such craft encroachments as disputants may be willing to submit to its arbitrament."

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

During the sessions of the Convention addresses were delivered by Sir Henry Thornton, President, Canadian National Railways; Otto S. Beyer, Consulting Engineer; Honorable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada; Honorable James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor of the United States; C. L. Bodenheimer, National Commander of the American Legion; Right Honorable James Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain and his daughter Miss Ishbel MacDonald.

The present officers were re-elected without opposition for the ensuing term and Boston, Mass., was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1930.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
R. H. Burdette,
J. R. Stevenson,
Alex Kelso,
John B. Tierney,
G. W. Hoover,
Geo. H. Lane,
Delegates.

Correction

In the November, issue of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," it was reported that Local Union 329 of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, worked the nine-hour day. This we find was a typographical error and we wish to make correction and to advise our readers that Local 329 observes the eight-hour day.

Will Build New Home

We learn from a recent issue of the "Texas Carpenter" that Local Union 425 of El Paso will erect a new home in the immediate future. Contract has been awarded to George Wieland on a low bid of $23,000.00. We look forward to receiving a photograph of this home upon completion, as we know our readers will be pleased to see a picture of the home of El Paso Local.

Carpenters' Local Union 111 Celebrates 45th Anniversary

Close to three hundred carpenters associated with Carpenters' Local Union 111, of Lawrence, Mass., assembled in Building Trades Council hall recently in celebration of the 45th anniversary of the Local and also to participate in the annual get-together.

Beginning at 8 o'clock the evening was one of great enjoyment and lasted until a late hour. One of the first Locals founded in that city it has a most enviable record in local labor circles. Fred Graham, secretary of the Central Labor Union, to which he is delegated by the local carpenters, acted as master of ceremonies during the evening and in a most interesting ad-

dress brought forth many of the events which the history of the local discloses.

Charles Kimball of Boston, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was a guest of the evening, and in a short address spoke most convincingly on jurisdictional disputes.

Robert J. Watt, C. L. U. President, was also one of the featured speakers, as was Thomas Carlin of Lowell, Business Agent of the Carpenters' District Council. Several solos were also given by the latter during the evening.

The program of entertainment comprised vocal selections by Charles Poole; dialogues, Joseph Hines; songs and dances, Chris Murphy of Andover, and community singing. Luncheon was served at the close of the affair by the committee in charge. A number of prizes received from various manufacturers and local merchants were awarded.

The committee in charge included Brothers Fred Graham, chairman; Alfred Eaton, Matthew Maney, John Mulcahy, Jacob Cohen and Frank Munro.

Brother Harry McLaughlin, Cleveland, Ohio, Honored

Brother Harry McLaughlin of Local Union 1929, Cleveland, Ohio, and President of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, was given a testimonial dinner on Saturday evening, November 30, 1929, at the Hotel Winton, Cleveland, Ohio, in honor of his election to the office of President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor at the recent convention of that body held in Columbus, Ohio. More than 1200 persons were present from all walks of life. Attorney William J. Corrigan was toastmaster, and addresses were delivered by the Governor of the State; the Mayor of the City; Rabbi Abraham Nowak of Temple on the Heights; Honorable Carrington T. Marshall, Chief Justice, Ohio Supreme Court; Honorable John J. Sullivan, Judge, Appellate Court; Honorable Manuel M. Levine, Judge, Appellate Court; Mr. Edwin D. Barry, Director of Public Safety; Monsignor Joseph F. Smith, Pastor St. John's Cathedral; Brother George H. Lakey, First General Vice President of our organization and several others.

Brother McLaughlin is to be congratulated on the position he has attained and the respect and esteem in which he is held by the people of his home town and state.

Fifth Vice-President of A. F. of L. Dies

It was with regret that we learned of the untimely death of James P. Noonan, Fifth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which occurred at Washington, D. C., on December 4, 1929, from the effects of burns received in a fire in his apartment.

DEATH ROLL

SAMUEL MORAN—Local Union No. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash.

Forty Years Old Today

Take him away! There's no place for him,
He is old and is getting gray.
Just a has-been worker—they called him, Jim,
And he's forty years old, today.
They say, he was one of the best of men,
Sober and willing and skillful, then;
Never worked anywhere else, did Slim,
—Forty years old, today!

Forty years old—and they say his name
Is clean as a brand new sheet.
He's a fine young man and it seems a shame,
Just getting upon his feet.
Had bought a home and his wife and kids
Were happy with him. Now they face the skids
To—God knows what and where this game
—Forty years old, today!

Just a worn-out tool with its temper gone—
There's a sign on the gate, today.
"Of men of forty, we need not one.
So, loiterers, on your way!"
Young men and strong men only, will do,
(And very soon, they'll be going, too;)
Old Father Time, what have you done?
—Forty years old, today!

Forty years old! In all our schemes,
We are boys at our best and prime.
Unwanted, worthless, so it seems,
Rusty machines of grime.
There's another young man at a matron's door,
There's a bitter heart that is sad and sore:
There goes Jim now, with his blasted dreams,
—Forty years old, today!

L. U. No. 317. —Heber White.

The California division of labor statistics and law enforcement attended to 2,661 complaints during June, of which number 2,344, or 88 percent, were unpaid wage claims. The latter were collected to the amount of $83,952.49, and the average claim was $43.19.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From The American Federation of Labor

To All Organized Labor:

Greetings:

Through the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service you have already been furnished with a summary or synopsis of the work of the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Therefore it is not necessary in this communication to you to comment upon any action of the convention except the resolutions on subjects which the convention specifically directed should be brought to the attention of Organized Labor through a special communication from headquarters.

Resolution No. 37 was unanimously adopted. It reads:

"Whereas, Two thousand members of the United Textile Workers of America, in Salem, Massachusetts, are seriously handicapped, and threatened with unemployment owing to the competition of non-union mills making the same product at a lesser cost, with longer hours to work and lower wages; and

"Whereas, This Local Union and the International Union are making every effort to convince the membership of the American Federation of Labor of the importance of this question to the trade union movement, and suggesting a means whereby our organization can be protected against the attack of those who would destroy our union and place this mill in the same class as the other low-paid mills which drive their workers with the speed-up or stretch-out plan, in order to secure mass production at low cost, with the inevitable glutting of the market; be it therefore

"Resolved, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor reiterate its former action to urge the delegates to keep in mind Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases, in order to assist the United Textile Workers of America in promoting their patronage throughout the country; and, be it further

"Resolved, That this Convention reiterate the previous action of the American Federation of Labor in authorizing the promotion of Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases, and again urge all delegates to take a personal interest in assisting the United Textile Workers of America to resist the attack of non-union sheeting mills; and be it still further

"Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to all affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor."

Resolution No. 42 adopted by the Convention declared:

"Whereas, The 1928 Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution requesting that a circular letter be sent to all State Federations of Labor, to all City Central Labor Unions, and to all organizers of the American Federation of Labor calling to their attention the unorganized condition of the Laundry Workers; and

"Whereas, As a result of the said letter being sent to the State Federations of Labor, the City Central Labor Unions, and the Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, the Laundry Workers' International Union has received many letters from State Federations of Labor, City Central Labor Unions and from Organizers of the American Federation of Labor requesting information and organizing literature, and several campaigns are now being carried on to organize Laundry Workers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor be respectfully requested to forward a similar letter during the coming year, to all State Federations of Labor, City Central Labor Unions and to all Organizers of the American Federation of Labor requesting them to make all possible efforts to

establish Local Unions of Laundry Workers in their respective localities."

Resolution No. 65 which was also approved by the Convention is as follows:

"Whereas, The International Jewelry Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, due to a secession movement, is at the present poorly organized; and

"Whereas, Due to this secession movement the finances of the International Jewelry Workers' Union will not permit placing organizers in the large number of cities to organize the unorganized Jewelry Workers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor communicate with all State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Councils, and Organizers of the American Federation of Labor, requesting them to use their influence by making an effort to organize Jewelry Workers in their respective localities."

Resolution No. 77 which met with favor by the convention makes this special request of the State and City Central Bodies:

"Whereas, The International Allied Printing Trades Association is conducting an extensive campaign to have text books used in public schools produced under conditions which recognize proper standards for the men and women engaged in production of such text books; and

"Whereas, Adoption and use of text books produced under non-union conditions do not give such guarantee; and

"Whereas, Concerns whose text books are produced under non-union conditions use high-powered and expensive sales methods to have their text books adopted, the cost of which is ultimately borne by the public; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor calls upon state, city and central bodies to enter upon active campaigns to secure representation upon commissions or other agencies empowered to approve and adopt text books for use in the public schools."

These various matters above quoted are very specially laid before you with the earnest request that you do all within your power to assist in bringing to a realization the declarations of the Convention.

We want to make 1929-30 the banner years of the American Federation of Labor. We can do this if each of us will heartily and determinedly put his shoulder to the wheel.

Will you not make it your slogan and will you not urge the same upon every member of your organization, to pledge himself or herself to secure a new member for the union.

Sincerely hoping for the steady growth and progress of the Organized Labor movement during the coming year and trusting that I may hear from you regarding the several matters dealt with in this letter, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Daddy's Building

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Not long ago I was standing in front of the building I was working on—at noontime when a couple of school boys came along arguing about the big buildings their respective fathers were working on—one lad said my father is working on the biggest building in the world. Oh! said the other little lad my father's tearing down one of the biggest buildings in the world to put up a bigger one—I asked the kid what building he was talking about he said "The Waldorf —you big sap—that building is more than a block square—so it's the biggest building pulled down in New York"—and the kid was right. The number of old buildings that are being torn down in New York is almost unbelieveable.

But to the kids whose fathers work on the different jobs the buildings are, according to them, Dad's building, although the old man doesn't own a brick in it—but because a proud mother and her little ones walk by and know that Daddy helped put in the foundation, or raised the steel girders, or was one of the carpenters, plasterers or finishers—it's Dad's building.

It is a proud little family indeed that can gaze up at one of the tall modern structures and have that proud feeling

of knowing that Dad had a part in making it the imposing thing that it is—by reading the plans or laying the bricks.

The men themselves forever after feel that a part of themselves stands there, a credit to progress; they remember the toil and strength in the faithful work contributed; each man from the cellar digger to the roofer, has had his part to do well and true and unless each part was put together right, the complete thing would not stand as it does.

The sad part of the building game that many people do not know is that often many men are killed and injured during the construction of these skyscrapers and I believe that those who make the supreme sacrifice to future greatness and progress deserve as much to be honored and remembered as the the police, firemen and soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty. There has been some talk lately as to whether an architect should have his name put on the buildings that he has designed I think that, by all means he should. It is as much a work of art as a canvas or a statue and should bear the signature of the one who created it and in a big book should be written the names of the men whose effort helped to make the architect's dream come true.

I never admire a beautiful structure without silently paying homage to the humbler unknown ones who were so necessary to its fulfillment and perhaps it's a monument to many who may have given their lives—in its construction.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York, N. Y.

District Council Assists in Forming Ladies' Auxiliary Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A mass meeting of the Carpenters of Camden County was held Wednesday evening, November 13, in Red Men's Hall, Broadway and Division Streets, for the purpose of forming a Ladies Auxiliary Union. There was quite a large attendance. The meeting was addressed by Miss Margaret Burke, President of the Women's Trade Union League and Vice-President of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia; Miss Honora Maher, Secretary of Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Assistants' Union No. 18049 and Stenographer of the Philadelphia District Council; and Mr. H. Drew, President of the Pressmen, Philadelphia.

An enjoyable evening was spent by all present, the men acting as hosts to the ladies, serving coffee and cake and entertaining with music and songs.

Twenty-five ladies showed their willingness to co-operate with their husbands by signing their names and forming a Ladies Auxiliary Union. The following temporary officers were elected: Mrs. Viola Winton, President; Mrs. Lillian Davies, Secretary.

The Ladies Auxiliary Union will meet the first and third Wednesdays at headquarters of the District Council, 542 Penn Street, Camden, N. J.

M. J. Travers, Sec.-Treas.,
District Council of Camden Co.

Contributes to Pension Fund

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 488, herewith extend to our General Officers and our entire Brotherhood, our most hearty congratulations, in at last bringing to a successful culmination, our long cherished hopes, of establishing a Home for our Aged, and the creation of a Fund to pay a Pension to those of our aged members, who for family ties or other conditions, do not desire to enter our Home.

We herewith again reiterate our former pledge, made in February, 1928—to contribute to the Pension Fund, the sum of one thousand dollars, and will forward check for same as soon as the Fund is established and payments started.

Now Brother Duffy, I have tabulated the membership as per the records of Local Union 488, and find that during the year, 1930, 66 members will have reached the age of 65 years or more and completed 30 years or more in continuous membership, therefore would request, that you send me that amount of Application Blanks as soon as you have them ready for distribution.

H. P. Eilert, Sec.-Treas.
L. U. No. 488. New York, N. Y.

Study only the best, for life is too short to study everything.—Bach.

Conditions in San Antonio

Editor, "The Carpenter":

San Antonio, the Texas Metropolis, at the Salt Lake City convention held in 1908, was represented by a larger delegation than we could muster up for the last convention held in Lakeland, Florida, and this too when our city doubled in population as well as in number of employed carpenters. The assistance of organizers given us in the past showed plainly that results were problematical. Now that the New Year is at hand allow me to wish every member of our United Brotherhood a happy and prosperous New Year—our General Officers included.

No doubt by this time the referendum vote on the proposition of Local Union 58 of Chicago, has been tabulated and given a large vote in favor of the 25c additional per capita tax. This should be done, as we cannot favor old brother A, having 30 years membership by admitting him to the Home, and discriminate against brother B who has 40 years membership, struggling for our Brotherhood from its inception in 1881 until now, who on account of old age can hardly get by and remain in his home with his life companion whom he does not wish to leave until death parts them.

Regarding local conditions in our city and within our jurisdiction, we have a large membership unemployed—caused by unreliable reports from parties unacquainted with real facts, desirous of cheap labor for personal and speculative purposes, causing hardship on those here, also on the disappointed ones who come. Work on the Air Point project has started, which is mostly concrete and iron structure—no employment for carpenters except on forms and there are more carpenters here than needed. Besides that, excavation has only started, so my advice would be to give San Antonio the go by and give the resident idle carpenters a chance for this employment, as only a few will be needed. The writer is thankful to kind Providence that this job fell into the hands of a fair St. Louis firm. As soon as there is evidence of an encouraging future, Local Union No. 14 will no doubt advise our Brotherhood, believing always in the admonition "live and let live."

Albert Gmehlin,
L. U. No. 14. San Antonio, Tex.

Members Agree Now and Then

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to add a few words to what Brother H. H. Watson, Local Union No. 213 has already said in the December issue, and trust he has no objection to my spilling a little ink in agreeing with what he says in his letter viz., "We cannot have our trade and give it away too." That sort of thing is all too common here in Toronto. Sometime ago I accused one of our Business Agents of taking men off the streets and making them carpenters, and mind you I got no denial to my statement; he said, however, he didn't believe in the Local taking on new members during the winter months. The idea prevailing here among the Officers, is to build up the organization. We hear this song continually at the meetings, in the meantime the old members are tramping the streets.

Albert H. Simons,
L. U. No. 27. Toronto, Can.

The Carpenter and House Carpentry

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The above theme is surely a subject for investigation and discussion, in fact, one is amazed at its absence in our trade journal and yet it has been and will remain a fundamental in carpentry, for it calls for and brings out the best skill in the carpenter and without that class of work the mechanic is liable to become inefficient and his hand lose its cunning.

In our trade journal of November's issue, Brother Perth pictures for us a number of carpenters about to tackle a roof and the betrayal in no sense is commendable to the mechanic. Their mode of procedure is not only primitive but ridiculous; the picture certainly reflects the idea that they are novices rather than qualified or experienced mechanics. The picture as presented is no tribute to the trade.

But let Brother Perth speak "One of the men produced a steel square. They all looked at the numerous tables and graduations on both faces of the instrument, which were prepared to facilitate the solution of many problems confronting the carpenter in his daily work and expressly intended for roof-framing, but no one seemed to know how to use

them." What a picture of helplessness and ignorance at this time of day with the school master, the trade papers, public libraries, free books—all catering to the educating and developing of the individual, yet Brother Perth has given us an up to date picture.

But, another question is raised. Is knowledge in itself sufficient? Most carpenters carry a steel square; ninety-nine times out of a hundred its application is to square a board. Many mechanics have a general knowledge of the use of the tool, but for the lack of use or practice their knowledge has become sluggish and in some cases reached the Limbo of oblivion.

Now, knowledge in itself is not sufficient. A man may develop a formidable pair of bicepts and have knowledge of the fact, but if he wants to know their striking force he will need to try them out by dealing an upper cut—then he sees the effect. Some animals that used to have bright, lustrous eyes—such as the mole—by burrowing under ground all the time are losing their sight and now have mere slits. Nature abhors a vacuum. So the carpenter, if he wants to use and know his square must be placed where he can use it, and his sluggish mind will become liquid and his knowledge flow freely. A young "Chip" asked how he could keep his tools clean and bright; a veteran replied—Use 'em. That applies to the mind.

Now, that brings us to the title of this article, "The Carpenter and House Carpentry." The writer questions if twenty percent of the men work on house work, and there is an economic reason for such a condition—so this is a splendid theme for Brother Perth and other "Steel Square Specialists" to grapple with and they will find it a piece of tough gristle, but it will be worth while. Let them restore the house to the carpenter, he has been a prodigal son all too long; he will come home gladly, then both can get out their tools and have a ripping time together.

Wm. Jamieson,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 95

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 95 is glad to hear from all Auxiliary sisters. We are trying to make our work interesting to all. We meet the first and third Friday of each month. After a business sesssion there is a short social period for the members to get more acquainted. We work for others. One comfort was given last year to the Orphan's Home and this year another one is being made for the same purpose. We fill baskets with food enough for Christmas dinners and give them to needy families. One of the items of work is to make bedside bags for the Hillcrest Hospital. We also do sewing for any family that needs help. October 18th was observed as "Guest Day" to which old members and prospective members were invited. After a short business period we had an enjoyable program, followed by light refreshments.

On November 15th the Ladies Auxiliary Union had a chicken supper for their husbands and families. After supper we had a program and dancing which were well enjoyed.

A covered dish luncheon is planned for December 20th at which time the ladies will have their Christmas exchange. We have a penny drill at each meeting from which a fund is provided to buy flowers and cards for the sick.

We would be glad to hear from any of our sister Auxiliaries and exchange ideas for the good of our order.

Mrs. G. M. Cain, Secretary,
L. A. No. 95. Topeka, Kansas

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 231

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 231 of Camden, N. J. had their first meeting December 4, 1929. Our sisters Mrs. Highman, Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Larkins from Ladies' Auxiliary No. 26 of Jersey City came to initiate and install our officers. The sisters presented to us a large beautiful flag. We had a very nice meeting and after adjournment all were invited to our president sister Winton's home where we had a wonderful lunch served us which was enjoyed by all, then everyone left for home looking forward to our next meeting. We will meet first and third Wednesdays of each month. We would be very glad to hear from any Auxiliary and will be very prompt in replying to same.

Mrs. L. E. Davis, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 231. Camden, N. J.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 169

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 169, Edmonton, Can., in conjunction with Carpenters' Union No. 1325 held a dinner for the members and their families on the evening of November 23rd. Mrs. A. W. Martin, president of the Auxiliary, acted as hostess, and Brother H. W. Miller, president of Local Union 1325, acted as chairman of a very enjoyable program following.

The members of the Auxiliary made a quilt during the summer which they intend to dispose of at Christmas time, the proceeds of which will be placed in their funds.

Jessie M. Young, Secretary,
L. A. No. 169. Edmonton, Can.

Sedalia, Mo., Ladies' Auxiliary Union Celebrates

The Ladies Auxiliary No. 173 of Sedalia, Mo., held its annual banquet Wednesday, December 4, 1929, at Woodman Hall, entertaining the members of Local Union 1792 and their families with a turkey dinner and program. About 80 persons were seated at the long banquet table, which was groaning under good eats, which all enjoyed. After the banquet the party proceeded to Main Hall where the orchestra, composed of children and directed by Miss Love, gave several numbers, which was followed by readings and songs. The special guests of the evening were Mr. and Mrs. William Loges, Mr. Loges being the only charter member of the Local Union. He spoke very interestingly of the Local organization from its inception to the present time, a period of over 20 years.

The Pep Squad gave yells and songs for four special guests, also for out of town visitors from St. Louis, Mo.

The affair was a most enjoyable one and we only wish all the members of Local Union 1792 were able to have been present. We take this opportunity of thanking the committee in charge.

Mrs. D. W. Bush, Secretary,
L. A. No. 173. Sedalia, Mo.

American Walnut Chief Wood Used In Airplane Construction

Whirling at terriffic speeds, encountering numerous changes in temperature, from 90 degrees above zero to 20 degrees below zero, within a few moments—dry one minute and wet the next, subjected to the punishment of driving rain, of hail and of snow, the wood used in the construction of airplane propellers must undergo the severest strains. It has been found that only American walnut has been able to stand up under such punishment.

During the late war the United States and the Allies used 9,609,000 board feet of American walnut for the construction of airplane propellers. Excellent seasoning and working properties, combined with great strength and light weight, are the prime requisites in the selection of woods for propellers.

Western Lumberman.

The Psalm Of Labor

For centuries I have served mankind. For ages I have borne the burdens of the world.

I have stirred the earth. I have made it bring forth increase.

I have caused the desert to bloom and changed wilderness into a garden.

I have garnered the grain. I have gathered the fruit.

I have fed the world. I have provided food for all the people.

I have tamed wild beasts and made them the servants of man.

I have woven fibers into cloth and fashioned garments. I have clothed the people.

I have hewn down mountains and transformed the rock into human habitation.

I have felled the giants of the forest and made them furnish comfort and protection to man.

I have gone down into the bowels of the earth and forced her to give up her treasure.

I have wrought in the glare of the furnace, undaunted by the hissing of steam and clanging of steel.

I have enriched the nations. I have produced the wealth of the world.

But my eyes have been blinded and my hands have been shackled.

I did not see that the wealth I had created was mine, nor that the good things of life belonged to me.

But the scales are falling from my eyes; I am beginning to see.

I will arise in my strength. I will break my chains.

I will take what belongs to me. I will lay hold of my own.

I will bring comfort and abundance to all. I will bring peace and joy to the multitude.

All mankind will be blessed. All the inhabitants of the earth made glad.

For I am greater than greed. I am mightier than mammon.

I am Labor!

By Ada M. Stimson

What's in a Name?

Waiter: "Here is some very good canvas-back duck, sir."

Business Man (after some chewing): "Here, take the canvas back and bring in the duck."—American Boy.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXI

In one of the first lessons of this series we spoke about the shrinkage of wood; and we also showed how the shrinking of wood caused it to warp and twist. In this lesson we are taking up twists in timbers, without saying anything about the cause. Twisted timbers, or as they are often called, timbers that are "out of wind," out of twist," must be "unwound," or have the twist taken out of them before they can be framed. This is necessary, because in heavy timber framing all joints must fit snugly, since there is no "give" to heavy timber as there is to light timbers. A great deal of skill is necessary in order to do this preliminary work in heavy timber framing. "Just anybody" can't do it; it must be done by someone who has had experience in it, else the timbers may be in worse shape when he gets through with them than they were before.

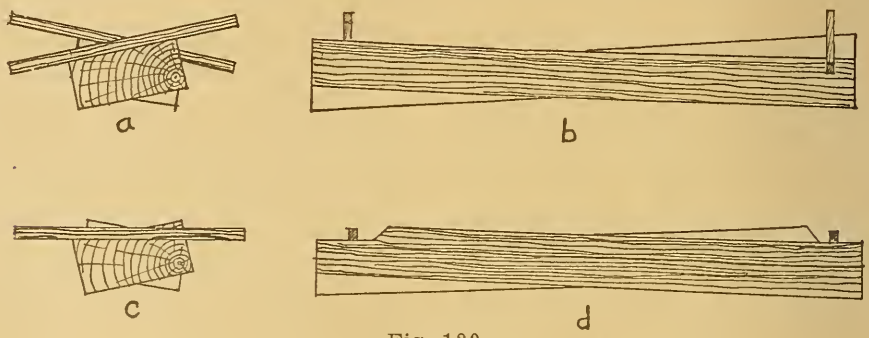


Fig. 120

In Fig. 120 we are illustrating the use of battons, or "winding sticks" as they are often called. At a, we have an end-view of a twisted timber with the winding sticks on it. A side-view of the same timber is shown at b. A perspective view of this timber and the sticks is shown by Fig. 121. The dotted lines which come to a point at the center of the eye, show how the framer glances over the sticks to see how much wind there is in the timber; or, on the other hand, whether there is any wind. The same piece of timber is shown at c and d, of Fig. 120. Here it will be noticed that the wind has been taken out directly under the battons, and where the timber is to be framed to join on to other timbers. It is not always necessary to take the twist out of timbers throughout. Spotting for joints, is all that is necessary, unless the timber rests on a wall, or is used for a nailing girt. In such instances the side so used must have the twist taken out from end to end. The timber shown at c and at d shows how it has been spotted on one side at either end. The reader should bear in mind that the illustrations given here, have been exaggerated for the sake of clearness, and that in actual practice the timbers are not usually twisted as much as we are showing by these drawing. Fig. 121 shows more nearly what the heavy timber framer usually finds; that is, the twist is hardly noticeable until he glances over the winding sticks, as we are showing it. If the upper edges of the sticks line perfectly, there is no twist in the timber, but if they show tendencies to being on the order of those shown at a, Fig. 120, then the timber is twisted.

Another method of using winding sticks, is shown at A, Fig. 122. Here the sticks have been nailed to the ends of the timber, as shown at e; the lower

edge being about 2 inches below the upper side of the timber, as shown by the dotted line a-b, at B. The sticks tacked, the framer glances over them, adjusting them occasionally until they line perfectly with each other. When the sticks line up, a pencil mark is made

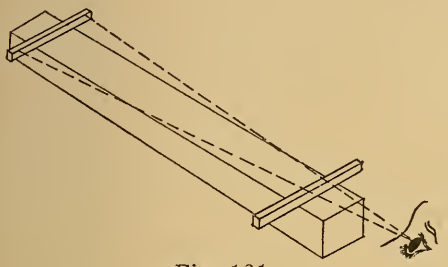


Fig. 121

along the lower edge, which is shown by the dotted line a-b, at B. The line c-d is then laid off parallel with a-b. From this line all other lines necessary can be laid off with a steel square, which we are showing by Fig. 123, B and C. The lines marked a-b on these drawings, represent the lines made along the lower edge of the winding sticks, or the line a-b, Fig. 122, B. From these lines the lines marked c-d are drawn as explained before, and with the steel

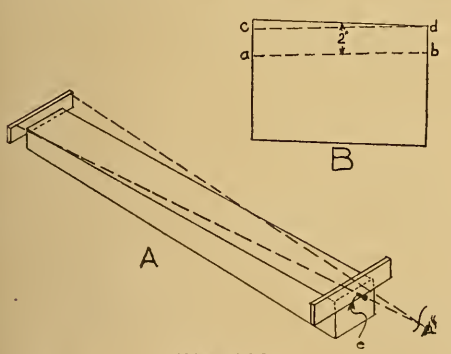


Fig. 122

square the other lines of the squares shown by dotted lines, are obtained. At A, Fig. 123, we are showing a side-view of the timber on a smaller scale. Points d and f, in A, represent d and f in B; while c and e in A, are the same as points c and e in C.. The dotted lines between d and c, and f and e, in A, show where the chalk-line should be struck, in order to guide the framer in spotting the timber, or hewing off the twist, whichever the case may require.

The tools necessary for taking out the twist of heavy timbers, are: A good sharp chopping axe, a sharp hand axe, a broad-axe, and sharp; a well-ground adze, a slick, chalk and line, a cant-hook, a pair of battons, or winding sticks; steel square, a cross-cut saw and a rip-saw. There are other tools that may be needed, but they will suggest themselves as the work proceeds. Or it may be that some of the tools we have suggested, are really not needed. Let

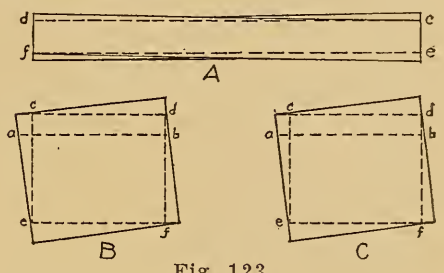


Fig. 123

the framer of heavy timbers always be well supplied with that abstract quality, called good judgment.

This brings us to our glossary dictionary. We are still under the letter C. Our first word is:

Coal-bin. A place for storing coal.

Cold Chisel. A tool used for cutting cold iron or other metal.

Collar Beam. A horizontal piece of timber connecting and tying together two opposite rafters.

Column. A kind of a post or pillar.

Comb. The ridge of a roof.

Comb Board. A board onto which the rafters of a roof are nailed at the comb. A ridge board.

Comb Roof. A gable roof. A double roof.

Compasses. An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, etc.

Compass Saw. A narrow tapering saw.

Compression. A state of being compressed, as the compressive strength of a column, of cement, of stone, etc.

Common Rafter. One of the main rafters of a roof.

Composition Roof. A built-up roof. A roof built up of felt and asphalt.

Conduit. A pipe, canal, channel, or passage for conveying water or fluids. A pipe carrying electric wires.

Conical Roof. A roof shaped like a cone.

Console. A bracket whose projection is not more than half its height. Any small bracket.

Corner-bead. A metal bead fastened to corners to hold plastering.

Corner Board. A board used on a corner of a building, somewhat ornamental.

Corner Post. A post that sits in the corner. A corner studding.

Cornice. The overhang of a roof. The part of a roof projecting beyond the building.

Coping. The act of fitting one piece of moulding onto another so they will intersect. The upper part of a firewall.

Coping Saw. A very narrow saw designed for irregular sawing.

Corbel. A bracket receiving the spring of an arch. A projection of brickwork forming a sort of a bracket.

Cross-cut Saw. A saw designed for cutting crosswise to the grain of the wood.

Counter Flash. To flash over flashing, as to counter flash around a chimney.

Counter Sink. A tool for reaming out for the heads of screws. To ream out for screw heads.

Cove. A moulding having a concave. The moulding nailed under the nosing of a step, in stairbuilding.

Crack. An opening between two pieces of lumber. An opening in wood caused by seasoning.

Crow-bar. A heavy bar used for prying, and sharp on one end.

Crown Moulding. The moulding directly under the shingles on a cornice.

Cripple-jack. A jack rafter that is neither a hip-jack nor a valley-jack.

Cupboard. A built-in piece of furniture for storing dishes and articles of food.

Cupboard Catch. A catch for cupboard doors.

Curb. The break between the ridge and the eaves of a gambrel roof.

Curb Roof. A gambrel roof.

Curtail Step. The first step of a geometrical stairway, terminating with a curve whose radius is constantly decreasing.

Cut. A term indicating the angle of a rafter-cut. Any cut in carpentry.

Cut-and-miter. A stringer cut square for the treads and mitered for the risers.

Cylinder. The well of a geometrical stairway.

Cyma. A member of the cornice, the profile of which is wavelike in form.

The terms coming under the letter D, will be given in the next lesson.

"Say It With Your Pencil"

(By L. Perth)

"Whatever man can imagine, he can do." There is a world of truth in this saying and there is no other field of human endeavor where this thought may be applied in a greater degree of truthfulness than to those engaged in the art of engineering and building construction.

Every skyscraper, ocean liner, flying machine, or humble cottage must originate in the human mind before they can assume their material shape.

The architect or engineer who is about to design the structure or machine visualizes in his mind not only the general appearance but every one of the thousands of details that go into the making of the proposed structure.

The art of imagination, however, would have resulted in no practical utility were there no means of expressing our mental vision to others in a concise and understandable way.

An architect may conceive in his mind the idea of the structure to be erected. He may have worked out all the particulars which are connected with the job. But in order to give his idea its material shape to build it, he must enlist the assistance of trained artisans, each skilled in his particular trade and all working towards one end —the successful completion of the job in accordance with the architect's ideas.

These craftsmen in order to be able to do their work right must know definitely what is required of them. They must be given explicit instruction which would enable them also to visualize the idea just the same as the one who has originated it had in his mind.

In order to accomplish this successfully the art of drawing was developed. Drawing is the language of the builder. It expresses by means of lines, symbols

and figures the idea that is to be carried out. It shows what the building will look like after it has been completed, builder should endeavor to familiarize himself with the use of drawings, i. e., he must develop the ability to under-

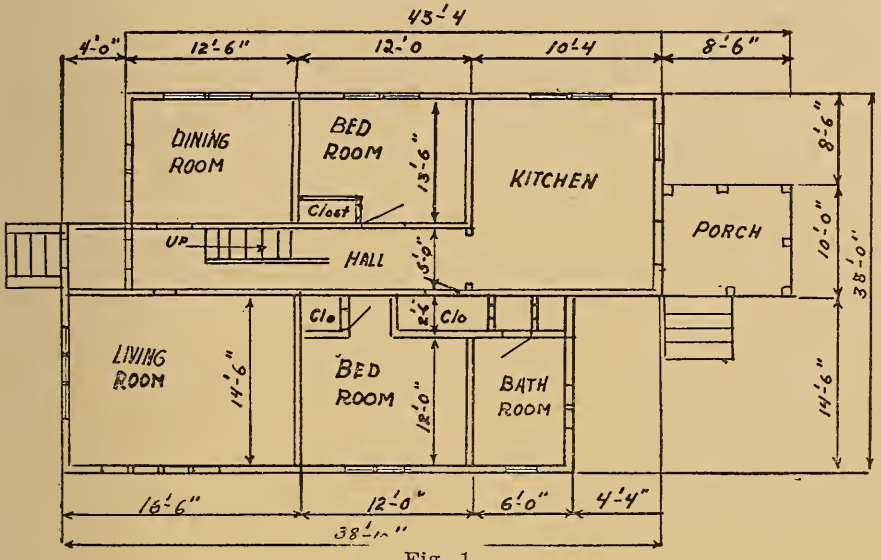


Fig. 1

as well as the details of all parts that go into its making. stand a drawing as well as to express his thoughts on paper whenever he has

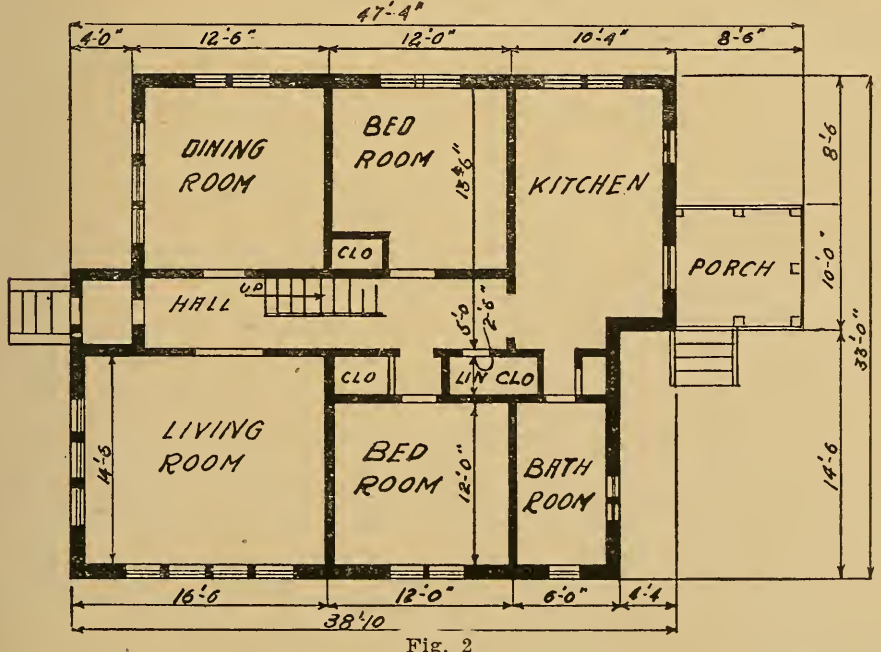


Fig. 2

No project of any consequence can be carried out without drawing, and every an opportunity to do so. In other words, whenever he wants to explain something

pertaining to his work, let him "say it with his pencil."

While drawing may be subdivided into several classes, the first and simplest phase of it is freehand sketching.

Sketching, in fact, is the first step taken by the draftsman before any attempt at making drawings is made. Most of the preliminary work in the architect's office and all the work in the field is done in sketch form. The only difference between a sketch and a working drawing is that a finished drawing is made to scale and much care is taken in its execution, while a sketch is not made to scale and does not require the skill of a draftsman.

If you want to be successful in your work there is not a thing that will be so helpful to you as the cultivation of a habit of using your pencil in making sketches every time you discuss anything pertaining to your work.

Get accustomed to expressing your thoughts on paper by means of lines and figures. Examine working drawings whenever opportunity offers. Bear in mind that practice makes perfect and nothing else can take its place.

As already mentioned, sketches are made free hand, i. e. they do not require the use of drawing instruments, they are not made to scale and are usually rough in appearance. It is evident, therefore, that any man of ordinary ability who can draw a line can make sketches of work he intends to perform.

Since the main purpose of drawings is to convey your ideas to others, it is quite essential to form a habit of making your sketches resemble as close as possible the object you have in mind. They also should contain sufficient data and figures as to enable others to carry out the work in an efficient and intelligent way and thus eliminate the necessity of asking additional questions—by the party who is given the job.

In the accompanying drawing Fig. 1 shows a rough sketch of a floor plan and Fig. 2 represents the finished drawing of the same floor plan. You may notice the resemblance of the two figures—as far as the outline is concerned. The only difference between the two is that Fig. 1 being a rough sketch was made freehand without any effort to impart to it a finished appearance; while Fig. 2 is a regular drawing of the same plan made to scale by a draftsman who took particular care as to its appearance.

It will not be just to say that sketches may always be used instead of finished drawings but it is safe to state that on the job sketches are the only things to use in giving instruction to workmen and the habit of making sketches will certainly increase one's proficiency and may lead eventually to the development of your ability to prepare finished working drawings.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 1

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To make a study of the technical terms used in stair building.

(Note) These terms must be thoroughly understood and fixed in the mind before proceeding with the foreman's lay-out.

II—Trade Terms:

1—Run—Length over the floor the stairs will occupy—the horizontal distance from the face of one riser to the face of the next.

2—Rise—Total height from the top of the lower floor to the top of the upper floor—the height from the top of one step to the top of the next.

3—Pitch—Line of the nosings, showing the angle of inclination of the stairs.

4—Tread—Horizontal upper face of the step upon which the foot is placed. In dwelling houses they are generally 1⅛" thick.

5—Riser—Verticle face of the step. Its function is to connect the treads together, and to give the stairs strength. In dwelling houses they are generally ⅞" thick.

6—String also called Stringer—Board forming the side of the stairs which support the treads and risers. In dwelling houses they are generally 1⅛" thick.

7—Wall String—A string placed against the wall. A wall string is usu-

ally housed to receive the treads and risers.

8—Outside String—A string on the outside edge of the stairs. It may be either housed or mitered to receive the risers.

9—Housed String—A string dadoed to receive the treads and risers.

10—Open String—A string cut out for the treads to rest upon and mitered to receive the risers.

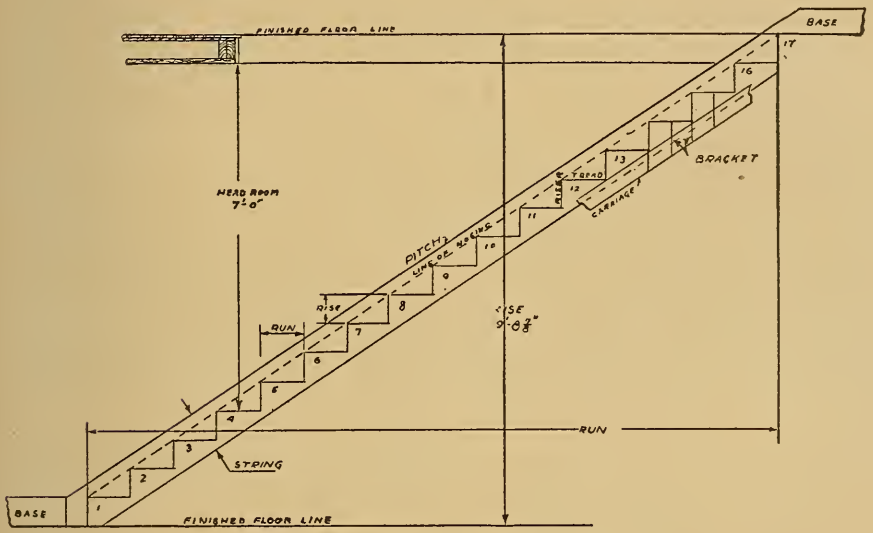
11—Nosing—The projection of the tread beyond the face of the riser. The projection is usually equal to the thickness of the stock used for the tread.

20—Newel—The main post where the stairs begin. It is generally larger and more highly ornamented than the other posts.

21—Angle Posts—The posts used at the angles of a stair or well.

22—Shoe—A moulding placed upon the top edge of a housed string, grooved to receive the balusters.

23—Line of Travel—That part of the stairs usually traveled over. It is important to make the treads as nearly as possible the same width on the line of travel. Experience has shown that a line of travel about 14" from the face



12—Nosing Line—Line formed by the intersection of the fac· lines of the treads and risers.

13—Well Hole—Opening through the floor occupied by the stairs.

14—Fliers—Risers parallel to each other, forming straight treads.

15—Winders—Risers radiating on the plan, forming triangular treads.

16—Flight—A succession of steps between one starting place and the one next above it.

17—Landing—The space wider than steps which constitutes a resting place between flights.

18—Bull Nose—The lower or starting step rounded to a semi-circle.

19—Swelled Steps—Steps having an outward curve.

of the outside string will make it possible to grip the hand rail easily ascending and descending.

24—Balusters—Columns forming an ornamental guard and at the same time supporting the hand rail.

25—Carriage Timbers—Rough timbers placed under the stairs of sufficient strength to support them and their probable load. Rough brackets are nailed to the sides of these scantlings fitted tightly under each tread and against the risers.

26—Headroom—The distance between header and tread beneath it. The header which determines the headroom should be so placed so as to secure at least 7' 0" of headroom from the tread vertically beneath it.

27—Proportioning of Treads and Risers—Experience teaches that between 6″ and 7″ is the limit of easy stepping for the average person. A good rule for determining the proportion that should exist between treads and risers for dwelling houses considering an easy line of travel as well as the appearance of the stairs, is to have the sum of the run and rise equal as nearly as possible 17″.

28—Formula for determining height of risers and width of treads—

Total rise divided by 7 equals number of risers required.

Total Rise divided by number of risers required equals exact width of risers.

17″ minus exact width of risers equal width of tread necessary to afford an easy travel.

29—Example—If the total rise from the top of one floor to the top of the next landing was 9′ 8⅞″, how many risers would be required? How many treads? What would be the exact width of the risers? What would be the exact width of the treads?

9′ 8⅞″ divided by 7 equals 17, number of risers required.

9′ 8⅞″ divided by 17 equals 6⅞″, exact width of risers.

17 minus 6⅞″ equals 10⅛″ width of tread to make a perfect flight considering a normal line of travel.

17 risers required—16 treads required, or one less step required as the landing nosing makes up the top tread.

(Note) Most of these terms are illustrated in drawing.

THE MODERN SPIRIT

The Checkers

(By Duncanhunter, Architect, New York)

The spirit of Modern architecture is becoming much in evidence in our city buildings but is new in the country home, although in Europe rapid forward strides have been made during recent months.

America, the birthplace of the skyscraper, and the modern steel framed structure—the country of progress—bids for the development of a new style, a discarding of worn out architectural precedents, whether begged, borrowed or stolen and an infusion of a bit of the spirit of Modernism that invades all other lines of endeavor and of leisure. Tune in with the times and leave the skeletons in the closets.

Why should we attempt to cramp ourselves into a house that belongs to the Middle Ages? Our windows and doors no longer need to resist the attacks of hostile armed neighbors, so why the port holes, spikes, shutters and other Medieval contraptions? Anyway they are no protection against machine guns. So if we must have the sense of security that a fortress offers why not at least bring it up to date and get away from the bow and arrow age. If your neighbor owns an airplane and is inclined to be militant or destructive your only safe place is in jail, or in a dugout—but both of these are so uncomfortable. Looks like one must abandon the defense idea.

Why not build a house as a house, to house our family and ourselves in a comfortable and convenient sort of way? Suppose for instance we trade a little of the ancient style for a lot of modern comfort, never mind the glories of the stained glass windows of the ancient cathedrals,—leave them there—give us a window that lets in the sunshine and one from which we can see out,—nature is not unkind—unless of course the view is not sightly, better then have blank walls and artificial sunlight. Be logical—be modern. If we are to have a window let's have one, not half a window and have it clear for vision. Automobile windshields are not cut up in dice.

Let's have some modern conveniences that help to make life worth the living and forego some of the antique carving.

Why copy the English cottage or the French farmhouse, we don't drive oxen or spin by hand.

A heated garage will be more satisfactory for the car than any ancient cowshed and the same goes for the house. Modern living—Modern living—Modern homes.

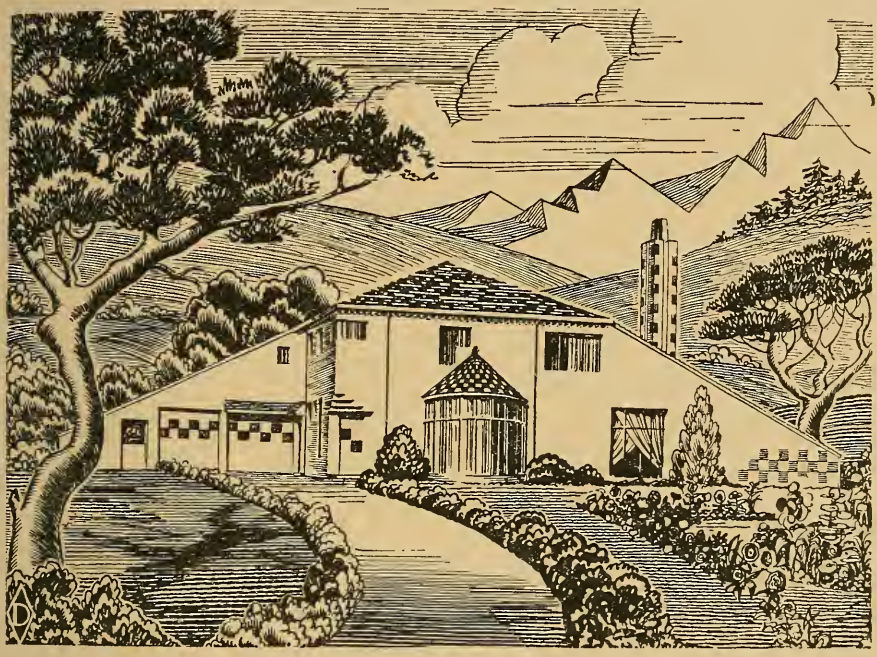
The Checkers is a Modern home. In conception, in plan, in exterior and interior treatments, in construction and in details, as thorough going, as carefree and as independent as a modern motor car, all sentiment is decidedly out. The motor car salesman might say

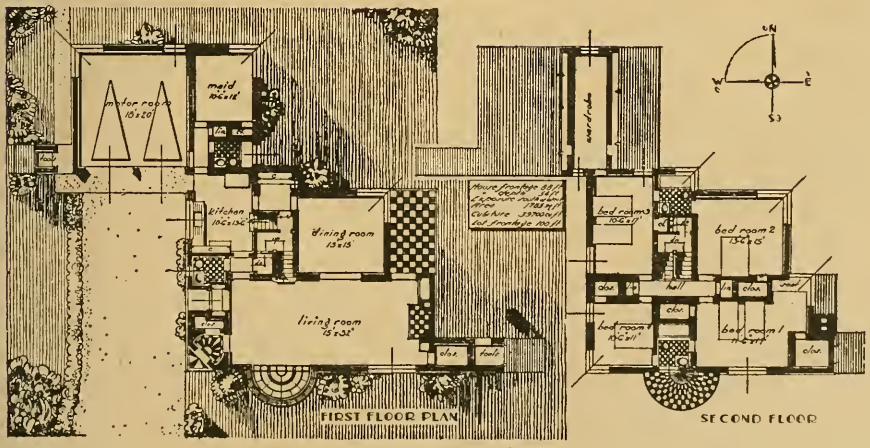
the roof lines were done in the very latest streamline manner and the observation bay off the living room offers unobstructed vision in all directions as do the corner windows in the bed rooms,

Laundry, Heater and General space, Cold Room.

First Floor—

Entrance Vestibule with Coat Closet,





and with an automatic oil burner in the cellar there is no gear shifting. The modern kitchen forestalls a furore when the maid decides to quit.

The layout—

Cellar—(full area of body of house.)

Living Room, Dining Room, Lavatory, Kitchen, Maid's Room and Bath, ample closets and a two car motor room.

Second Floor—

Four Bed Rooms, two Baths and large closets.

Ceiling Heights—

Cellar—seven feet, First Floor—eight feet six inches, Second Floor—eight feet.

Exposure—

The plans as shown are for a lot facing South or West. For a lot facing North or East the plans should be reversed.

Lot Size—

House frontage, 88'; Side clearance, left, 2'; right, 10'; Lot frontage, Minimum, 100 feet.

Construction—

Frame—with outside walls covered with "zenitherm."

Roof—tile.

Foundation—concrete.

Windows—aluminum casements in special arrangements, with integral screens.

Doors—wood, to special details.

Interiors—

Floors—linoleum.

Walls—plaster in special moulded texture.

Ceilings—plaster, with cornices.

Kitchen—composition tile.

Bath Rooms—composition tile.

Steam heat, gas and electric wiring.

Cubiture—39,700 cu. ft.

Approximate Cost—

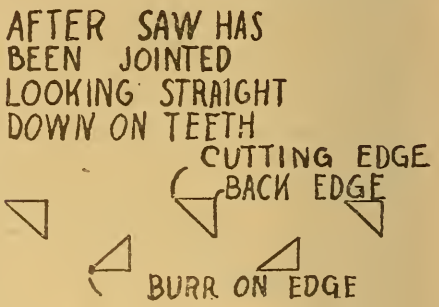
Complete working plans and specifications of this house are available for a nominal sum. Address Duncanhunter, Architect, 10 East 40th St., New York, N. Y. and refer to House H-102.

Saw Filing

Brother Gregory's ideas on saw filing are correct. Like Brother McCulloch, I have filed saws for 25 years; the first 8 years filing my saws backwards or against the cutting edge. Then an old carpenter changed my saw for me and I find it cuts (but does not tear) faster and keener.

Always file with the cutting edge, give the cutting edge a long bevel by dropping the handle of file well down. Long bevel makes the day's work easier. Also use lots of hook. To remove burr, take small blocks, use end grain and on side of teeth back towards the handle bending burr back then run block forwards breaking off burr.

Never file a saw without first jointing it. If you find the back edge of tooth shows square across the saw you will have a perfect cutting edge. Illustration following will make this point clear.

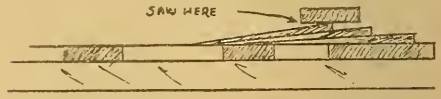


I do not believe many right handed men can file one side of the saw with their left hand and make it as good as filing all with the right hand.

Arthur Neff,
L. U. No. 47. St. Louis, Mo.

Another Toe-hold

I saw your toe-hold in your October Carpenter with the shingles nailed on the 2 x 4. If you nail them on the other



way the Points will run up under the other shingles and they can be sawed off, close to the 2 x 4 and roof will not leak.

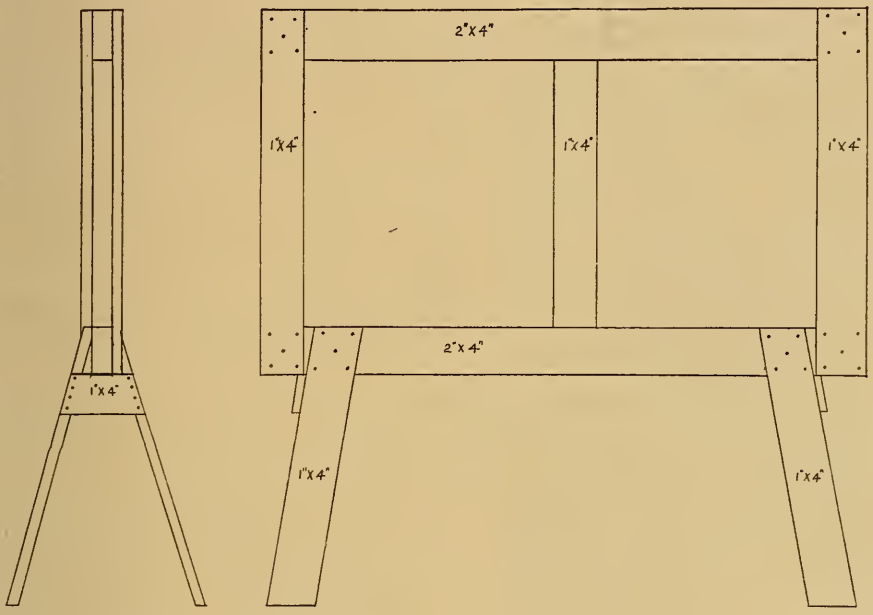
T. J. McDonald,
L. U. No. 184. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Make It Easy

(By H. H. Siegele)

Not long ago I was working on a job where horses were used for scaffolding. Several gangs were working. At first a certain height of horses were used, and then they had to be extended so as to reach the work that could not be done from the first scaffolding. The other fellows were the first to heighten their horses, and all with one accord nailed

2 x 4s to the legs of the horses, and kept the legs from spreading by fastening 1 x 4 braces to them, and tying them together at the bottom with 1 x 4s. When the horses were done, they were more than twice as heavy as they were before they had been heightened; also the extra material used was nearly twice as much as was necessary to build the horse in the first place. When my pal and I came to the place where we had to elevate our scaffolding, a 2x4, and three 1 x 4s was all the extra material we used, which was less than what was in the original horse—it took us much less time to do the heightening than it took the other fellows, though we did not work any harder; and when it came to moving the horses, one man could move ours, whereas it took two to move the horses that were heightened by building out the legs. The illustrations show the method we used in extending our horses, which does not need explanations, other than those shown on the drawings. I might say, however, that the two end 1 x 4s are nailed to one side of the 2 x 4s, and the middle 1 x 4 is nailed to the other side, to stiffen the work.



Saw-Filing

The old time-worn argument on saw filing gets on my nerves. The contention is that nine-tenths of us are boobs; because we file our saws backwards, so called.

Well, Henry Disston & Sons have made saws quite a little while, if my memory is good and in fact they make a few saws now.

When you buy a new saw, it is filed backward as usual and Disston's instructions are to file them backward; so backward is right. Disston ought to know. Anybody that doesn't know how to file a saw write Disston.

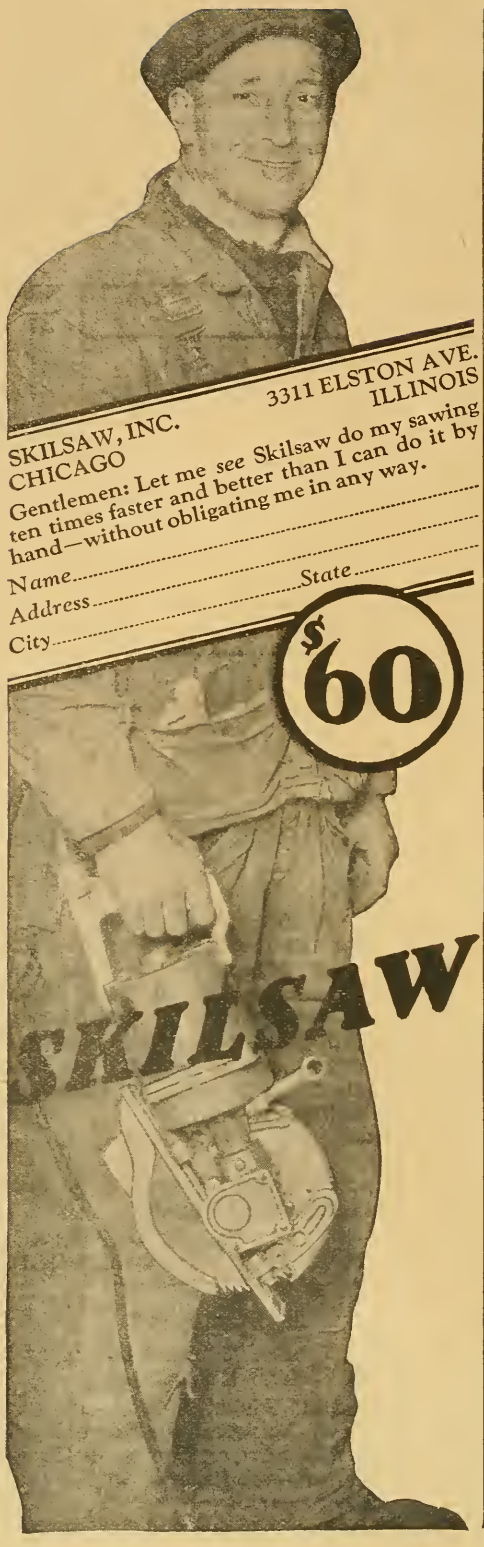
G. W. Ahner,
L. U. No. 1570. Yuba City, Calif.

Milton in Tabloid

English Prof.: "Tell me one or two things about John Milton."

Ruminating Plebe: "Well, he got married and he wrote Paradise Lost. Then his wife died, and he wrote Paradise Regained.—Annapolis Log.

Sincereity is a gem of the first water.



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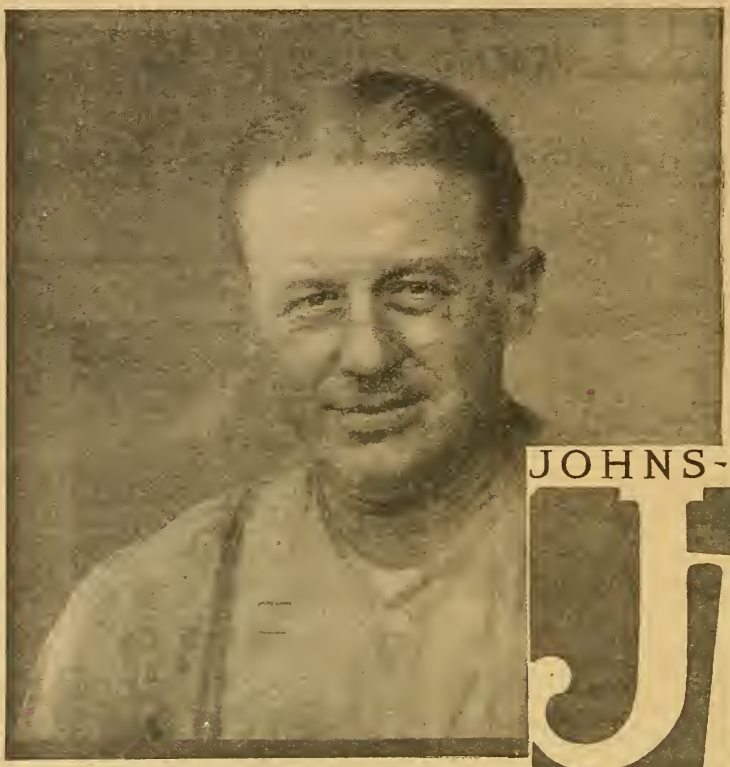
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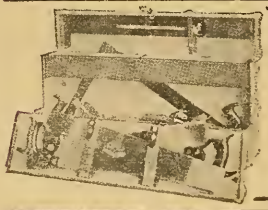
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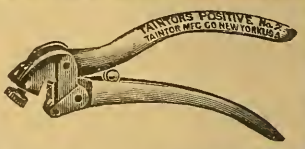
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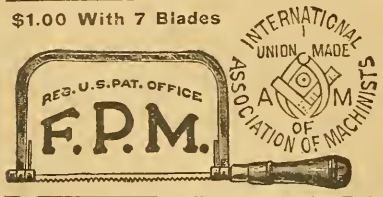


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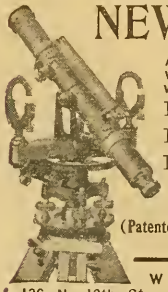
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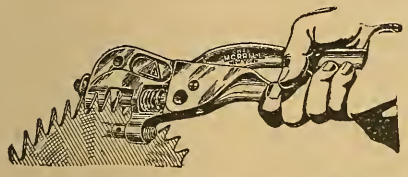
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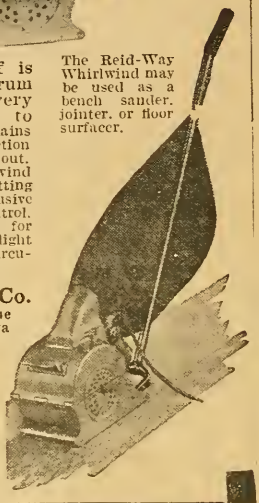


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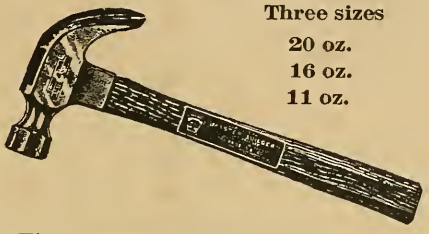
Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special in your home shop. Then turn out all kinds of special work and odd jobs to order—screens, furniture, toys, cabinets, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander.

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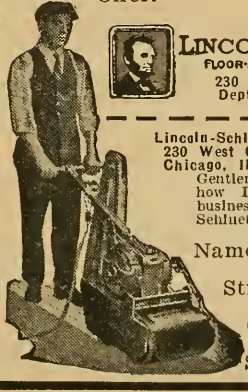
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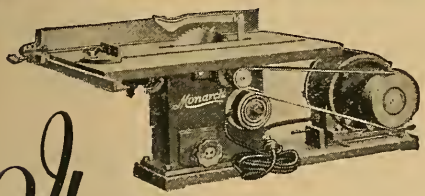
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THE ORIGINAL FLEXIBLE—RIGID CONCAVE RULE

A good rule that good carpenters prefer. Always ready for instant use to measure straight surfaces or circumferences.

Ask your dealer to demonstrate, or write to factory for six-inch sample of rule strip.

Manufactured by
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It will pay you to investigate this POWER SAW TABLE!

A permanently profitable investment in a shop . . . a better saw than this Ball Bearing Bench Saw never was made. Motor operated from lighting current. A fine, precision instrument in every respect. Table 18" x 24" can be raised or lowered 2½', with tilting angle up to 45°. Combination rip, cut-off and miter-gauge furnished; also splitter, guard and 8" saw.

Write for complete specifications and prices of this and any other wood-working machinery in which you are interested.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
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GABELOUVRE ATTIC VENTILATOR



STOPS EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION OF ROOFS.

Admits 80% Air Circulation but Keeps Out Weather.

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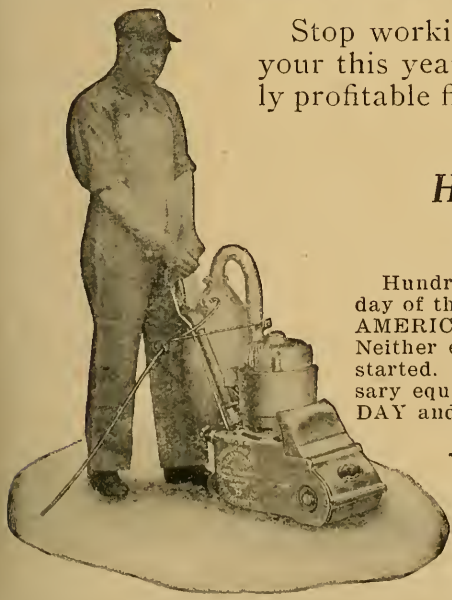
Guaranteed for life of building.

Perfect for barns, garages, poultry houses, etc. Can be opened or closed instantly.

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The AMERICAN
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Hundreds of men are making Big Money every day of the year sanding and resurfacing floors with AMERICAN machines. Yoo too should do as well. Neither experience nor large capital needed to get started. We show you how and furnish the necessary equipment. Don't wait—Mail the coupon TODAY and get the facts.

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Gentlemen: Without obligation please send me complete information about the American High Production Floor Sander and also about building a floor surfacing business of my own.

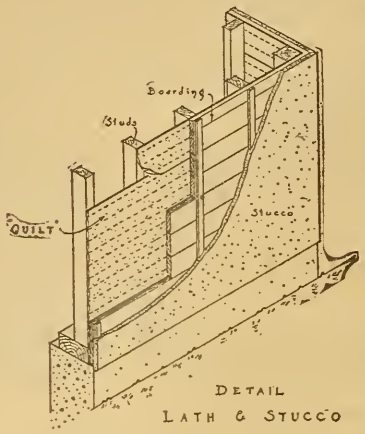
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Helps You With Your Customers



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It is easy and economical to insulate with

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Clip and mail the coupon below for full information on Cabot's Quilt and other Building Specialties. Mail it today. No obligation.

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Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

Name.....

Address.....

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The Lightweight Champion With Heavyweight Performance

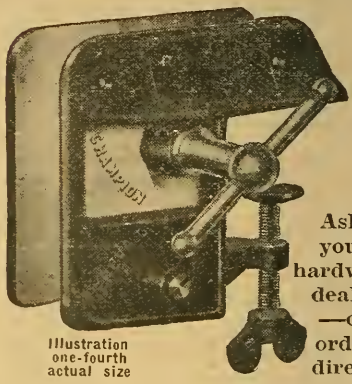


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Ask your hardware dealer —or order direct

Endorsed by 75,000 Carpenters

"The handiest tool I know."

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Saves time, effort and money.

Weighs less than five pounds and is easily carried in a carpenter's kit.

Will fasten to anything from ⅞ to 2¼ inches thick.

Enables you to take your work bench wherever your work calls you.

Just the thing for sash or doors.

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Order from your hardware dealer or send us his name and $3.50 ($3.75 west of Mississippi River and Canada) and a vise will be sent prepaid.

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Forty-five years of service to Carpenters.



Build better with less work

Gyplap, in place of wood sheathing and building paper, provides a superior sheathing for frame, stucco or brick construction. These gypsum sheets, 8 feet long, 24 inches wide and ½ inch thick, go up quickly and easily. They cut and nail like lumber.

Gyplap will not burn or support combustion. It is fireproof and affords fire protection for framework.

Patented interlocking edges provide a wind-tight barrier. The large units provide stout bracing for the framework.

Full information on this durable sheathing that saves time and labor sent on request.

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The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

MADE ONLY BY THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

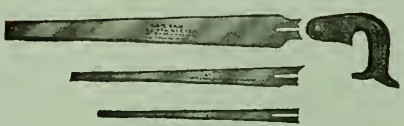


"They make my work easier!"

Says This Buffalo Carpenter



The No. 401—Companion to the No. 400; straight back, regular or light weight, skip point; equipped with Perfection Handle.



See that your tool kit is supplied with an Atkins No. 3 Nest of Saws for all kinds of intricate cutting.



Atkins No. 37 Circular Mitre Saws for all types of electrically driven or portable bench machines for carpenter and factory use.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL

SILVER STEEL Hack Saw Blades will cut from SIX to THIRTY times more than any alloy blade on the market.

"I have been a satisfied user of Atkins SILVER STEEL Hand Saws for ten years. I like them because of their two-way Taper Grinding and Damaskeen polish, and because I can buy them with a choice of handles. They make my work easier. The steel spring of the Atkins Saw is incomparable."

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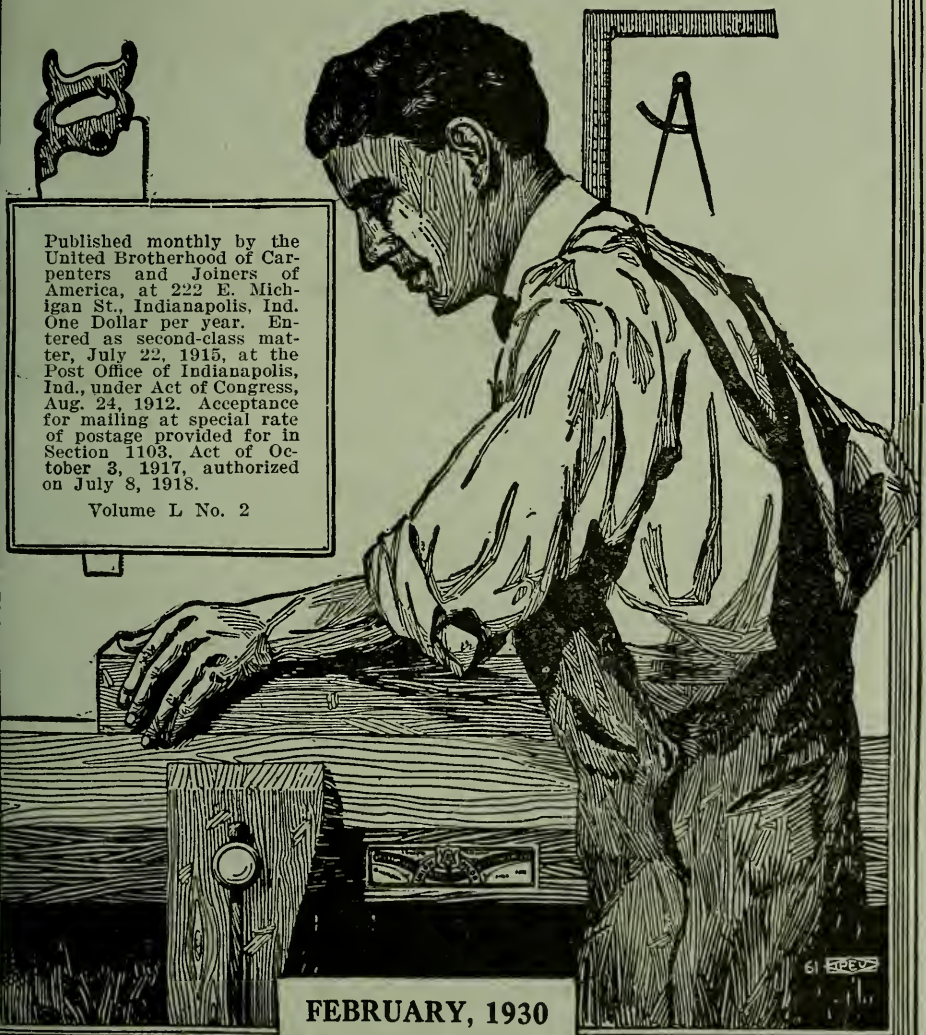
If you have never used Atkins famous SILVER STEEL Saws, give them a trial and you will find that they cut faster, stay sharp longer, and make your work easier.

For sale by all first-class hardware dealers throughout the world.

Send 25c for high-grade nail apron, Saw Sense, the book of facts, and useful souvenir.

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The CARPENTER

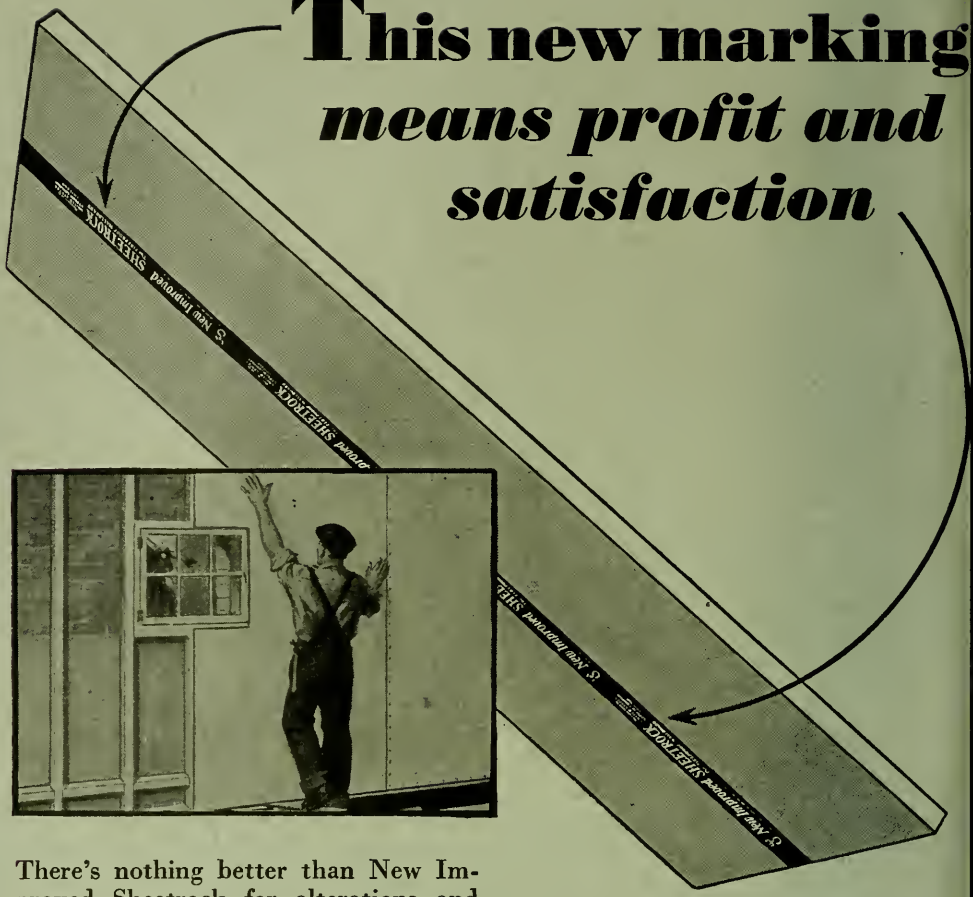


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Volume L No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1930

This new marking *means profit and satisfaction*



There's nothing better than New Improved Sheetrock for alterations and repairs. Look for the new marking on the back of each panel. The quick-working features of this highly finished product mean more profits and satisfied customers.

The new, ivory-colored Sheetrock surface is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasion. It is ready for all types of decoration. All paints spread farther. Decorating costs are reduced.

An improved gypsum core, in combination with the tough covering, gives New Improved Sheetrock added strength and flexibility.

Nailing edges are square and uniformly thick. Board ends are more cleanly cut. Edges join accurately, providing smooth, even surfaces.

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Department 4A
General Offices: 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Sole Distributors for Canada:
Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited
601-2 Commerce and Transportation Bldg.
Toronto, Ontario

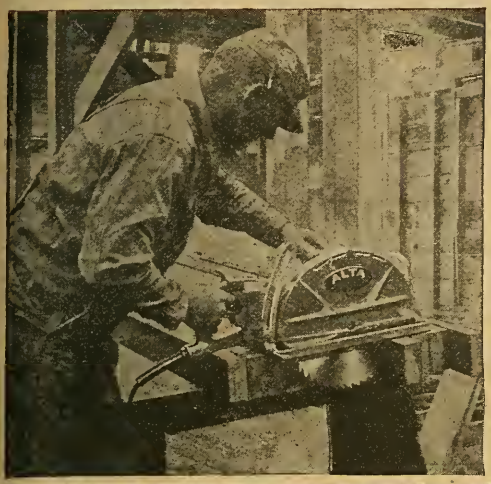
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THE *FIREPROOF* WALLBOARD

A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



SAFER THAN THE OLD HAND SAW

Because the patented telescoping safety guard completely encloses the whirling saw—protecting the operator and fellow workmen. It adjusts itself automatically as the saw cuts into the wood and snaps shut when the cut is finished.

Wappat electric handsaws, although light in weight, are durable. Experience in design and construction, and the best quality of materials give them long life. They are no heavier than the old handsaw at the end of a day—you save so much human energy.

Good mechanics prefer good tools—that's why so many use Wappat Electric Tools. (Handsaws, Planes and Mortisers.)

WAPPAT
INCORPORATED
41 Braddock Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

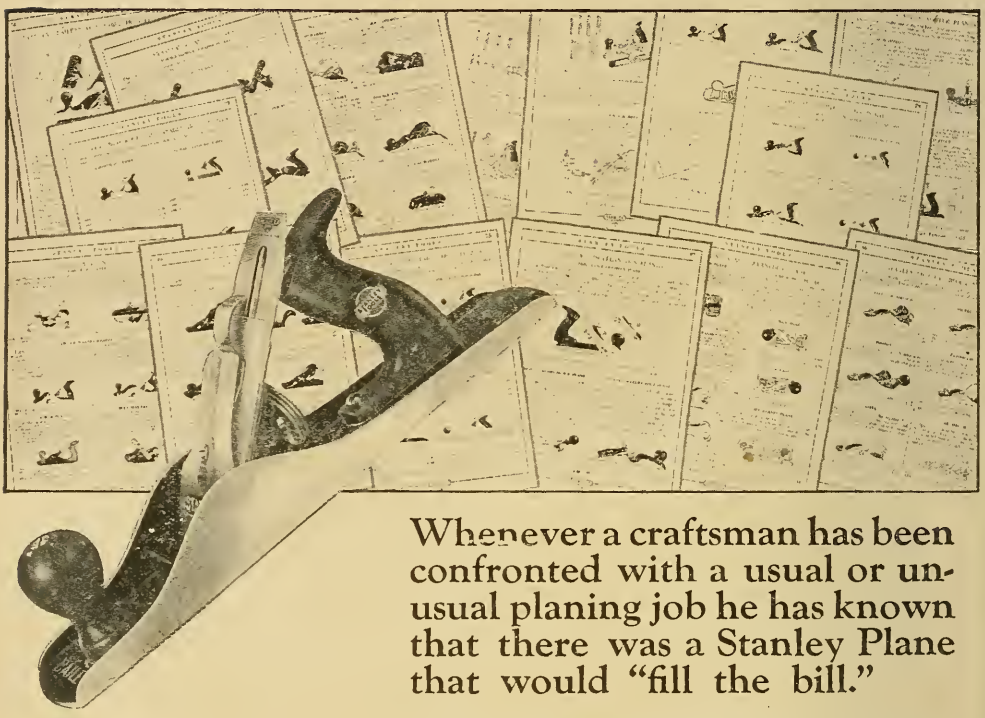
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For Sixty years Stanley *first choice*



Whenever a craftsman has been confronted with a usual or unusual planing job he has known that there was a Stanley Plane that would "fill the bill."

To keep pace with these requirements new styles and types have been constantly added. Today there are 177 different Planes

Our up-to-date Catalog No. 34 is now

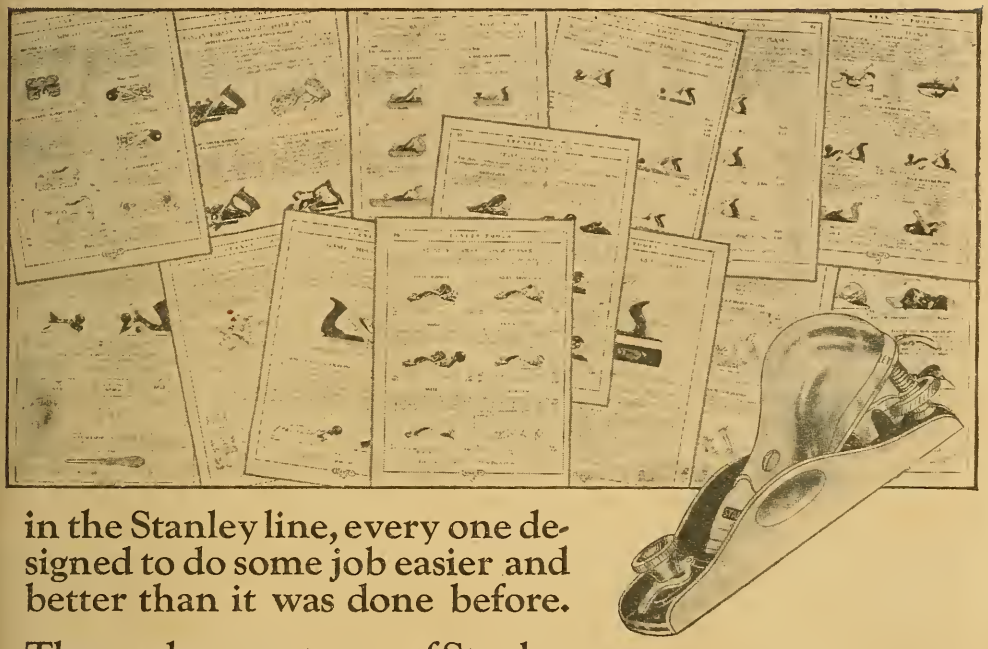
THE STANLEY RULE
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Planes have been the *of craftsmen*



in the Stanley line, every one designed to do some job easier and better than it was done before.

The ready acceptance of Stanley Planes is built upon sixty years of friendship with expert craftsmen. A friendship which has been built upon an honest effort to produce only the best in tools.

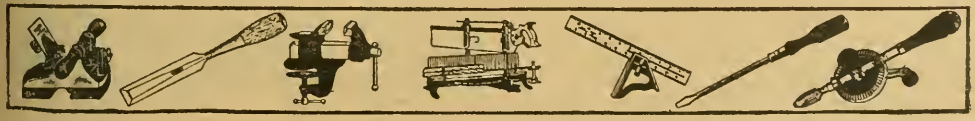
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If You Live Nearby

Visit Our Big Day And Evening School attended by over 1,000 builders. You get this same training at home—same plans, lessons and instruction.

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Send me at once without cost or obligation your FREE BOOK and Complete Set of FREE BLUE PRINTS. Also, full details about your easy, practical home training. It is understood no salesman will call on me.

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Masonite Sheathing—3000 feet of it—used in this home near Cleveland, Ohio. Architect, Clifford Cox. Owner and Contractor, E. F. Kline.

A message *to carpenters who turn out good work*

What does a new job mean to you? Is it just another chance to earn the comforts of life for yourself or your family, or is it also an opportunity to provide winter comfort and warmth for others? It is both, if you insulate the building with Masonite Structural Insulation, for by the added home value and satisfaction you bring to others you get added jobs and extra profits for yourself.

Masonite is easy to apply. The big sturdy boards are easy to handle, easy to saw, and easy to nail in place. Then there is the added satisfaction of knowing that Masonite is made of wood, contains no foreign binder, and has nothing in it to harm keen tools.

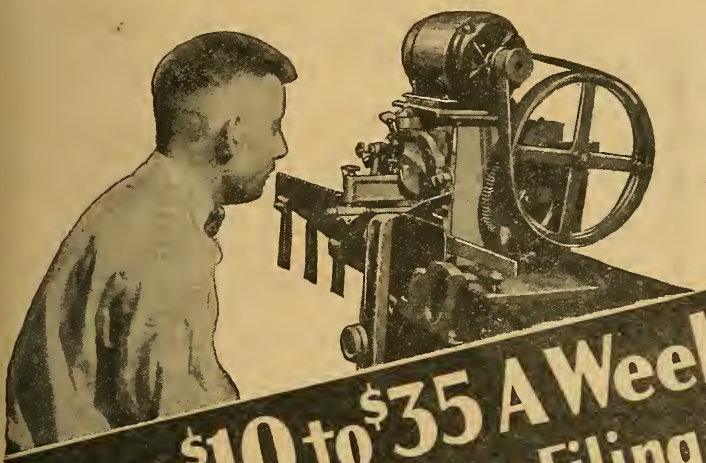
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"..I did more business in one month with the Foley than I did in a year filing saws by hand. I attribute this new added success to my Foley because of its speed, which has enabled me to turn out four times more work. The accuracy of the Foley makes satisfied customers...."

Everett Myers
(Picture at left)

Earn $10 to $35 A Week Extra-Have Your Own Saw-Filing Business

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Hundreds of carpenters have started their own fine paying business right at home in their spare time with the Foley **Automatic** Saw Filer. Many of them have given up their other jobs to devote all their time to their saw filing business because they got so many saws to file they could not do it all in their spare time. They make good money, too. Read what Brunick Serdinsky wrties:

"I now have the best saw filing business in this community and have earned $3000.00 in the past year. . . . It is nothing for me to get saws to be filed from customers 10 or 15 miles away."



"I file saws on the Foley and make from ten to twenty dollars a week extra. Am now using my second Foley Filer."

Gottfried A. Johnson.

Keep Your Saws In Perfect Shape

You can have better cutting saws that will stay sharp longer if you file them on the Foley. Besides that, you can get plenty of saws to file from other carpenters, contractors and others. Our *Free Plan* tells you how to start. Average cost to file a saw is about 3c—you get 50c or more for every job—94c PROFIT OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR.



"I get plenty of saw filing from all sources. I continue to keep my customers and am adding new ones to my list continually too."

P. Wilson.

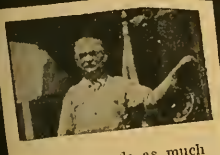
The Foley Model F-5 "3-Way" Automatic Saw Filer

This ONE MACHINE files all kinds of hand saws, band saws and crosscut circular saws better and more evenly than the most expert hand filing. Makes saws cut faster and easier. Evens all teeth to a uniform height, size and spacing. Uses standard 3-cornered taper files

ACT NOW! Get complete information about this money-maker at once and Free Plan to get started. Mail coupon today.

Easy Payments

Very little capital needed to start. Pay out of profits in small monthly payments. No stock to carry. Operating expense almost nothing.



"I have made as much as three dollars a day extra, filing saws. I have filed and retoothed a large number of saws on the Foley."

M. M. Renn.

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strong—
sturdy—
well balanced—
press-forged tool steel heads, each end carefully tempered; claws will grip and pull the smallest brad, largest nail; just the right crown on face and sides.

clear, second growth hickory handles air dried for years, put into the heads for 'good'—made tight and stay tight,—once you've tried a Maydole you'll never be satisfied with any other.

Your dealer carries them, they have been the choice of carpenters and skilled cabinet makers for three generations. Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23A.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

3583

YOU Work Inside every day in comfort CAN EARN $25 to $75 per day

It is the big number of idle days in carpentering that is keeping you from getting ahead. What you want is work that will keep you busy every day. And especially work that will bring you big pay. That's just what you can get in FlorKraft. Many hundreds of carpenters are making their $25 to $75 a day right now in FlorKraft—surfacing new and re-surfacing old floors, and sanding tables, counters, desks, wood-work, cabinet-work, etc., with the powerful fast cutting Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.



Operates from Any light socket—handles like a Vacuum-cleaner and works almost as easily.

The Clarke A Speedy Worker

The Clarke has put hand sanding and slow cumbersome machine methods into the discard. It weighs only 31 lbs., and operates from any light socket. It handles like a vacuum cleaner; and works almost as easily. And has it speed? The Clarke is guaranteed to do 900 to 2,200 sq. ft. of new or 300 to 800 sq. ft. of old varnished floors in 8 hours.

Go After This Big Pay

The pay on this work is 3 to 5 cents per sq. ft. for new floors and 7 to 15 cents per sq. ft. on old varnished floors. That's why so many carpenters find it easy to make $25 to $75 per day.

Your Opportunity to Get Ahead

For a little over a hundred dollars you can get started in this profitable work. The machine quickly pays for itself. You are already experienced. A few hours operating the Clarke gives you the necessary practice. You get this big pay right from the start. As boss of your own FlorKraft business you pocket all the profits. This is your opportunity to get ahead. Get the full details, without obligation. Send the coupon today.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-42, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Use This Coupon

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-42, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation, all the facts about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander, and the money-making possibilities of FlorKraft.

Name .....

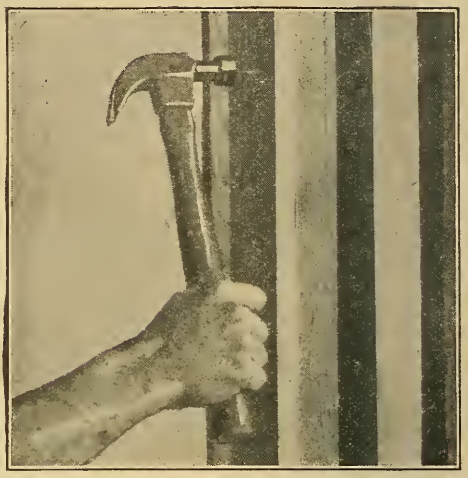
Address .....

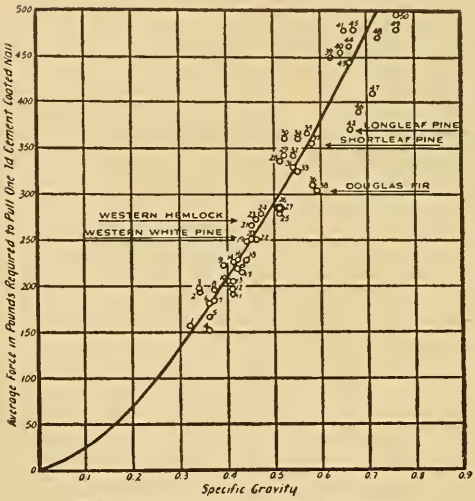
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In-and In to Stay!

Once you drive a nail into a piece of Southern Pine you can forget it. It's in—and in to stay!







*The above chart was based upon the report of this study.

No other Softwood holds nails like Southern Pine . . .

After an exhaustive study, a report recently presented by the Forest Products Laboratory* definitely proved that the nail-holding ability of Southern Pine was greater than that of any other commercial softwood.

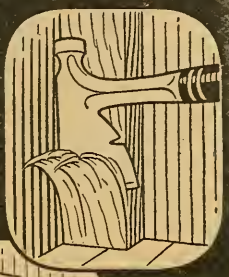
Nail-holding power is important! It's the nails that "hold" that keep the house together. Require official SPA grade-marked Southern Pine. Nail-holding ability is only one of the many proven superiorities which make it "The supreme structural wood of the world."

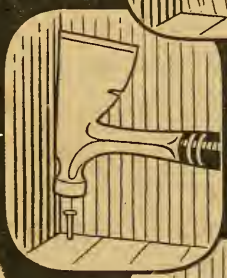
Southern Pine Association

NEW ORLEANS



Can't Break or Loosen Guaranteed

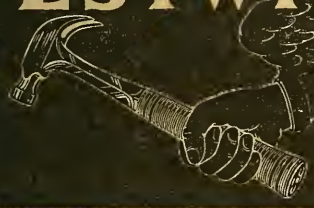




The Most Useful Carpenter Hatchet



ESTWING



Many Uses—Hard Usage—Can't Break It!

The Estwing Half Hatchet is unequalled as an all-around tool. Fits into the closest quarters for prying, splitting, chopping and hammering. Head and Handle forged in one piece from highest grade tool steel assures unbreakable strength and powerful leverage. Thin, keen, specially tempered blade bites true and clean. Light and perfectly balanced. Lacquered **leather** washer **grip** is most comfortable and will not slip in any weather.

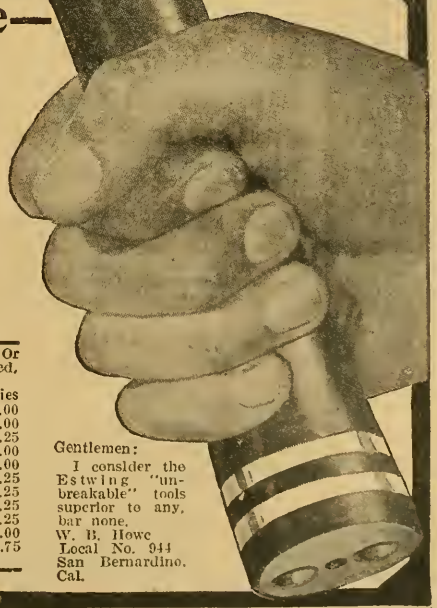
Try it once and you will use no other.

ESTWING MFG. CO., Rockford, Ill.

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of Rockies
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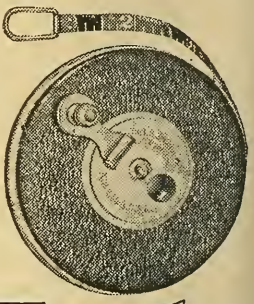
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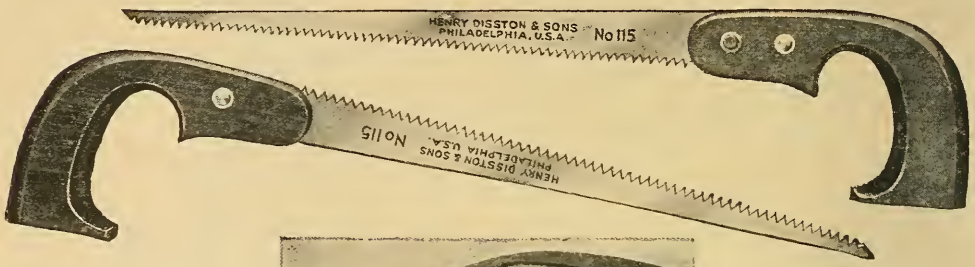
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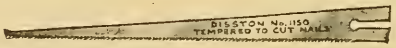
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Abraham Lincoln on Labor

"Labor is prior to Capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.

"Who is, and what is, Labor?"

"You are Labor, if you work for a living.

"You till the soil, you mine the coal, you write the books, and you spin the yarn.

"You invent cunning machines, you serve and sell across counters, and you build the dwellings of men all the world over.

"In America you are the great majority. All that serves Labor serves the nation. All that harms Labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves America, yet hates Labor, he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America, yet he fears Labor, he is a fool. There is no America without Labor, and to fleece the one is to rob the other."

LINCOLN AND LABOR

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

LINCOLN was a man who inspired confidence in all who knew or saw him. History tells many, many incidents and events of his life but it does not record one instance wherein he abused or ignored the trust and confidence of the people who trusted and believed in him. From his great utterances we have drawn our proverbs. His noble sayings, whether in times of peace or in times of discord and distress, have been accepted by all men and have become a part of our national litany.

His unassuming, natural manner of expression, the simple elegance of his words, the spiritual glow of his thoughts make his meaning clear and intelligible to humble and proud alike. He had the innate ability to vest the greatest truths in the simplest language. With a few words he could bring into play all the human emotions of pity, understanding, love and sympathy. It could truly be said of him that he had a great heart and that great heart beat in sympathy for the oppressed, the down-trodden and the poor. It is easy to believe that his sympathetic understanding of the common people was nurtured and increased by his remembrance of personal experiences. Many times during his public career he referred to his early experiences and his difficulties in procuring a living and an education. To be able to appreciate suffering and distress one must have endured both. Then can be poured forth all the divine pity and love of a noble soul.

Many great men and women have lived and died unknown to the world. Fortunate, indeed, is that country which is given the opportunity to follow the leadership of such a noble character. His worth and ability were given recognition. His rise was rapid and spectacular. He engaged in affairs of state and took a most active part in the political and legislative activities of the day. On March 4, 1861, he was inaugurated President of the United States.

Abraham Lincoln's keen concept of the just, equitable and fair relationship which should exist between the essential prôducing factors in industry is reflected in his public addresses, published articles and state papers. Because of his nature and his environment he was sympathetic toward labor and partial in his attitude toward the masses of the people. This, however, did not serve to dull his sense of justice or destroy his respect for the rights of others. He believed firmly in a full recognition and an impartial protection of the rights of Capital and Labor.

Lincoln's firm belief in the capacity of the masses for self-government was expressed in an address which he delivered in the city of Cincinnati, on February 21, 1861, when he said:

"I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, that the working men are the basis of all government, for the plain reason that they are the more numerous, and as you added, that those were the sentiments of the gentlemen present, representing not only the working class, but citizens of other callings than those of the mechanic, I am happy to concur with you in these sentiments."

At the time when this important statement was made our Union was facing serious social and political problems which threatened the existence of our representative form of government. The peoples of the Old World were watching the experiment in popular government which was being made in the New World. Outside of the Republic it was generally assumed that only those who enjoyed wealth, favors and privileges were equipped to rule, to direct and to govern. Lincoln challenged that assumption by declaring that the "working men are the basis of all government."

The history of the United States shows that Lincoln was right. Working men and women have shown their capacity for self-government and have proved to be a loyal and protecting force in every crisis through which the nation has passed.

In 1863, the Republican Working men's Association of New York made President Lincoln an honorary member. A committee was sent to Washington to inform him of this fact. In his address to the Committee, President Lincoln included the following excerpt from his message to Congress in December, 1861:

"Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between capital and labor, producing mutual benefits."

It is reasonable to conclude that there were those in Lincoln's day who strongly disagreed with him when this statement was made and yet it is clearly evident that he gave utterance to an accepted, economic truth. Lincoln recognized, perhaps far in advance of other public men, that labor was essential to national greatness and national prosperity. Capital was an inanimate thing and represented surplus labor. Labor was the creative force and capital represented only that which labor had created. Capital, of itself, cannot create a commodity nor can it convert raw material into finished product. It is only through the service, genius and training of labor that these things can be accomplished.

It is clearly evident that Lincoln had in mind the fact that employers were morally obligated to recognize that Labor possessed certain rights which it should be permitted to exercise without interference and without oppression. This thought was expressed when he said:

"Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."

The conclusion must be reached that according to Lincoln's philosophy working people should be permitted to exercise the right to organize for mutual protection, cooperation and collective bargaining. I here make reference to a strike of shoemakers in Massachusetts, in 1860. In a speech delivered at Hartford, Conn., March 5, 1860, Lincoln said he "thanked God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure there is a point where the working man may stop."

In this speech Lincoln also said:

"If you give up your convictions and call slavery right, as they do, you let slavery in upon you—instead of white laborers who can strike you'll soon have black laborers who can't strike."

In a speech at New Haven, Conn., on March 6, 1860, Lincoln returned to the subject discussed in his speech of the previous day. Among other things he said:

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not. I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere. One of the reasons why I am opposed to slavery is just here. What is the true condition of the laborer? I take it that it is the best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as fast as he can. Some will get wealthy. I dont believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich; it would do more harm than good. So while we do not propose any war upon capital, we do wish to allow the humblest man an equal chance to get rich with everybody else. When one starts poor, as most do in the race of life, free society is such that he knows he can better his conditions,—he knows that there is no fixed condition of labor for his whole life. I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer, mauling rails, at work on a flatboat—just what might happen to any poor man's son."

Peace in industrial relations is a most commendable and desirable objective. All should strive to reduce industrial conflict to a minimum and to promote cooperation and understanding between employers and employes. We should exert every effort at our command to establish means and methods mutually acceptable through which employers and employes may find means of approach and settle differences which may arise, without resort to force and strikes. But in all our efforts toward the promtion of peace and cooperation we must avoid compulsion and the denial of the exercise of all rights guaranteed employer and employe. Labor must be free to determine its course of action. The right to strike must be preserved but the exercise of that right should be resorted to only under the most extreme and aggravating circumstances.

Evidently Lincoln grasped the economic fallacy upon which the institution of human slavery was based. His attitude toward the inhuman practice of

slave-ownership was prophetic. While the employment of slaves might conform to the old economic theory of cheap labor and low production cost it could not conform to the new modern commodity consumption theory which is essential to national prosperity. Slaves might be commodity producers but they were not commodity consumers. They lacked purchasing power consequently there could be no balance between their producing and consuming power. If slavery were to be extended so that importance would be attached only to the development of productive powers it would not be possible to enlarge the nation's home consuming market nor would it be possible for free labor, from the competitive standpoint, to maintain a standard of living commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship.

Modern day acceptance of the theory of high wages and a high producing power clearly disproves the economic fallacy underlying the institution of human slavery. Abraham Lincoln was right in his opposition to slavery from an economic point of view as well as from a humane and moral point of view.

NOW AND FIFTY YEARS HENCE

(By Honorable James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor)

FIFTY years ago, the 10 and 12 hour day was the rule. Except for shutdowns, there were few days off. In my travels over the country, it has astonished me to find here and there instances where the 10, 11 and 12-hour day still prevail. So accustomed have we become to the shortened day that any longer period of work seems obsolete and wrong.

Now that we have progressed in the past 50 years from the 12-hour day, I believe the next 50 years are going to see the worker complete his full day's production with still more leisure time in which to enjoy the fruits of his labor. The force that is bringing this about is modern scientific business system and the genius for invention that is going into high-speed, automatic machinery. System and machinery are making production so easy and rapid that less of the day and the week will be needed to turn out all the commodities we can sell and use. In the next 50 years this system of machinery is sure to be further improved. It is not fantastic to say that the time will come when the day's work can be done with hardly more effort than pulling a lever or pressing a button. A good many of our hardest mechanical jobs are performed with just that much effort today. Ultimately much more of our time and energies can be devoted to improvement of our minds and the enrichment of our lives.

I believe that all our churches, schools and colleges must begin right now to train our people for the proper use of the greater leisure time they are going to have. As it is, we have raised to the highest pitch of usefulness the education we have had. Now we need to be educated in how to live, and I believe the greatest demand for this education will come from our millions of workers.

Today the largest increase in college enrollment comes from the ranks of the workers. It is the sons and daughters of our carpenters, masons, puddlers, and mechanics who most want to go to college. Today we pride ourselves on giving the great majority of our children a grammar school training. Tomorrow we shall not be content until all of our children will have a higher education. I believe we will have to build more trade schools and then more colleges for the thousands who want to go on.

It is the workers today who are contributing the largest number of college-trained men and women to our population. As a people we rank among the most intelligent of all; 50 years from now we shall be not only the most intelligent but the most highly educated.

Not only will the interests of the mind be better ministered to, but so will those of the body and the heart. With the use of the automobile, the aeroplane and the Zeppelin I believe we shall see our great cities become factories, stores, banks, and theaters while the home will be out in the country. The man or woman employed in factory, store or office will so easily and swiftly move to the

place of employment that I believe no one will have to complain. I look for the day when those who work in the city will live next to the wonders of nature, away from the factory fumes and smoke and the herding of the tenements. They will know what it is to enjoy quiet and beauty instead of noise and dust.

All of this is within reach if we wisely handle the job we have at present. Some of our toughest problems I believe we are solving now. It was but yesterday we were alarmed at the number of workers displaced by these newer labor saving machines. Employers have been quick to see the danger in adding to unemployment, with its effect of reducing the earning and buying power of our people. The time is near, when the wise employer, before installing labor-saving machinery, will first plan new employment for the workers his machines are to displace. He realizes now that every worker he drops is a customer deprived of purchasing power. At the very time when he plans to turn out more goods to sell, he will not want to cut down the number of customers for his goods, and he knows that if he does not pay higher wages and thereby give the worker his full share of the profits of this increased production, the machine will defeat itself.

We are all glad to see our various corporations strong and prosperous and regularly paying their dividends. I wish some of our employers would see one good way to make their dividends earn still more. If some of these extra dividends were devoted to wage increases, think of the number of new automobiles that would be bought. In turn the maker of autos would have more steel to buy, more of everything, so that in turn the dividends of every business would be increased, with the worker more fully employed.

Even the unemployment which may have been caused thus far by labor-saving machinery is largely taking care of itself, through the rise of new industries to absorb the skill and energies of those who really want to work. For example, the new industry of making aeroplanes has opened up occupations to thousands of men who have found an interesting and well-paid new occupation, while the motor industry has created good business openings for men in repair and paint shops, gas and service stations, and operating commercial trucks and busses. I have no fear of the labor-saving machine so long as employers maintain the present liberal scale of wages and keep our people equipped with purchasing power. Their wants will then keep the wheels of industry on the move.

We have made great inroads on the long day and the seven-day week, even in industries where managers said the shorter day and week were out of the question. In the steel industry, for example, they said they must run 24 hours a day and seven days a week. How, they asked, could the eight-hour day fit in. But the long day in the steel industry was practically abolished at the conference called by President Harding at the White House, and I doubt very much if the industry would now go back to the old long hour day if it could.

In some sections of the country the appeal is being made to manufacturers and business men to move their plants there because of the low wages and long hours of production offered. Where that prevails, the people do not earn enough to buy the products made, and business is flat. The system defeats itself. A low wage community is always a poor community. As a prominent manufacturer once said to me, "We employers ought to band ourselves together and ostracize the employer who insists on long hours, the long week and low wages. He is spoiling business for us all. He is a barnacle on America's ship of prosperity."

The three fates of industry and American prosperity are the long workday, the long week, and low wages. Where the worker is so employed, he has no time to buy, no money to buy, and if he did have he would have no ambition to buy.

Another habit that I am glad is passing is that of arbitrarily dropping men as unfit for further service at a certain age. Some fixed the limit at 50 years; some as low as 40. These employers thought they were pepping up industry in line with the youthful spirit of the day. Some were afraid of overloading their pension systems. Whatever the motive, the practice gained some headway. They have not yet applied this system

so far as management is concerned. If they did, industry would be in a poor way. Even three of our distinguished men on the Supreme Court of the United States are past 70. They are entitled to $20,000 a year retirement pay, but they want to serve, and they serve well.

Now our employers are waking up to the folly of this discharging of men at a certain age. Nobody grows old in this youthful age, and with machinery so easy to operate, the man of 70 is as productive as the youth of 20. Moreover, the man of riper years has gained in steadiness. He sticks where he is, with his accumulated skill and sensible experience. Employers now are more loath to lose these men at the very peak of their value to a working organization.

I have seen the great change come about in the steel mills. I started to work as a boy of 10, and one can hardly recognize them now as the place where I worked, the method of manufacture is so advanced. The same progress occurs in every line. I believe we are due to go on and develop to the advantage of all.

We should ever keep in mind that we cannot live the American way on poor profits, low wages, long hours and the long week. Strive with all your heart to raise the standard of all American people and abolish poverty.

WOMEN WORKERS

(By N. C. W. C.)

THAT women are in a weaker economic position than are men and that their energies should be safeguarded to prevent the strength and welfare of the race from being jeopardized was expressed recently by Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. She said that although the outlook for Labor is brighter than at any time in history we are still a "long way from satisfactory labor standards."

She spoke of the machine age and its effect on industry and workers, of the unemployment that followed in the wake of the machine, which "is here to stay and which we welcome for its wonderful saving of human energy," but she made an urgent appeal for as much scientific thought to be directed to human needs in industry as to mechanical devices.

Women, according to Miss Anderson, are among the first to enter the ranks of the unemployed, not only when the machine displaces workers, but when the force is cut because of overproduction, the reason being that women are concentrated more in the irregular, unskilled and highly seasonal occupations and do not have as firm a foothold in industry as have men. She advocated as a remedial measure for overproduction the taking of children under sixteen years of age out of employment and giving them, instead, opportunities for education to fit themselves for life.

Another remedy for overproduction is the elimination of night work, the reduction of daily and weekly hours and the adoption of the five day week. "Investigations of the Women's Bureau," said she, "prove that hundreds and thousands of women in this country work more than an eight hour day and 48-hour week, while thousands are still to be found with as much as a 10-hour day and a 60-hour week."

She declared that at least 1,200,000 workers were enjoying the 5-day week, which, she said, was even more essential for women than men, since many women wage earners are home makers with children and parents depending on them.

Speaking of married women in industry, she declared that the Women's Bureau has analyzed their problems and found that "often times their need for wages may be much more pressing than that of single women." There are thousands of married women workers forced to be breadwinners because of men's low wages, who would be withdrawn from industry if the husbands could receive a wage sufficient to meet with family needs.

Miss Anderson deplored wage cuts as a panacea for overproduction, but said what labor needed was increased wages to help absorb the surpluses. Particularly do women need increased wages, said Miss Anderson, because too long they have been exploited as cheap labor and the "standard of equal pay for equal work has been given only scant and scattered recognition."

THE OLD CARPENTER

(By H. H. Siegele)

IT was Saturday afternoon, for in the locality where he lived the carpenters had voted to have a half holiday on Saturday, which logically would fall on the afternoon. He was in his own workshop, tinkering with his tools, and 'taking life easy,' as the saying goes, when he heard footsteps of a man coming in the direction of his shop. Wondering who it might be, the old carpenter leaned leisurely against the workbench with his face turned in the direction of the door.

"Good afternoon," was the greeting the old man heard as a young man stepped into the workshop. "I am on my way to the hardware store to buy a shingling hatchet, and stopped in to see what kind you are using." Making himself comfortable on a saw horse, which he used in this instance as a seat, he went on, "You know I am to work on that shingling job Monday;—and being a beginner I have no shingling hatchet. In fact, I have never been on a shingling job before."

The speaker was the apprentice on the job where the old carpenter worked. He and the old man were perhaps more closely associated with each other than either of them were with any of the other carpenters on the job, because they worked together.

The old carpenter greeted the young man fittingly, and in response to what he said about the hatchet, he handed him his own, which he bought a few weeks before at the local hardware store.

"That hatchet," the old man said, as the younger man examined it, "is a good one, and I like it, but there are other good hatchets on the market, so it will be well for you, in order to add a little individuality to your tool purchasing, to look at other makes of shingling hatchets, and buy the one that you think will suit you the best. In all probabilities," the elderly man continued, "you will select a hatchet like the one you are holding in your hand, but what I want to impress on your mind, is that you yourself ought to do the selecting, and your reason for your selection should not be the fact that I like this particular make of hatchet, but because you like it. I am an old man, but that does not make my judgment infallible. I am liable to make mistakes—and I often do—just like anyone else. My age is simply an indication that I have had opportunities for experience that you and other young men like you have not had. Whether I have learned by my experience the difference between what is good and what is not good, is a matter that depends entirely on my judgment. And much as I want to arrive at the right conclusions in all of my thinking, I often discover that even with the best of care, using my experience as a basis, I am only human and subject to errors and mistakes just as other human beings are. Age does not render a man immune from error. That is why I do not want you to buy a hatchet like the one I like, unless you have also some other good reason for wanting it. I have given you a great deal of advice, while we have been working together, but you will remember I always, in some way or other, made it clear to you that it was of great importance you should know for yourself why you do what you do in the way you do it, regardless of what any one might tell you."

Kicking a bunch of shavings with his foot, the old man spoke again:

"I think you said you were going to work on the shingling job next Monday. That will give you a good start in shingling. You should go there presuming that the other men, who have had experience in shingling, know how to shingle. With this presumption in mind, you can learn much by observation. Watch the experienced men, or in other words, the experts, and do your work as nearly like they do theirs as you can. They will, of course, tell you some things, and it may also be necessary for you to ask questions. These things are proper and in order. You will find the other men rather fast shinglers, if you compare their results with yours. But they were probably no faster than you, when they started to shingle.

"In order to gain speed in shingling, three things are necessary: First, a sure judgment in selecting the right shingle, that is to say, a shingle that will fit the place so the lap will be right.

Second, the elimination of all false motions. By false motions I mean movements of the arms or of the body that are not absolutely necessary. Third, the ability to drive a nail home with one blow after it has been started. Carrying two or three nails with the hand to the shingle, may be made to be a great time saver; for instance, if the shingle needs two nails, one trip of the hand will carry enough nails to fasten it on; or should a shingle need three nails they can be carried to the shingle at one time and be driven in rapid succession; like this: 'Tip tap, tip tap, tip tap.'

"These things can not be learned in a single day, or on a single job; but it will take a great deal of thought on your part, and equally as much practice, before you can do them somewhat perfectly. However, it is well for you to know about them right in the start, so it will be possible for you to learn to do them sooner.

"About nailing: The nails should not be driven closer to the butt-end of the shingle than two times the distance the shingles are laid to the weather, provided they are not laid over 4½ inches. This will keep the nails dry and prevent them from rusting—the wood around the nails will also be less liable to rot, for water and rust together make wood rot rapidly. Another thing, the nails driven in this way will protect the shingles from cracking, because the exposed part of the shingle will have ample freedom for expansion and contraction, due to the effects of wet and dry weather. Moreover if shingles are extremely dry they should be laid so the joints will be at least ⅛-inch open, but if green or water-soaked shingles are used, they should be laid tight. Training the judgment along this line will enable the shingler to prevent buckling after the first rain, as well as prevent wide joints after the shingles have thoroughly dried."

After a pause, the old carpenter looked at his watch. Placing the watch back into his pocket, he said somewhat abruptly:

"But this is enough about shingling for you to remember."

Then he walked to the rear of the shop and showed the young man, who followed him, the collection of old carpenter tools he had assembled as relics. Most of them were tools that had been used by carpenters of many years ago.

After the old man had given a brief history of the various tools in the collection, the two men walked together to the door of the workshop where they separated with this common form of address:

"Good-bye!"

"Good-bye!"

ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

(By John P. Meade, Director, Division of Industrial Safety, Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry)

ACCIDENT control in the building industry is vital to the progress of the state. It means the conservation of its human and economic resources. Construction work, with its intricate and technical requirements, has rapidly developed work place dangers, and accidents have outrun the means utilized for their prevention. According to experts, the construction industry sustains a financial loss of $120,000,000 annually because of these work accidents. Some authorities estimate that the total cost of personal and property damages because of accidents in the building construction industry in the United States is over $250,000,000 per year, including insurance premiums, loss of materials and loss of wages.

But it is not only because there is here a great financial and economic waste that this problem challenges the interest of state authorities. The degree of severity in the accidents occurring in the building trade lines is reflected in the large number of fatal and permanent partial injuries sustained by the employes. These experiences usually happen to men in the prime of life who have acquired a mechanical trade through years of apprenticeship and training. Large numbers are married men with families depending upon them for their support and the development of their home life. This problem concerns the economic and social well-being

of the family, the home and the state. It is a challenge to the best leadership of those in control of the industry and to sound statesmanship as well.

Accident prevention work in the building trades is of comparatively recent origin. It is still in the infancy of organization. Adequate coverings in this respect would mean an inspection force large enough in size to permit daily inspection of all building operations. This would include alterations and repairs, prominent in which and responsible for many accidents is the hazardous roofing operation.

The oldest manifestation of the police authority to safeguard work places is reflected in the laws requiring the safeguarding of machinery. In 1877, the Legislature of Massachusetts enacted the first statute requiring that all machinery having movable parts, if so placed as to be dangerous to employes in the course of their ordinary duties, should be safeguarded so far as practicable. This law was lacking in specific detail and failed to permit uniformity and enforcement of inspection work in dealing with the points of contact on hazardous machinery. It restricted the exercise of the police to limited areas in industry. Many exposures leading to grave injury of employes did not come within the scope of its influence. Authority under this law was confined to factories and workshops and did not include jurisdiction over machinery used in other lines of industry. It was when state legislatures recognized that law-making for the control of these technical hazards should be exercised by those experienced in the traditions of dangerous trades that means were adopted for better protection from injuries arising out of and in the course of employment. This action marked the beginning of effective accident prevention work under the auspices of the state. This permitted workmen and employer, rich in their technical experience of the dangers in their industry, to join in promoting methods to reduce employment hazards

The construction industry was quick to receive attention under the auspices of this new legislation. In Massachusetts, its authority was at once invoked to make rules and regulations for the prevention of work accidents in the building trade lines.

Through the practice of the Massachusetts Labor Department of investigating accidents in the building trade line, these cases come to its attention, and much time and effort is given to the inspections of building operations where these conditions may prevail. In 1917, the department adopted regulations for the prevention of injuries to workmen engaged in the construction of buildings. For more than a year previous, representatives of employers and employes held conferences for the purpose of making rules to prevent injuries to workmen engaged in the erection of buildings. These provided specific provisions to control the well-known hazards in these occupations. These included the safeguarding of floor openings; adequate protection of material hoists; proper construction of working platforms, scaffolding or staging; protection from falling material; suitable types of ladders; maintaining stairways in safe condition; providing devices to control the transmission and use of electricity of a dangerous voltage; the safeguarding of hoisting machines and proper ventilation for heating apparatus used for the drying of plaster or other materials. These are some of the leading requirements decided upon by workmen and employers and afterwards approved by the Department and given the sanction of the law.

The practical enforcement of these rules was the next development in the program for the prevention of accidents in the building trade industry. Mechanics well-trained in their occupations would not respond to orders issued at the request of inspectors who had no training or technical experience in these lines. This condition appealed to the Legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1919 it enacted laws requiring at least four of the inspection staff to be men who had worked at least three years as building construction workmen. The enactment of this statute was based upon the fact that practical knowledge of building trade dangers was necessary to do efficient inspection work in this industry. It was urged by mechanics that long experience in construction work was necessary and active support was given to this principle by contractors and workmen alike.

Realizing the need for intensive work in this direction the Commissioner of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts

secured from the Legislature of 1927 an increased appropriation for the inspection service. It also enacted laws which enabled the commissioner to add to the staff four more inspectors of building operations. This provided a substantial increase in the protection afforded building trades workmen. It enabled the division in charge of this work to make regular inspection of the building operations where large numbers of mechanics were employed.

For a description of the work done in this connection, we will turn to the record for 1928. In that period 3,406 orders were issued to contractors, and these were received with prompt compliance. Many of them were issued verbally by the inspector on the premises. Nearly all were in connection with staging, scaffolding, well openings, stairways and other conditions in which dangers to workmen prevailed. In many cases protection was made possible to employes working below stagings and around floor openings. Several large buildings constructed in the state were given systematic inspection during the year. In some of these, several hundred men were employed at one time. The erection of a large railroad station, with an adjoining amusement auditorium, in the city of Boston, capable of seating 17,500, was finished in fifteen months without a fatal accident and no one seriously injured. At one time 1,400 men were employed in the different parts of this project, while 70,000 people passed in and out of the terminal each day. This experience demonstrates that large building enterprises may be successfully carried on without sacrifice of human life. From the beginning of its erection, an inspector was assigned to cover the operations each day, giving all of his time to this project. He personally supervised every change of staging, scaffolding and working platforms used in the erection of this structure. Other inspectors worked with him at times when assistance was necessary. Contractors and employes, safety engineers and insurance representatives joined effectively in a movement to prevent industrial accidents. To this work came efficient support from 78 sub-contractors whose interest was enlisted.

This result was duplicated in the case of another building erected during the year, in which daily inspections were made covering a period of several months. Accidents on this job were slight, consisting largely of back strains, injuries from handling tools and getting foreign particles in the eyes. No fatal nor serious accident took place. There was a maximum of 335 men employed in its construction An important factor in the success connected with these two cases was the favorable attitude of the general building contractor. In each case the concern was actively interested in accident prevention work. Its representatives are always found in any organized effort to advance the movement for accident prevention. Under these circumstances the best results are achieved. To encourage and stimulate these forces with counsel and assistance is the best contribution made by the state inspection service.

In 1928, eight inspectors of building operations were available for this service. During the year they made a total of 7,867 inspections of building operations.

Coupled with the regular inspection of building operations, the investigation of typical injuries in the building trades is made an essential feature of accident prevention work. This experience acquaints the inspector with the underlying facts in the causation of each injury and enables him to use this knowledge effectively in securing compliance with the law. Contractors are usually willing to comply with the regulations, when it means the expenditure in money, if the justification for doing so is made clear to them. Very few will refuse to do this when there is danger of serious injury.

The accidents investigated were selected from injuries reported in the building trades lines. Each was believed to be of value in ascertaining the causation and establishing the factors responsible for the injury. In most of them there was very little joint effort on the part of employers and workmen to deal with this problem of their common and mutual interest. The attitude of the legitimate building trade contractors in Massachusetts is one of cooperation with the rules and regulations to prevent injuries to their employes. Prosecution in court is seldom necessary with employers of this class. In the absence of accurate knowledge as to the number of employe exposure hours, comparisons of the accident ex-

perience in the trade for each year is of little value. Without these figures it cannot be accurately determined whether the percentage of industrial accidents has increased or diminished.

In 1928, this industry contributed more than 14 per cent of all the tabulatable injuries, 19 per cent of all the fatal and 9 per cent of all the permanent partial disability injuries arising out of and in the course of employment in the different branches of the building industry of the state. This constitutes a tremendous wastage of man-power and should bring together the constructive minds in the building trades for the conservation of its economic resources.

While supervision of building operations under the auspices of the police power of the State is necessary and useful, greater strides will be made when accident prevention work is organized within. Many large concerns in Massachusetts now make this work an integral part of their business policy. They have learned through experience that it pays to do so. Employes are required to exercise an adequate degree of care in the place of their employment. Efficient safety committees are formed and men trained in the work of safe practices. It is this experience that will reduce the accident rate in the building trades. Personal contact by employes with this work stimulates their interest in reducing the accident rate. In these activities, the superintendent and foremen must necessarily occupy an important place. Their attitude on these matters frequently determines the position of their concern with regard to accident prevention work.

The erection and alteration of buildings will always present serious difficulties in employment which are not encountered in industries with a fixed habitation. The men who carry on the processes of building, as a general thing, are a more fluctuating group than those engaged in manufacturing. Frequently the owner and contractor are found anxious to push the job to completion with all practicable speed.

New developments in the building trades and new processes in the course of such employment continue to bring additional dangers to the work place. These include high speed mechanical devices, such as derricks, material hoists, power shovels, trench diggers, drills and other machinery, together with the use of high-powered explosives. These add to the man-power exposure and increase the number of accidents. These facts conspire to make difficult the task of maintaining a reasonable degree of safety in the erection of a structure. Efficient accident prevention work is frequently accomplished by the Department outside of its duties under the police authority. This is necessary since compulsory requirements are based on well-known hazards in the daily work. Many accidents occur under circumstances not covered by code-made restrictions. This field is replete with preventable accidents. It is here that a careful workman is the best safeguard. Safety work under state auspices reaches its highest point of efficiency when construction executives are adequately impressed with this truth. It is from work of this kind that a satisfactory reduction in the accident frequency and severity rate will come, and it is in this service that the state can accomplish the most good.

FINANCIAL DEPRESSION WILL TERMINATE BUILDING DEPRESSION

(By Charles R. French)

ONE result of the evaporation of our four year bull market has been a choice collection of prophesies. Almost every leader or near leader in commerce, finance, and politics has issued a "statement." American desire to safeguard our most precious national specialty—prosperity, has made the general public "business condition" conscious and given us a legion of interpreters to satisfy our requirements.

What does it all mean? What can the man who builds houses, stores, and barns for other people look for out of a welter of opinions?

American business right now is somewhat like the man who had something on his mind for a long time and after a full confession feels greatly relieved. The stock market prior to October 24th

last was the canker. We have just finished making a clean breast of that.

But what is the speculative housecleaning going to do for a carpenter-contractor in Columbus, Cedar Rapids, or Terre Haute?

The erection of buildings is the process through which we add to our national permanent equipment account. Structures are the instruments which permit us to carry on the routine of living, doing business, and manufacturing. Actually they are tools—not producers in themselves. If buildings did not depreciate we would, theoretically, be able to house our present population and carry on our present manufacturing, commerce, and trade without the erection of another new building. This points to the real fundamental reason why we have a building industry—to provide for growth, growth in population and growth in business. Building, therefore, becomes an index to the progress of our entire civilization.

Because it has become our habit to make future business pay for the buildings we erect, we use some other person's or institution's money to pay the immediate building bill. When these funds can command a sufficiently high price in other fields for their services, building is postponed because building cannot afford to pay maximum rates for its money. Normal expansion, which, it is reasoned, can be taken care of most any time, is held up because someone else is boosting the rates for the use of surplus money.

The experienced banker, the manufacturer with large surplus funds, and the individual investor cannot be interested in providing money for building projects so long as there exists a body of traders and speculators willing to pay handsomely for it. Thus, the very enthusiasm for the outlook for business expansion, which makes traders so interested in buying stocks that money goes up, throttles the building division of this expansion they expect.

Early in 1929, the premium rates at which surplus funds could be marketed among the traders and speculators, began to restrict certain classes of building. These were the classes which provide the greatest return to carpenters—the small home and the small building where the builder is at the mercy of the money market.

As more and more money turned to speculation the mortgage money market, particularly the market through which small building is financed, dried up. There was no money to be had. The good intentions of bankers toward the home building industry and the progress made through years in convincing people that the home is the proper place to invest surplus funds vanished over night. Those who wanted to build and had only a small part of the money necessary found only discouragement.

By the fall of 1929 there was practically no speculative building on the part of the realtors, a class which can get money when the individual builder cannot. October and November were two of the worst months in history for the man who builds houses for resale.

Then the market cracked and the goose that laid the golden egg for the lenders of money died. If, as the popular impression goes, the market discounts events six months in advance, it reversed itself so far as the home building industry goes, for instead of predicting a decline in building six months ahead, it was actually six months behind. It broke in the very midst of a decline. The break lowered money rates, released large quantities of credit, and reduced the front page interest in speculation. What is this going to do for the slackened building industry?

Authorities everywhere have been emphatic in their statements that the collapse in security values did not mean a weakness, or expected weakness, in industries other than building. If these statements be true, there is going to be a large body of normal building expansion, held in abeyance by money rates, which can be released when sufficient funds at the proper price are to be had. The passing of the crisis in the bull market would seem to have provided the basis for the kind of funds building needs.

One of the jobs of President Hoover's National Business Survey Conference is to provide a means of ending interruptions to business which give us peaks and valleys, booms and layoffs, such as the building industry has experienced because of high money. In the reports submitted by officials and trade representatives to the first conference in December there may be seen some excellent suggestions for alert builders who would profit during the interval needed

by the money markets to adjust themselves to a normal advance in the nation's building.

The conference report on building, while pessimistic with reference to large scale commercial construction, says that the prospects for large scale modernization were never better. The conference says that there are more home and business equipment orders on hand than at any time for the past several years. It adds that modernization of construction offers great possibilities where expansion of construction is not contemplated. Industry generally considers this an excellent time to modernize existing plants and make repairs. Authorized expenditures for this purpose are said to now total $500,000,000.

The conference report on finance is also enlightening. It says, "There is an increased demand for building mortgage securities and a greater interest in home ownership as the result of the experience of small speculators in the stock market."

The importance of this last element is apparent if we can take as anywhere near true the repeated statement that nearly 40 percent of the American people were interested in one way or another in the last great bull market.

VITAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS IN THE BUSINESS OF BUILDING

(By H. R. Bigelow, Director, Chicago Technical College)

THESE vocational talks are intended to assist building tradesmen—young and old—to improve upon the opportunities in their trade—to make better use of their practical experience through the seeking of further knowledge of the technical and business phases of the industry.

Superintendent

At the beginning of a foreman's or superintendent's career in the building industry he probably starts with a simple organization; a few men and a simple cost system. Everything is handled directly by himself, and this intimate touch with his men enables him to handle emergencies as they develop.

Later business prospers, more contracts are secured; men are added, then more foremen, superintendents; departments and records expand at every step. Because of this increase in men and records the intimate touch is lost with the danger of a corresponding loss of morale and loyalty. These in turn have their effect on the organization as a whole, on costs, and on effective work.

On any building contract there are three factors involved: Men, Material and Expense. Possibly we should add a fourth factor, Time. These properly combined, result in Effective Work, and the production of a Building of measurable value, acceptable to the owner. But men, capable men, are the prime requisite and without them the foreman or superintendent would get nowhere. Much labor saving machinery has been invented to replace men in many of the industries but men are still used to drive most of the nails and lay brick.

Good Men

Check up on your experience with men and on the trade contacts you have made in your work in the past and you will find that every man can be placed in one of three classifications.

First, The man who is proud of the work in which he is engaged, his union principles, and proud of his employer and fellow workers.

Second, The man who takes no pride in his work.

Third, The indifferent, incompetent, careless man who works at a job because he has to do something to live. He has no loyalty or other special qualifications upon which an employer can build. Often he is simply a drifter.

Men of the first type are the more difficult to secure, because when building is active they are seldom in the market for a job; employers endeavor to hold such men as part of their permanent organization. In thus forming the backbone of a working organization, they are continually attaining greater skill, adaptability and initiative—for such men unconsciously follow methods that push them ahead.

The second type are the unproved, the untried who temporarily lack the finished skill that will later permit them to graduate into the first classification —or the indifference or other faults that

will later place them in the third classification.

In the third type of man (and this applied not only to the skilled worker, but also to those whose training has enabled them to hold jobs as foremen, superintendents, etc.) is the indifferent, shiftless individual having neither pride in his work or loyalty to an employer. He works because of the pay check at the end of the week and is content just so he does enough work to "get by." He is numbered among the army of the unemployed in any industry during quiet periods.

The first type of man is the most desired, whether your building activities are confined to modest sized homes or to the more pretentious or larger buildings.

And, mind you, just as you weigh him on the basis of what he has to offer in ambition, craftsmanship, stability, reliability, ability to "carry on" without undue supervision, so too he will be attracted by the reputation and character of the builder more than by mere high wages. He will not be attracted to the individual organization of questionable or slovenly methods and character.

So look to what you have in your business or organization to offer such men. Will association with you give full play to the ability, experience and ambitions of such men? For these, and the assurance of regular employment, tend to make a man more loyal and willing to stay with you than even the higher wages. No less important is the question of how you treat your men.

Understanding

A good many of the older methods of conducting business and organizing men need to be tempered with a little more judgment than has been exercised heretofore. Fairness and justice will develop a far better bond of sympathy and understanding between employer and employee than any forced methods of semblance of driving. Men are human; and skilled workers have a mighty fine sense of good sportsmanship. I saw this illustrated on a building job recently. The builder, through error, estimated too low, but had no recourse. Facing an actual loss this builder had the foresight to take his men into his confidence, explaining the situation and asking that each do his part in keeping the loss as low as possible. But no man was instructed that he had to do this or that. It was a sporting proposition and the building was completed with a few hundred dollars profit margin!

A situation of this kind, calling for enforced effort to make up for too low an estimate, is or should be, an exception. Ordinarily we should organize our work so we can insure that the amount of work done by any one workman will be as much as can be rightfully expected. Such a policy will go far in attracting the best types of skilled workers, and means less waste of both time and effort. True, this may not always mean more profit on any one job, but it does mean a better lifetime business.

Firmness

Make a study of the practices of successful managers and builders and it shows that a certain amount of reserve and firmness is necessary in their contacts with the workmen. The men expect you to be the boss—or they will have little respect for you.

While conceding authority to "boss," they quickly resent any approach to unjustified criticism, threatening or bluster. They have a right to expect the same respect from you toward them as a craftsman as you have to expect from them for your position. And any action of unfairness, or taking advantage of position, will lose the workers' respect more quickly than anything else. They respect honest criticism—though some may appear to resent it—will accept just punishment and sincere correction. And deep down in their hearts they respect you the more for it. Such criticism, or discipline, however, should at all times come from the man in authority to whom the worker is responsible.

Human Treatment Pays

We have spoken of a certain amount of reserve that is advisable in your supervision of workmen, nevertheless, this does not mean that you shall hold yourself entirely aloof from your employes.

Mind you, the fact that your relations with your men is based on fair and just treatment makes it necessary that you give courteous attention to any grievance or other difficulty brought to your notice.

You realize that if you shut yourself entirely from approach by these men you are shutting yourself off from many communications of value to your business. Furthermore, you lose that direct contact with the pulse of your business

that is essential to smooth operation. Above all, you are losing the human contact and relationship that is so effective in maintaining a loyal, close working, efficient organization.

You should also insist, too, that those who represent you among your men —your superintendent, foreman and others in authority—abide by your practices and policies. If these representatives disregard your policies it is the most natural thing for a workman to infer that those policies are simply for public consumption, and you suffer in the lowered estimation of your workmen.

Responsibility Properly Placed

Any doubt in the minds of the workers as to whom he is responsible will lead to difficulty. If, as a builder, you are carrying a small contract and acting as your own superintendent, foreman, etc., this question automatically takes care of itself. On larger jobs, where several foremen are employed, every man should be responsible to some particular man higher up.

With such larger work a builder himself should seldom give orders direct to workmen. Such orders should come through the proper foreman. Otherwise your foreman loses respect in the eyes of the worker, and the foreman himself resents this loss of dignity in the eyes of the workmen.

In the employment of men to direct the work of others, it is one of the first principles of management that no worker will give full hearted loyalty to a foreman or other "boss" who is incompetent. Ignorance of his job brings that foreman petty annoyances, downright insubordination. The foreman who can take a trowel and point a wall, cut a rafter or wipe a lead pipe, better than the worker is the man who holds the respect of every man under him. Therefore, a man who has not worked at the trade and who has not equipped himself with the finer points through a training in blue print reading is working at a disadvantage in trying to advance as a foreman or superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

(By John Gray, Local Union No. 2163, New York, N. Y.)

PRIOR to 1911, when the first workmen's compensation laws were passed, the number of workers killed and injured in the iron and steel industry involved serious economic loss. The inauguration of a definite safety policy in this industry has been maintained and enforced during the past fifteen years, with the result that a substantial decrease in frequency and severity of accidents has been attained. The betterment recorded by the iron and steel industry and, more recently, the Portland Cement Association demonstrates that accidents can be prevented.

While educational accident prevention is of assistance in reducing the number of accidents, legislative provisions for installation of safeguards by the employer are essential to the general success of safety measures. The number of industrial accidents shows an increase throughout the country, and in New York State to the extent of twenty percent during the past seven months of the year, 1929, compared with the same period a year ago. Accidents have repeatedly occurred in New York and other States wherein compensation has been denied for lack of legislative provisions made to secure compensation when injury has been caused by negligence or misconduct of the employer or his representative. Only six of the forty-seven compensation laws have adequate provisions for penalty when injury or death is caused by the wilful misconduct or negligence of an employer, with increased compensation in three of the six.

If we can not impartially establish equality of responsibility when injury has been caused by misconduct or negligence of either the employer or employe, then this is not a country of laws—it is a country of injustice.

In the last century an injured worker was unable to appear in court to have his claim heard if it could be proved that the injury was the act of a fellow servant, or that the injured worker assumed the risk of the employment. These barbaric relics of the old and cruel period of trial for the worker still linger. The unfortunate conditions prevail in most of the compensation laws, and in these days equality of responsibility demand impartial adjustment.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

WELL, folks, the holiday season hit the Home with a nice little cold spell; just enough to make us think of the conditions back home.

We had just one surprise after another. The first was when we were told on Tuesday to assemble in the Auditorium after supper for the showing of a special feature picture. After supper my roommate and I started off for our evening walk and as the sun sank over the horizon and the shades of night hurriedly closed in on us suddenly the semi-darkness was illuminated by a Christmas star composed of numerous electric lights placed conspicuously on top of the water tower. The lights on the W. L. Hutcheson drive as well as the lights in and around the building blended in to give the Home a fantastic, fairy-like, enchanting appearance. Little did we know that the setting was for Santa Claus' visit.

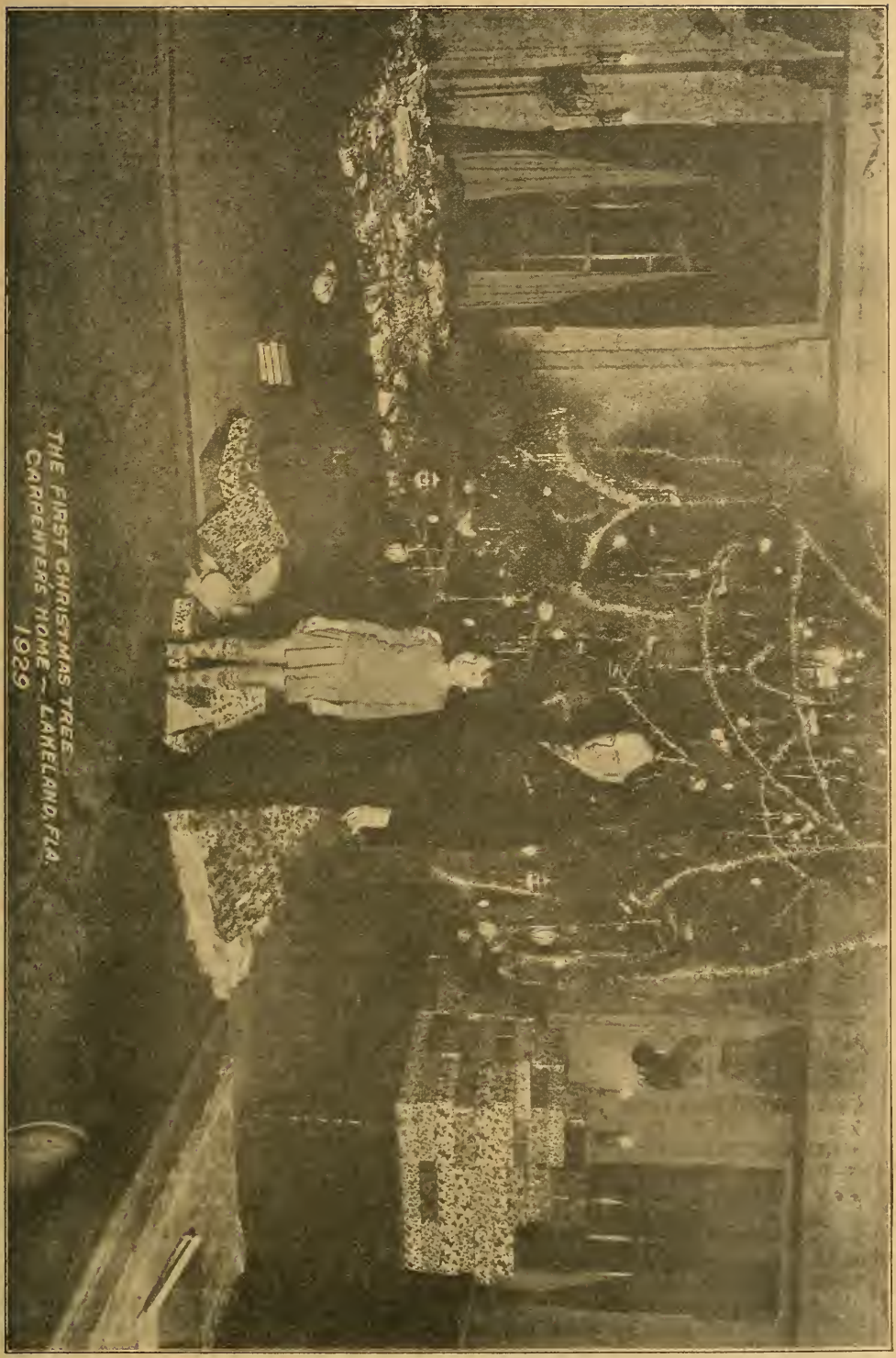
The next thing was to get a suitable seat in the pleasantly warm Auditorium where we settled down with the expectation of enjoying one of the usual good pictures. Here we had our next surprise. Superintendent Weyler had arranged for a special Christmas picture. It touched on all the historical events from the time of Adam and Eve down to the present. Every point brought about by the evolution of time was brought out in a very interesting manner and I never spent a more enjoyable two hour show.

As we left the Auditorium the Boss presented each one of us with a cigar, informing us that it was General Secretary Duffy's seasonable remembrance to us, and asked us to assemble in the lounge. Complying with his request we saw a large Christmas tree decorated with lights and candles and other Christmas tree trimmings and ornaments. On each side of the tree were large tables loaded with packages wrapped in a seasonable manner. I never felt a greater thrill than I did waiting to see if someone had remembered me. We did not have to wait long before General President Hutcheson presented a Christmas box to each guest of the Home. In my package was a light sweater that fitted me as if it had been specially made for me, also a winter cap, as well as a personal gift from the General President and Mrs. Hutcheson, consisting of three pairs of socks, two handkerchiefs, a necktie, a box of nuts and candies. After the distribution of the presents there were a few moments of a dead silence. I guess everyone felt as I felt and was thinking the same thing I was thinking for suddenly everyone arose and gave three cheers for President Hutcheson. Then there was a general handshaking and well wishing. At this point I felt that I had stood all that I could stand for one day, so, with my presents under one arm and my Buddy on the other, we headed for our place of rest for the night.

Next morning I arose with the pleasant memories of the previous evening, dressed in my new sweater, cap, socks, handkerchief and tie, and, upon going out, found the weather fine for a brisk walk, followed by a tasty breakfast. I then got Frank's cigar lit and was present at the flag pole to see Flag Ensign Brother Dick Southwell raise Old Glory to the top of the pole and as it "broke out" to me it seemed to say, "Peace on earth and good will toward old men."

During the day we played various games but everyone was so enthused over the good things that had been done for us that the customary interest was lacking.

The Boss announced that the dinner would be fifteen minutes late but no one minded and no one kicked for we knew that the staff had had their hands full. While waiting I sat quite near the fireplace and listened to the sweet warble from


THE FIRST CHRISTMAS TREE
CARPENTERS HOME ~ LAKELAND, FLA.
1929

the silvery throat of a yellow canary graciously given us by "Happy" Griffin, our Organist. When dinner was announced we found the tables had been rearranged and we were seated in a banquet formation. The tables were loaded with roast turkey, steaming pudding and the most delicious fruitcake that it was ever my good fortune to taste. President Hutcheson honored us with his prescence and passed out cigars furnished us by Local Union No. 488 of New York City.

The afternoon passed off in various ways. A great many of us walked about the grounds and through the orange groves and as the shades of night drew near we reassembled in the Lounge and around the big open fireplace where a bright oakwood fire burned we were presented with candy furnished by the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 63 of Atlantic City, N. J. and here we rebuilt most of the big jobs in the United States and Canada and lived over once again the fight for the eight-hour day amid the smoke from the cigars furnished by Secretary Alex Kelso of the New York District Council.

Then off to bed and for the first time in years the following poem could not fail to bring out the sentiment known only to those who have been passed by:

Christmas day has come and gone
And still the world rolls on and on
It heeds not the weary sigh of the lonely ones
Who were passed by.

None of us was lonely or passed by.

HISTORY OF GUESTS

JOHN FUCHS, born in Germany, May, 1863, charter member of Stair Builders of New York City, admitted to the Brotherhood 32 years ago, was warden for many years, came to Lakeland from Local Union No. 366, New York City.

* * *

FRED W. ADAMS, born in Berlin, Germany in 1850, joined the United Brotherhood in 1886, held many local offices and was active in all the numerable movements in Chicago, came to Lakeland from Local Union No. 10, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

WM. H. GIBBONS, born in Petersburg, Va, 1854, joined the Amalgamated in 1872, attended the French exposition for the Rochester Machine Company, returning from France in 1879, associated with P. J McGuire in the formation of the United Brotherhood in Chicago, was active in the various movements of the Chicago District Council until his arrival here.

* * *

HUGO SCHLOSSARECK, born in City of Veriegre, Berlin, Germany in 1863, came to United States in 1891, and joined Local Union No. 513 thirty-eight years ago, held numerous offices in the earlier days, came to Lakeland from Local Union No. 366.

* * *

W. S. HOSKINS, born in London, England, October, 1847, was a member of the British movements 22 years, and has been in the United Brotherhood 32 years, a total trade union membership for 54 years, active and interested all the time, came here from Local Union No. 12, Syracuse, New York.

* * *

JULIUS LOTZE, born in Holster, Germany in 1860, joined the Brotherhood in Spokane 32 years ago, came to the home from Local Union 190, Klamath Falls, Oregon, held various offices in the Local Union years ago, still a wise wizard for the trade problems.

* * *

S. G. BUSH, born in New York City in 1855. First joined the Brotherhood in Kansas City, later held membership in Hoceslen, Texas, El Paso, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., Denver and St. Louis, has always been active and held responsible offices in the various Local Unions. Came to the Home from Local Union No. 185, St. Louis.

* * *

WM. PETZOLD, born in London, England, 1854. Joined the British movement in 1874. On arrival in this country joined the Knights of Labor. Became a member of Brotherhood in Iowa in 1896. Came to the Home from Local Union No. 106, Des Moines, Ia.

* * *

AUGUST MALMBERG, born in Sweden, 1853. Joined the United Brotherhood in Minnesota 31 years ago. Held minor offices in the Local Union

and came to the home from Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

* * *

SAM COOK, born in Iowa, 1857. Joined the Brotherhood in 1895. Served in all offices in the Local Union, delegate to the C. D. C. and C. L. U. and came to the Home from Local Union No. 75, Indianapolis, Indiana.

* * *

LAWRENCE WHITAKER, born in Baltimore, Md., in 1844. Joined our movement 35 years ago. Can best be remembered by many as the elevator man at General Office. Came to the Home from Local Union No. 75, Indianapolis, Indiana.

* * *

FRANKLIN S. BELL, born in Manor Hill, Pa. Joined the U. B. 35 years ago in Pennsylvania and came to the Home from Local Union No. 900, Altoona, Pa.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

Since my last writing we have had two birthday cakes; one for Brother Wallace and the other one for Brother King. Apppropriate speeches were made on the occasion by some of the gifted brothers.

* * *

The city of Orlando presented the Home with two beautiful young swans. Brother S. M. Arnold, Vice-President of Local Union No. 1765, Orlando, Florida, accompanied by Mrs C. Lord and Clifford H. Cooper, City Officials, presented the swans with appropriate speeches. Jerry Williams was made custodian and they were named Geraldine and Jerry. We thank the city of Orlando for this appropriate gift, also Brother Arnold for the interest which he took in this matter.

* * *

Our fishermen are still pulling them out every day. We are sorry to report that Brother Price slipped and fell while trying to land a big one. He spent a few days in the hospital but is now able to be out again.

* * *

Brother Wicklund has a very inventive mind. He constructed a miniature mill and put it in the brook. The water turns a big wheel which causes the various attachments to industriously knock on a piece of iron day and night.

We received so many Christmas cards from our friends that it would be impossible at this time to name them but on behalf of my fellow guests I wish to thank everyone for the nice cards sent us.

* * *

The Home Library has been augmented with a collection of books donated by Mrs. Catherine Hansen of Newark, N. J. We appreciate this gift very much as we are always glad to receive good literature and our thanks are extended to the lady.

* * *

We received notice that the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 142 has subscribed for a copy of a National Weekly Magazine. It will be sent to the Home each week. We are glad to get this magazine and we thank the good sisters for their gift.

* * *

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 220 of Corpus Christi, Texas presented us with a quilt. It makes a very fine addition to the others we received and we take this method of thanking our sisters for their thoughtfulness.

* * *

The Home was presented with a nice cribbage board from Local Union No. 362, Pueblo, Colorado. The board was made by Brother Fred Karo. We extend our thanks.

* * *

Secretary Kelso is positively a fine Secretary. Some of the gang here say that Charlie Sands is another good one but Old Hickory will have to be shown. Do you folks know that the Brotherhood label as well as the Cigar Maker's was on Alex' box? If any of you folks know of any other good Secretaries just send me their names and I will hit them up for we sure can smoke them.

* * *

Brother Sam Wilson of New York presented us with a very fine collection of pheasants. They are undoubtedly the prettiest birds I have ever seen.

* * *

Last month I told you that I had lost a lady's letter. Well, folks, I wish I had not found it again. It came from a woman in St. Louis and she just ripped us fellows fore and aft. She has challenged me to print her views and says I will be a coward if I don't print it. Regardless I am not going to print it and she can think of Old Hickory what she wants to think.

The Designer's Goal

Hundreds of needy folk have come
And had me to design their home
Or office, bank or school, and I
Have known the joy where from the sky
Ideas reached me that would thrill
As I would draft them to my will.

Many were built as I'd direct
Of stone, and brick that I'd inspect;
And when completed there they stand
Creations of my brain and hand.

But no one ever asked a plan
Or had me to design a man
Or a snow flake, or a forest, where
Nature would build with timeless care.

I've painted often colorings gay;
The pigments blended as I'd say
But ne'er was I equipped to get
The glories of a great sun-set.
Or a dainty little flower to be,
Harmonious in simplicity.

I've always, sort of, seemed to be,
Restricted by economy;
And God too, I suspect, has found
That his creations must be sound
And nicely fitted to the need—
Or they would fail. Ah, yes, indeed.
There's many an alteration here
'Twixt mite and planetary sphere.

For all is to A Plan designed
For an improving human kind:

It were absurd to think that chance
Could make such logical advance.

So I have often longed to be
In God's vast drafting room where He
Is planning solar systems rare
Charting the orbs and orbits, where
Great suns are fixed to motivate
The planets for a better state.

I'd like to have a big board there
With a micrometer and square
To plat a cosmic horizon
Whereon imperial systems run
To His Chronometer—Ah, well!
I might be told to draft a hell
But I'd not make it deep or broad
Or ruled by an avenging rod.

Were I his draftsman, I suppose,
I'd plan hell so that only those
Contrary, stupid, or so dense
As not to understand offense
Could be instructed and inspired
To live as decent as required.
Oh, I would like to work with God
And teach the child and spare the rod.

—Bob Lafferty.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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The publishers and the advertising agent use every possible precaution available to them against accepting advertisements from other than reliable firms, but do not accept any responsibility for the contents of any advertisement which appears in "The Carpenter." Should any deception be practiced by advertisers at any time, upon members, their duty is to immediately notify the Post Office authorities. Therefore, address any complaints to your local Post Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1930

Unionizing the South

"AMERICA" a New York popular weekly magazine dealing practically with current events carries an editorial under the caption "Unionizing the South" in the issue of November 9, 1929, in which it says:

"It is well that the American Federation of Labor realizes the difficulty of its task in organizing labor in the South. The Communists have brought about conditions which only patient reasoning and persistent effort will destroy. In seeming to ally Organized Labor with half-baked anarchistic arguments, they have done inestimable harm to the worker. They seem to have overlooked nothing calculated to offend local sensibilities. In an operation which required careful diagnosis and a skilled surgeon, they have rushed in with an axe and a firebrand. Had they deliberately intended to make mutual-welfare unions absolutely impossible in the South, they could not have adopted means better fitted to that end.

"One result is that in many parts of the South business men have organized to resist the American Federation of Labor. Government officials report that owners of cotton mills and similar industries 'are prepared to resist to the last.' Incendiary utterances have alienated many substantial citizens, thus affording the owners a support without which they would be helpless. Organized Labor cannot expect any substantial help from the press in the Carolinas and other districts where publicity will now be most sorely needed.

"That is the dark side of the picture, and it must be considered. But there is a brighter side, and it should be kept in mind.

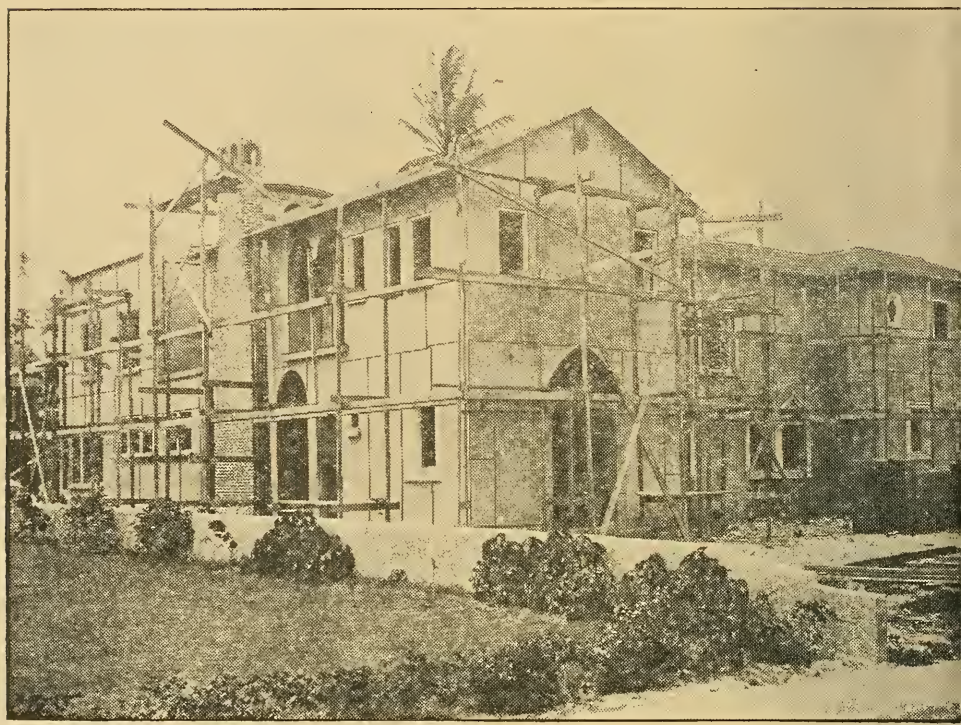
"Writing in the New York Times recently, Mr. Julian Harris, of Columbus, Ga., gives some details. Even in Gastonia, the editor of the Gazette admits that "labor has a right to organize, and this right must be recognized by those in the higher positions. They have a right to combine their efforts to combat unnecessary evil conditions, and this right will assert itself."

"Many textile-mill owners, he thinks, realize that unionization is inevitable, and are ready to accept the pacific methods proposed by the American Federation of Labor. 'Meanwhile the slogan of cheap labor in the South and boasts of docile Anglo-Saxon laborers,' he concludes, 'will be omitted from the advertisements designed to draw manufacturers to the South.'

"If this be true, labor has made substantial gains in the South. Of all affronts to decency and to common humanity, we can conceive few more offensive than those broadcast by certain Southern industrial associations and chambers of commerce which drew at-

An argument in favo

that every home



Thousands of carpenters throughout the country are recommending Celotex sheathing . . . to shut winter cold and summer heat out of every room . . . to build strong, tight, rigid walls, with no open joints.

DOUBLE-THICK CELOTEX

These thicker Celotex boards with their extra strength and rigidity are ideal for sheathing and for lining attics. They measure 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-8″ thick.

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Celotex Insulation . . .

applied by carpenters everywhere

WHEN you sheathe frame houses with Celotex, you provide lasting protection against bitter winter cold and scorching summer heat . . . and secure another powerful argument for more frame construction with more work and more wages for carpenters.

For you give home builders the insulation they want, at little or no extra cost . . . since Celotex replaces other materials. And the saving of an extra insulation item helps them decide in favor of frame construction.

The Celotex Company works hand in hand with you in your efforts to promote this type of building, so profitable for carpenters.

Convincing national advertisements and powerful promotional campaigns are on the job the year 'round . . . urging the erection of more frame houses . . . teaching their advantages . . . developing more work for your trade.

Besides, there is a constant drive to increase the remodeling of old homes with Celotex . . . lining attics, basements, and garages and building Celotex-insulated sunporches. All these extra jobs help keep you profitably busy between contract work.

You undoubtedly know how easy it is to work with Celotex. It comes to you in big, strong boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long, and 7-16″ thick —or double-thick, measuring 7-8 of an inch.

These boards are light in weight . . . easy to handle, easy to apply. They *build* as well as *insulate* . . . make walls tight and rigid . . . add lasting strength to roof structures.

Carpenters who recommend Celotex for sheathing are promoting the interest of their own trade. Write for more information on how Celotex makes money for carpenters.

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tention to the fact that in these communities women could be worked for sixty hours per week, with no labor legislation to interfere with the piling up of profits. Governor Gardner, of North Carolina, may be taken as an example of the change in public opinion to which Mr. Harris refers. Interested financially in the textile industry, and never considered a friend of the labor union, the Governor admits frankly the need of many reforms, one of which is legislation to protect the people of his State against exploitation. As we pointed out some weeks ago, the Governor's views on the right of workers to organize are somewhat nebulous—at least, they were not clearly expressed in his interview in the New York Times.

"On the whole, then, the task of the Federation is extremely difficult, but by no means impossible. Conciliatory methods wil facilitate its entrance into the South.

"We sincerely trust that the Federation will not mistake weakness for conciliation, nor expediency for principle. For that way lies ruin for Organized Labor."

Winter Building

THE old custom of discontinuing building activity during the winter months is gradually going into discard and it is but fitting and proper that our members, who are the most affected, should do their part in discouraging the fallacy that building during the winter months isn't practical.

In former years it was the custom to suspend building operations with the advent of cold weather. Contractors, mechanics and others connected with the building industry looked upon this annual suspension of work as a necessary evil. Very few, if any of them, took any steps to prolong the building season into the winter months. The custom was firmly established and as such was hard to overcome.

Since the war, however, efforts have been made on the part of forward-looking, progressive builders to break down the public's opposition to building in the winter months. Upon investigation it was found that tradition rather than reason was responsible for the winter inactivity in building construction. Several years ago one of the largest building firms in the country continued as an experiment, its operations throughout the winter, and it was then found that only on fourteen days during the winter were weather conditions such that building operations were suspended. This certainly is a powerful argument in favor of winter construction.

The average man contemplating a building program may say that construction during winter isn't as good as that erected during warmer weather. This argument, however, fades completely out of the picture when one considers the many new and modern innovations and improvements discovered which have given satisfactory results under the most severe climatic conditions. The problem of handling materials during the winter months, has been overcome and now the building contractor can offer the building public year round service. But the building public is slow to accept this modern condition. Tradition firmly established is hard to uproot.

There is, however, a time element which enters this discussion which should appeal to any business man. To the large building operator, who postpones the starting of his building operations until spring, the most effective argument is that his land is standing idle, earning no income, which, by winter building could be completed by spring and paying rent. That is sound business sense. To be able to have his building completed by spring, will save him several month's time and add that much more to his income. And the same applies to the family who postpones the erection of their home until spring. The many winter evenings that they sit around planning and discussing their new home, could be made much happier with the knowledge that it will soon be completed and ready for the occupancy. The money they would save in rent could be applied to their new home.

Winter construction is no longer an experiment. It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that it is as economic as building in warmer weather. While there is considerable activity in the industry during the winter, there still are many sections of the country in which

building operations are completely suspended during the winter months. It is to be hoped that these sections will soon come to the realization that they are out of step with the times and will become modern and progressive by extending their building operations throughout the winter months.

The economic loss of time and wages to the millions of people engaged either directly or indirectly in the industry is tremendous. Sooner or later this country will realize that economic loss is useless. Our members can do much to hasten that day by doing all they can to dispel the old fallacy by preaching the gospel of winter building.

Unemployment—Give Us The Facts

DURING the last few years many workers were out of employment; how many, none could tell. Some said five millions, others less. The U. S. Department of Labor said two millions. So it was more of a guess than anything else.

We would like to have the real facts in the case, so we join with the American Statistical Association in recommending that dependable information on unemployment be secured through the census to be taken this year.

While there has been a desire for figures on unemployment, the best guides which we have had are uncertain estimates. These estimates were usually made by interested parties and therefore there is doubt as to their accuracy. We believe that the State and National Governments should co-operate in collecting and establishing facts and figures about unemployment.

Unemployment develops at particular times and places and it can be best understood when all the facts are known. It is only when these facts are known that we may be in a better position to arrive at a remedy. We feel that much can be done by Industry to help. In the public interests there should be at all times a reservoir of public works to be started when needed to meet an unemployment crisis.

Group Insurance Evil

MR. Arthur A. Quinn, a member of Local Union No. 65 of Perth Amboy, N. J., also a member of the state Senate, says:

"Group insurance is largely responsible for the refusal of corporations to employ men who are over 40."

He proposes to ask the next legislature to forbid corporations, firms and individual employers from carrying group insurance on their employes. He says: "The insurance should be carried either by the state or the worker himself. At present new machinery and group insurance are both working against the man of 40. The machines we must accept, but we can regulate the group insurance evil. One reason why employers discriminate against men over 40 is because they want to save money on their insurance premiums; the younger the worker, the lower the premium. It is all nonsense to say that a man of 40 is unfit for active work or that he slows down. This stuff is handed out by so-called experts and is accepted by gullible employers. At 40 the average man is in his prime, with 20 years of work ahead of him."

Simplicity and plainness are the soul of elegance.—Dickens.

* * *

He who governs his tongue is perfectly able to control his passions.

* * *

The highest results of a true education are conviction and ideals.—Heury C. King.

* * *

A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

* * *

The making of friends who are real friends is the best token we have of a man's success in life.—Edward Everett Hale.

* * *

Put away all sarcasm from your speech. Never complain. Do not prophesy evil. Have a good word for everyone, or else keep silent.

* * *

Of all the changes taking place, the most significant is the growing desire to make the acquirement of knowledge pleasurable rather than painful.—Herbert Spencer.

* * *

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything; but to undertake, or pretend to do what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.—Plutarch.

Death of Charles A. Judge, President, New York District Council

On June 2, 1890, Charles A. Judge was admitted to membership in Local Union No. 522. He held membership in that Local until April 7, 1919, on which date he transferred to Local 257 where he held his membership until his sudden death on December 11, 1929. In the passing of Brother Judge the New York District Council has lost its President and having known the late Charles Judge for many, many years we can fully realize the loss they have sustained. In addition to their loss—the Labor Movement has cause to mourn the passing of our late Brother. Thirty-nine years of the sixty-six he spent on this sphere were devoted to the cause of Labor.

The following resolution adopted by those that were near and dear to him in Local Union No. 257 of New York City contains the sentiments of all that knew him.

WHEREAS:

It has pleased the Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst our Brother member, our Delegate to the District Council, our Vice-President and President of the New York District Council of Carpenters, Charles A. Judge, and

WHEREAS:

Brother Charles A. Judge having been one of the founders of Local Union No. 257 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, we have known him for many years during which time he has been associated with the labor movement as a loyal member, a true advocate of trade unionism and its principles, a staunch friend, a tried, true and competent officer of Local Union No. 257 having represented them as a Delegate to the New York District Council, New York State Council, our General Conventions and the conventions of the New York State Federation of Labor; also the various legislative hearings at Albany, N. Y. on matters pertaining to the welfare of the laboring class of the State of New York, and

WHEREAS:

While we deplore his untimely death, we bow to the Will of Him who is the Supreme Ruler of the Universe: therefore be it

RESOLVED:

That the Officers and Members of Local Union No. 257 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America express their deep and sincere sympathy to the members of his family and to his widow in this, their hour of bereavement; and be it further

RESOLVED:

That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 257 and a copy of them sent to the widow of our late departed Brother, Charles A. Judge.

Similar resolutions were also adopted by Local Union No. 246 of New York City.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
1200 Brockley Ave., Lakewood, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

Secretary Harry J. Archer of Local Union No. 30, New London, Conn., requests all carpenters to stay away from New London. Many of their men are idle and the outlook is poor in that vicinity.

* * *

Carpenters' Local Union No. 2036 of Rapid City, S. D., wishes to warn all traveling members to stay away from that city as work is scarce and no new jobs are in sight, despite advertisements to the contrary.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1929

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movement was acted upon.

September 27, 1929.

Dodge City, Kan., L. U. No. 1542.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective November 15, 1929. Official sanction granted.

Lakeland, Florida.
December 11, 1929.

The General Executive Board met in regular session at the Home, Lakeland, Florida on above date.

Board member Williams of the Fifth District was absent on account of injury received in accident when leaving St. Louis, Mo., to attend the meeting.

Michigan City, Ind., L. U. No. 1236.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 795.—Movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour and the 5 day work week, effective February 2nd, 1930. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Austin, Texas, L. U. No. 300.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Middletown, N. Y., L. U. No. 574.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Joseph-Benton Harbor, Mich., L. U. No. 898.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour and Union Shop Conditions, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction

granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Texas City, Tex., L. U. No. 973.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ohio, L. U. 976.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., L. U. No. 1015.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Hastings, Neb., L. U. No. 1672.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Lakeland, Fla., L. U. No. 2217.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Report of delegates to the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was received and action of the delegates was approved by the G. E. B. The report was referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of delegates to the Twenty-second annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of delegates to the Forty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Request of L. U. No. 1596, St. Louis, Mo., with reference to standing of certain members who joined said Local Union in 1903. No action taken as names of members were not given, besides that, the question arises, why this matter was not taken up until twenty-six years after these members were admitted to the United Brotherhood.

December 12, 1929.

Request of Italian Chamber of Labor, New York, N. Y. to advertise in their Eleventh Anniversary Journal was denied.

Complaint of L. U. 2203, Anaheim, Cal., received and filed as the G. E. B. has no jurisdiction in the case.

Communications from the A. F. of L. asking for aid for relief of Textile Workers was read as information and request denied.

December 13, 1929.

Montreal, Que., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the G. O.

Shawnee, Oklahoma, L. U. No. 292.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective December 31, 1929. Official sanction granted.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations for organizing purposes and after investigation of each case he submits them to the General Executive Board for the consideration of that body.

High Point, N. C., L. U. No. 2235.—Request for an appropriation of $250.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Furniture Workers District Council, N. Y.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for the payment of debts. Request denied.

Request of L. U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., for an appropriation of $500.00 for maintenance of a business agent. Request denied. The matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Regina, Sask., L. U., 1867.—The sum of $300.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. No. 1460.—Request for an appropriation of $200.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied. The matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Statesville, N. C., L. U. No. 2258.—Request for an appropriation of $100.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied. The matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $2.500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied. The matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Oakland County D. C., Birmingham, Mich.—Request for an appropriation of $600.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied, and matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Appeal of M. A. Holland from the decision of the General President in the case of M. A. Holland vs., L. U. 198, Dallas, Texas. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 67 from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. No. 67 Roxbury, Mass., vs., the Boston District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Theo. Peterson from the decision of the General President in the case of Theo. Peterson vs. Tacoma District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of J. J. Fitzgerald, L. U. No. 608 from the decision of the General President in the case of J. J. Fitzgerald vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 14, San Antonio, Texas from the decision of the General President in the case of J. T. Domek vs. L. U. No. 14, San Antonio, Texas. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Westchester County District Council, N. Y. from the decision of the General President in the case of John Berg and Kollec Arlund vs., Westchester County D. C. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

December 14, 1929.

On account of the continuous turmoil existing between Local Unions 273 and 2177 of Yonkers, N. Y. the General President recommended that these two Local Unions be consolidated. The Board concurred in the recommendation.

The General President reported that the recent general vote on the proposition of L. U. No. 58, Chicago, Ill. to increase the per capita tax 25c per member per month beginning January 1, 1930. This increase to go to the Home and Pension Fund in order that pensions be paid to those entitled to same, resulted as follows:

For increasing the per capita tax 63,321
Against increasing the per capita tax 30,988

December 16, 1929.

Some members not eligible to admission to the Home in accordance with our laws asked the privilege of being admitted to the Home on condition that they pay for their board, care and keep. The Board decided that only members who can qualify in accordance with our laws are eligible to admission to the Home.

General discussion took place as to condition of our home groves and property, after which the G. E. B. went into session as a Board of Trustees.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were approved and it was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. be held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Ind., on March 10, 1930.

Respectfully submitted

Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Report of Delegates to the Twenty-Second Annual Convention Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held its Twenty-Second Convention at Toronto, Ontario, Canada on October 3-4, 1929.

President George W. Perkins introduced Mr. S. J. McMaster, President of the Local Central Labor Union and he tendered a welcome to the delegates to the city of Toronto, on behalf of the organized workers of Toronto and Canada in general.

The report of the Crendentials Committee showed ninety delegates present representing thirty-six trade organizations.

The report of the President showed the extent and scope of the work done during his stewardship, citing the necessity of the label trades and labor movement to keep in line with the ever changing conditions in the industry. Appealing to the worker to realize his own purchasing power. The president's report carried words of wisdom to the members of the North American labor movement.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Manning presented a survey of the work of the Department as well as a logical conception of the problems that confront the department, attributing the general unemployment to the introduction of labor displacing machinery, citing that economists are rejoicing at the increased capacity of production but conspicuous is the absence of any constructive thought on their part to replace the displaced man power into industry. The following is the tabulation of the average membership of the affiliated organizations:

American Federation of Labor	1,110
Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America	21,011
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	52,376
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	1,600
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	13,583
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	32,428
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of United	16,000
Brick and Clay Workers of America, The United	5,000
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	500
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood	25,000
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	17,000
Clerks' International Protective Association Retail	5,000
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	6,987
Coopers' International Union of North America	755
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of	10,000
Engravers' Union, International Metal	100
Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo	8,552
Garment Workers of America, United	47,540
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	845
Hatters of North America, United	11,500
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	20,000
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	1,783
Jewelry Workers' Union, International	837

Machinists, International Association of	500
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	8,000
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	6,250
Molders Union of North America, International	1,000
Musicians, American Federation of	40,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	9,545
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	3,000
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	8,000
Polishers' International Union, Metal	2,000
Plate Printers,' Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union of North America, International	1,176
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International	40,000
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	20,000
Theatrical Stage Employes' and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of	20,670
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International	7,696
Stove Mounters' International Union	650
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	6,700
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	20,000
Textile Workers of America, United	3,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union	4,290
Typographical Union, International	76,384
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	10,700
Wall Papers Crafts of North America, United	574
Wire Weavers' Protective Association, American	380
Total average membership	590,050

The following is the financial recapitulation of the Departments' funds.

Balance in Checking account

August 31, 1929	$ 2,279.80
Receipts for the financial year	40,216.54
Total	$42,496.34
Total Expenses for the financial year	39,941.61
Balance in checking ac.	$ 3,554.73
Deposited in Savings account	11,293.12
Total Funds	$14,847.85

Continually since 1906 the movement has been active in trying to bring about the relief from the competition of contracted convict labor. It is pleasing to know the efforts of the departments have not been in vain. The approval of the Cooper-Hawes bill passed by the Senate on January 19,1929 can be attributed to the efforts of the department. Although the bill does not become effective until 1934 it is going to be of great benefit to all who are interested in the elimination of competitive convict labor. The next step advocated is to secure legislation in states where the labor of convicts is contracted out, to prohibit the use of convict labor by private contractors and by so doing the movement will have accomplished what it set out to do twenty-three years ago. The following is a copy of the act:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that all goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined, wholly or in part, by convicts or prisoners, except convicts or prisoners on parole or probation, or in any penal or reformatory institutions, except commodities manufactured in Federal penal and correctional institutions for use by the Federal Government transported into any State or Territory of the United States and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage, shall upon arrival and delivery in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though such goods, wares, and merchandise had been manufactured, produced, or mined in such State or Territory,

and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in the original package or otherwise. Section 2. This Act shall take effect five years after the date of its approval." Approved January 19, 1929."

The department's activities for the complete freedom of the children of immature age from industry has been of a persistent nature. It is gratifying to know the United States Government has seen fit to establish a Children's Bureau in the Department of Labor thus committing itself to the belief that there is need for the conservation of our children. If we are to do our share in this humanitarian cause let us work to the end of emphasizing that child labor is not exploited by the manufacturers or producers who carry the Union Label or display the shop card.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor in the course of his address complimented the department on the objective that the department has set out to reach. His speech was encouraging and well received by the delegates.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term.

President—G. W. Perkins, Cigarmakers International Union of America.

First Vice-President—M. Woll, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

Second Vice-President—C. L. Baine —Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Third Vice-President—J. Obergfell— Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of the United.

Fourth Vice-President—A. A. Myrup —Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America.

Fifth Vice-President—C. P. Howard, International Typographical Union.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. J. Manning, United Garment Workers of America.

Following the election of officers the Convention adjourned to meet in Boston.

Respectfully submitted,

James M. Gauld,
Walter E. Gebelein,
Samuel E. Wilson,
Ted Kenney.

Newspaper Lauds Carpenters' Action

The following editorial appeared in the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, the largest daily evening newspaper in San Francisco bay district:

Pensions for Old Folks
The Carpenters Understand

The carpenters of America set the government an example. Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners voted on a proposed old age pension system and approved it. It will go into effect on January 1, when aged and disabled members of the Brotherhood will have their choice of a monthly cash Pension or entrance to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

"Brotherhood" is apparently not an empty word with the carpenters, or with many other labor organizations. Those who work with their hands know what it means to be old and unable to work —and there's something of the spirit of The Carpenter in this action.

The Passing of Daniel Galvin

It has been said that the most fitting monument a man can leave is the fact that the World is better for his having lived, and that is the kind of monument Dan Galvin left.

For many years he was active in the affairs of the Chicago District Council, his advice was always well worth listening to: his counsel was always of the kind that inspired men to do things, and do them right.

His efficiency as Secretary of one of the largest District Councils of the country was known throughout the land, as for more than thirty years he gave without stint his time and energy for the making of a better and stronger Brotherhood.

His conduct as a member of the Brotherhood was such as to inspire others to greater efforts, and the Chicago District Council in particular and the United Brotherhood generally have lost the counsel of a faithful warrior, a clear thinker and a constant advocate, and each of us join with the Chicago District Council in extending to the faithful wife and family our sincerest condolence.

Resolution In Memory Of Daniel Galvin

Whereas, on December 25th, 1929 our esteemed Brother Daniel Galvin, after a brief illness passed away, and

Whereas, Brother Galvin was for many years an honored member of this Council and served the Council most efficiently and faithfully in the official capacity of Secretary and Treasurer up to 1922, when he retired from his official position but remained an active member of the Brotherhood, and

Whereas, his sudden and unexpected departure to that abode which is the final reward of all mankind, leaves a void in our ranks and fills our hearts with compassion for the bereaved widow and family, therefore

Be It Resolved, that the Chicago District Council of Carpenters in meeting assembled this Second Day of January, 1930, extend to the widow and family of Brother Daniel Galvin our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement and express our sincere hope that in the memories he leaves behind they may find solace and comfort and that these memories may serve as a ray of sunlight to disperse the shadows cast over their home, and

Be It Further Resolved, that in honor to the memory of Daniel Galvin, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and this resolution be spread on records and a copy be sent to the family and also to the Official Journal for publication.

Thos. F. Flynn,
John R. Stevenson,
J. Arthur Palmgren,
Chas. H. Sand.

Philadelphia To Play Ball

Brothers Martin Morris, Jr., and John J. Cregan of Local No. 8 of Philadelphia inform us it is the intention to form a building trades baseball league for the season of 1930. It is their ambition to get a team composed of the following crafts associated with the Building Trades Council: Carpenters, Painters Plumbers, Electricians, Elevator Constructors, Plasterers, Cement Finishers and Tile Setters, and thereby form an eight team league. It is the first effort to foster such a project in the city of Philadelphia. Brother Morris informs us the idea was conceived after a recent visit to Bridgeport, Conn., where they have a very successful league and have received widespread publicity through the activities of the baseball league in that city.

We sincerely trust that Philadelphia will be successful in promoting this league as much good will result to the movement in general by their participation in a league composed of the Building Tradesmen. If any city in the United States should have a successful ball team it should be Philadelphia, with the example set before them by their fellow townsman, Connie Mack.

We would like to see this movement spread to all the other larger cities and at the end of the season stage our own little world series.

Local Union No. 93, of Ottawa, Canada, Celebrates Its 25th Anniversary

Carpenters' Building, 223 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Ont., was the scene of a pleasing event when L. U. No. 93 celebrated its 25th anniversary on December 28, 1929.

The celebration took the form of an impromptu entertainment for the members of the Local, their wives or other lady friends and consisted of community singing, songs and other entertainment with refreshments and dancing to round out the program.

Among the invited guests present on the occasion were Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor in the Dominion Government, President Tom Moore and Secretary P. M. Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Brother Arthur Martel, G. E. B. Member, 7th District and others.

Brother Tom Moore acted as master of ceremonies in his usual pleasant and efficient manner. Short addresses were delivered by the invited guests, interspersed with other features of the entertainment such as community singing, songs, character sketches, etc.

A pleasant feature of the evening was presentations to Brother Emery Belair, as the only charter member of the Local at present with us; and to Brother Charles Shelton, as the member of the Local with the longest continuous standing in the organization. The former received a gold watch, chain and emblem watch charm and the latter a gold emblem ring. Each of them was taken completely by surprise and thanked the Local for its remembrance in suitable and characteristic terms.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the guests retired to the upper hall where refresh-

ments were served by the Ladies' Auxiliary under Mesdames Ussher, Green, Devine, Curley and Nichols.

After all had partaken of refreshments, the lower floor was cleared and dancing was indulged in to the strains of the orchestra under the leadership of Mr. J. Pelesek. At midnight the party broke up to the strains of "Home Sweet Home" and the affair was voted one of the most pleasant and successful ever held by Local Union No. 93.

Annual Rabbit Dinner

Carpenters Local Union No. 106, Des Moines, Iowa, held the Annual Rabbit Dinner for members and their families on November 26th, and with the assistance of some of their wives entertained to a full sized dinner.

The Carpenters' Home at 908 8th St., was filled to capacity waiting in line to partake of the 237 rabbits that 75 hunters had bagged on November 23rd and 24th for this annual dinner.

The second floor of our Home had been arranged so that we could seat one hundred and sixty-five at a time. The splendid menu consisted of mashed potatoes, gravy, baked beans, carrots, peas, celery, coffee, bread, butter, cranberries, and choice of assorted pies.

On entering the building you would have thought that the City was here to partake of this bountiful dinner but after looking over the crowd you soon became acquainted with brothers that you had worked with on various jobs. All of the eight hundred that were present had plenty.

Following the dinner music was furnished by Union Musicians and those that danced had a pleasant evening.

The affair was a most enjoyable one and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon its wonderful success.

Twentieth Anniversary Celebration

Local Union No. 1292, Huntington, N. Y. celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary with a Banquet and Ball, in Odd Fellows Hall. About 250 brothers, their wives or sweethearts were present, and enjoyed a Turkey Supper, after which dancing was enjoyed.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Olaf Johnson of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likness. He disappeared from



Bronx, N. Y. on September 4, 1928 and has not been heard from since. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. O. Johnson, 292 Bay 10th Street, Dykes Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Keep Scrappin'

When you're sick as the deuce, and you think
"What's the use?"
And you're tired out, discouraged, afraid;
And you keep asking why they don't let you
die.
And forget the mistakes you have made:
When you're chuck full of pain and you're tired
of the game.
And you want to get out of it all—
That's the time to begin to stick out your
chin
And fight with your back to the wall!
When you've done all you can to scrap like a
man.
But you can't keep your head up much more;
And the end of the bout leaves you all down
and out,
Bleeding, and reeling, and sore;
When you've prayed all along for the sound of
the gong
To ring for the fight to stop—
Just keep on your feet and smile at defeat;
That's the real way to come out on top!
When you're tired of hard knocks and you're
right on the rocks,
And nobody lends you a hand;
When none of your schemes, the best of your
dreams,
Turn out in the way you'd planned;
And you've lost all your grit and you're ready
to quit,
For Life's just a failure for you.
Why, start in again and see if all men
Don't call you a MAN through and through!

—Esty Quinn.

DEATH ROLL

LONNIE L. BEACH—L. U. No. 1278, Gainesville, Fla.

WILLIAM J. KINNEY—L. U. No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

WILLIAM STAMMER, Sr.—Local Union No. 612, West New York, N. J.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Patriotic L. U. No. 246 of New York, New York

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On November 19, 1920, Local Union No. 246, in meeting assembled, unanimously adopted the following resolution, with the names of members of this Local Union, who participated in the World War inscribed thereon.

Whereas, An all wise and merciful Providence has made it possible to again have with us for Fraternization, our comrades, who so gloriously and valiantly fought in the late Worlds conflict, and,

Whereas, in grateful recognition and remembrance of their gallant services, so loyally and generously given, by their individual aid and combined efforts to firmly secure for the cause of Democracy, a successful termination of the world's greatest Fratricidal War, that we, their Fraternal Brothers, by means of this Testimonial, register ourselves as sincerely and devotedly appreciative of the spirit, that animated them, and the feeling of pride, with which our organization and future posterity will hail them. Therefore, be it resolved, that this testimonial, suitably engrossed and inscribed, with the names of our comrades be framed and hung in the meeting hall of our organization.

The following year, a motion was unanimously carried to have the Honor Roll read on the regular meeting night following Armistice Day.

There are thirty five members names on the Honor Roll, all who by the grace of God came back, and were good standing members of Local Union No. 246. Some have died since, and at the last roll call, twenty-three answered.

Every year the Local Union on this occasion presented each of the Honor Roll members with some token, such as a small silk American flag, an engraved copy of the Honor Roll, etc.

This year, we decided to give each Honor Roll member, something he would always remember, a gold ring, with the emblem of our Brotherhood thereon.

At the last meeting, under the head of Good of the Order, President Frank Williams, made a few brief remarks on the adoption of the Honor Roll, and then turned the chair over to Business Agent August Darmstadt, as master of ceremonies.

Brother Darmstadt, reviewed the motives which actuated the officers and members to accept the service flag, and the adoption of the Honor Roll. The service flag, was made and presented to Local Union No. 246, by his beloved wife who has since passed on to her eternal reward.

He praised the members for their loyalty to our country in her hour of need, and their loyal support to our Brotherhood as members of Local Union No. 246, and was confident they would always remain so. He spoke on the return of all our members who served in the world war, and came back alive, but was sorry to say there were some missing at this time, who have died, due to the effect of the war.

After the reading of the Honor Roll, Brother Darmstadt, read the names thereon, and as each member heard his name called he came forward, and was presented with a gold ring, with the emblem of our Brotherhood thereon.

With the acceptance of the ring, each member made a speech of thanks and appreciation, which was followed by generous applause by the members present.

Brother William Bell, an Honor Roll member, requested that the members stand in silence for one minute, in respect to our departed comrades, which was promptly granted.

There were appropriate speeches made by General Shop Agent Samuel E.

Wilson and other officers of the Local Union, and the ceremonies closed with the singing of the National Anthem by the members.

Frank Williams, President.
Geo. Kendrick, Rec. Sec.

Unemployment—A Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Unemployment is one of the big problems and at the same time one that should receive persistent and continuous attention with the determination to solve it in an equitable manner.

In our northern territory we usually have five months of bad weather for outside workers—November to April.

Chicago is usually over run by outside carpenters during these months.

This is another problem. The question is: How can we give every Brotherhood man a square deal. The five day a week plan will help.

The vacation with pay will also help. This is coming and we can hasten its coming by formulating a plan whereby it can be worked out.

The above measures would be very agreeable to the carpenters who are working pretty steady; but a hollow mockery for the man out of work. We call ourselves the Brotherhood, a name hard to improve upon. It involves a principle of privilege—and responsibility. We owe it to every member who carries a card to see that he has a fair share of the work to be done.

It may be true that there are different grades of carpenters, our agreements cover that by fixing a minimum wage. I suggest a monthly report be required of every member of our organization. number of days worked and amount of cash received. This record to be open for inspection by all members. Also a statement regarding the number dependent upon him for support.

A member would have to have one year's continuous residence in a District to receive consideration. Then a minimum wage could be arrived at after which it would be the duty of the organization to see that members who fell short of the wage were given an opportunity to earn the minimium wage.

Example. 20 carpenters, 15 working at a wage of $1.62½ per hour, averaging $60.00 per week or $240.00 a month. Five with a monthly salary of zero, say the minimum amount was $100.00 each for 5 men it would be $500.00, 15 @ $240 equals $3,600.00. Each of these 15 men would have to have a substitute less than three days for the month to take care of these five men. In this way we could carry one-fourth of our men in the dull season and by doubling this ratio we could carry one-half if they were idle. Nothing worthwhile is ever accomplished without effort and sacrifice. Are we willing to pay the price for the benefit of our needy brothers?

I realize $100.00 is not a 50-50 break but it is a nice lift to the man who otherwise might not be able to earn a dollar. It would also be a blessing in disguise to the carpenter who helped his brother. Brotherhood would have a deeper meaning.

W. A. Maxwell,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Supports Brother Steiner's View

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Reading Brother Louis Steiner's letter in December issue of "The Carpenter" I cannot resist the temptation to express my approval. I believe the old fellow has picked up the right scent and if he occupied the Chief Executive's position at Washington, he would make short work of the unemployment situation. We have a dirt farmer in the Cabinet—what we need is a nail carpenter; perhaps he would be able to drive through a public building program that would take up the slack. If the millions of unemployed could be put to work on public improvement their purchasing power would take care of the surplus, relieve the congested prisons and put teeth in the old declaration that all men were born with some rights, by giving them a chance to exercise the same.

W. B. Lesh,
L. U. No. 1202. Merced, Calif.

The Toiler vs. The Thinker

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Carpenters and other building tradesmen construct the most beautiful homes but those that do the work rarely live in one of them. In the condition called

civilization in which we live, which is kept up by toil, those who perform the most hazardous work get the worst of everything while those who have to do no work at all get the best of everything.

"There are wise people" said Mark Twain, "who talk ever so knowingly and complacently about the working classes, and satisfy themselves that a hard day's intellectual work is very much harder than a day's manual toil, and is righteously entitled to much bigger pay. Why they really think that, you know, is because they know all about the one, but they haven't tried the other. I know all about both; and so far as I am concerned, there isn't money enough to hire me to swing a pick axe thirty days, but I will do the hardest kind of intellectual work for just as near nothing as you can cipher it down, and I will be satisfied too."

Again although it happens that we who do the work that keeps up what is known as civilization, and those that do the work get the worst of everything; still everybody can't get a job even on those terms to keep it up. I am a carpenter 66 and an honorary member of L. U. No. 1977. At my time of life I have lots of vacations (hunting a job). I vary the monotony by writing to editors suggesting the remedy for unemployment, by restoring the land to the people as taught by Henry George, in "Progress and Poverty." Mr. George showed how poverty could be abolished without taking a cent of anybody's wealth. How the government can be supplied with vastly more revenue without any taxation, and everybody may be supplied with land without taking a foot from anybody using it. All that is necessary is to abolish taxation and take what the landlord puts in his pocket and does nothing to get. This won't hurt the worker owning and using his home, for as there will be no taxes on improvements or anything else, his taxes will disappear, and he will only have to pay his ground rent to the various governmental authorities.

We have a bishop here who writes freely in the Atlanta Journal every Sunday. He is one of those successful, luminous literary lights, who can make nothing at all look particularly radiant. Last Sunday, he had an excrescence bitterly resenting the attempts to organize the workers in the Southern textile mills. He compared the condition of the mill worker with the condition of the tenants on the farms from which the mills draw their cheap labor, and his efforts to show the injustice done the mill owners by union attempts to improve conditions in the textile industry for labor; he depicted conditions among farmers worse than any slavery conditions simply diabolical in the country of the free. To all appearance he has a brief from the mill owners, whose only reason for coming south is the fact that they can get cheap labor, and not have to trouble with labor organizations.

Yours for a future in which those that do the work get the best of everything, and those unable to work get the best of everything cheerfully provided for them by those who do the work and get what they earn and earn what they get.

Thomas Colegate.

Saturation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read with much interest, the letter by Brother H. H. Watson of El Paso, Texas.

I have very little to add as he has very ably voiced that which has been my opinion for some years back, and at the same time, I feel sure, the thoughts of many of our thoroughly capable craftsmen throughout the organization.

Our policy seems to be "Get all and sundry to join the union whether they are carpenters or not." Just so long as they can supply the necessary initiation fee, is all that is required. The real question of ascertaining whether there is work for these people, does not seem to enter into the matter.

There seems to be too many "carpenters." That is the whole trouble. We do not find this overloading in other organized crafts—why? Simply because they will not accept any new members when there is no need for them. They apply the very old and well known law of supply and demand. I, like many others, no doubt, am experiencing greater difficulty each year in finding work.

I put this down to two reasons: first, the increased introduction of substitutes for wood and of course, modern times and labor saving machinery and second-

ly this business of welcoming every Tom, Dick and Harry who strolls up to our Locals with his admission fee in his pocket. The first of the above reasons for unemployment I do not mind a bit, as they mean better and more admirable construction. In any case we cannot do anything about it, but we can and must put an end to the other evil. Put it this way—a common brick will absorb a definite amount of water and no more. The carpentry craft will absorb so many men and no more, and the sooner we realize that we have reached the saturation point the better.

Let us get together on this most important question. Write and give me and Brother Watson and yourselves some help.

M. P. Storey,
L. U. No. 750. Asbury Park, N. J.

Weaving

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Happy New Year! 1930.

That's an old wish, and a delightful one. But many say it without thinking of what they can do to make the New Year happier for others.

We can weave success out of 1930 by putting good stuff into our work. By instinct every person on earth should be a weaver—because weaving dates back to the very dawn of history, it is evident that this art has been familiar to hundreds of generations of men —when savage the man learned to weave, he no longer was dependent upon the skins of wild beasts for his wearing apparel. Weaving helped make man the master of his destiny. Weaving and two other accomplishments, the use of fire, and machinery.

Many grandfathers and grandmothers of the present will recall the spinning wheel that stood alongside the old open fireplace of three quarters of a century ago. Nearby was the loom, a rickety contrivance upon which the home-made threads might be transformed into home-made cloth. The loom was designed so that the weaver might pass one set of threads, called the woof, alternately under and over another set of threads known as the warp and thus bind them together. The nimble fingers of grandmothers in the not-so-long-ago turned out yards and yards of coarse, comfortable homespun. Now gigantic machines grind out cloth by the billions of yards at a speed never remotely considered possible a century ago. Weaving has passed out of the hands of homemakers into the hands of machine experts—as have the rest of the commodities of life.

But for all of that, each person is still a weaver—for he still has to continue the task of making up the cloth of life. The warp is made up of the passing years. The woof is the thread of events spun out of the spool of life. Just as the weaving of real cloth, so the weaving of the cloth of existence varies according to the kind of material put into it. If threads are rotten, goods will be rotten. If threads are fine and strong, cloth will be fine and strong.

So at the beginning of the year, as the loom rolls up the woof of 1930, it is well to consider the kind of help and material we are going to weave in our homespun for the next 365 days—not only should we help ourselves, but help others as well. Shoddy threads of lies and deceits, of hypocrisies, jealousies and meanness—threads that might look all right for the time, but that could not by any possible chance wear well. Lies and deceits and all other petty weaknesses have a habit of snapping without warning, just as frayed weak threads will snap in shoddy clothing. Result in both cases is exposure to ridicule and scorn. Not a very satisfactory recommendation for the quality of one's weaving. Beware also of weaving threads carelessly into the cloth of life. Nature has one way of disposing of careless persons by treating them with sharp suddenness that snips their existence (and it is easy to be careless). Watch the health of your children as you would your step—do not allow them to become the "Victims" of Prosperity.

Secretary of Labor Davis has been in office for nine years—and not all happy years either. During that time he and we have seen many revolutionary changes in the industrial life of this country. He is one of the few high public officials who did not join in the Hallelujah Chorus and sing, Prosperity, Prosperity. Because he knows there are millions in this country to whom the word "prosperity" is empty and

meaningless. Mr. Davis says and knows that there are 2,000,000 men in this country who receive at most 30 cents an hour for their labors. "Many" he says, "receive as little as 15 cents an hour."

"Assuming," Secretary Davis continues, "that these people are heads of families of five this means 10,000,000 people are dependent on a wage of $18 or less." That doesn't by the farthest stretch of imagination sound like prosperity. The Labor Secretary's latest report advises a wage increase not only for unskilled laborers, but for operators of machines and "white collar" employes. And there can be no prosperity in this country, no real prosperity—so long as there is a single child who is compelled to work in mill, mine or factory.

So for 1930—let us be clean—and think clean—see that the children go to school, instead of to work. Weave character, weave strength, weave fair play and square dealing into the year 1930 and the year 1930 will reward you in the same coin.

It is the fundamental rule of weaving that the quality of cloth produced depends upon the quality of threads and the quality of work put in by the weaver. It is a fundamental truth of human life that what one gets out of it, is exactly what one puts into it.

If you yourself are all wool and a yard wide, you will get results during the coming year that are all wool and a yard wide. Don't be rude to those less favored than yourself. Courtesy is democratic, be tactful enough to show your appreciation when others put themselves out to help you. Return what you borrow promptly—when possible—to make the owner ask for his property is the height of discourtesy. And last but not least, try not to criticise others—unless you have something nice to say about them—Let the "Drys" go singing "In the Rain" and the "Wets," use moderation for their umbrella. Remember "Christ" was a Carpenter who turned water into wine—and said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me—those who are weary and heavy laden—and I will relieve thee of thy burden." Let us be like Him as much as possible the coming year—help our less fortunate brothers and sisters to get better wages and a five day week, so they too may partake of his bounty—and not only the Boss—but all of us will find it worth the extra trouble and worth the extra effort and will produce results pleasant to all in 1930.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York, N. Y.

An Explanation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It was not my intention, in my October letter to our Journal, The Carpenter, to arouse a controversy over the employment of one man, at the expense of another. It is my contention, that all honest persons should be entitled to a living at a legitimate occupation. This attitude toward the economic problem, may be too general, nevertheless, it would seem to be the only humane one to hold, if we are to consider ourselves brothers in the work-a-day world. I do, however, recognize the axiom of self preservation, as being the first law of nature. This to be applied to the individual or to the group. Recognizing the further fact, however, that the individual cannot live unto himself alone, nor the group unto itself as such, without the preservation of the aggregate of humanity. By this, however, I do not mean the elimination of the respective craft union as a militant body for its own protection and preservation.

Whether, or not, that protection shall come through a restrictive membership policy, or through an increased business policy, is debatable. It has been considered pro and con, by the various officers of the Brotherhood, without any large degree of unanimity among them. Various districts have attempted the membership limitation as a corrective for the labor surplus problem in our trade. Its validity has been questioned by prospective candidates, and appeals taken to the General Office, and the candidate sustained in his protest. It seems, that in legal parlance, the statute of limitations does not apply to one's right to earn an honest living. The Clayton Act and the Sherman anti-trust law forbids any such limitation, that would deprive one of the Constitutional right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The permit evil, of which brother Watson writes, is to my way of think-

ing, a serious one. Yet, it was adopted by the Brotherhood as a medium of control over the offender. By the permit system, it was hoped to regulate the "new man" problem. It was used as a sort of license to work, pending action by the union of the district where he happened to be in. If he failed to qualify as a candidate for membership, the permit was revoked, and the man ordered off the job. The Constitution and Laws of the Brotherhood specify clearly the use of the permit and under what conditions it shall be granted. The arbitrary use or abuse of the privilege, by the local officers of any district should be watched closely by the members of the Local, so that Paragraph C, Section 46, should be observed according to the Constitution. It is, of course, a difficult thing to watch all permits, but our officers are, as a rule conscientious observers of the law.

District Councils may apply the permit policy with local variations, but, it is always according to their respective laws and by-laws which have been approved by the General Office. The application may not always be in strict accordance with the letter of the law, but the spirit of it is quite generally followed. We do not look for absolute perfection in any human endeavor, owing to the imperfections of humanity itself. Any flagrant violations of existing rules, by those pledged to obey them, we do, notwithstanding, expect to remedy by proper process. This is a duty of the membership according to Paragraph E, Section 25, of our Laws.

Economic determinism, through the law of supply and demand, should automatically control the employment problem, according to economic science. In a large degree, it does, when the natural order prevails. When artificial interference occurs, it is difficult to control. Seasonal occupation also makes the problem serious. The normal supply in Summer, or boom times, becomes the surplus supply in less favorable times. As a result, we have a floating membership, which has to be continually warned through our official Journal, to keep away from various districts. Being members in good standing, however, they are entitled to the benefits and privileges of the Brotherhood. These, would naturally imply the right to a job in any jurisdictional district of the United Brotherhood. Against this privilege of the members influx, there is the obligation of the resident members of respective localities, who have to pay taxes and other duties of good citizenship. These latter, in my opinion, should be given first choice of work; other things being considered equal.

Brother Steiner, considers the contact between employer and employe, similar to that which obtains between the butcher and the calf. Granting that to be so, in many cases at present, does it follow that it must always be so? Many think not. I personally, feel that the relation of employer to empolye, could be such, that seasonal occupation could be so regulated, that more construction would occur during the Winter season, thus affording more work to the men. While it is true, that a substantial loss is experienced through Winter work, owing to climatic conditions, yet many agree, that this could be adjusted through a willingness of the men to work just a little harder, and the boss to have a smaller margin of profit. There appears no tangible evidence, that such a policy would destroy the Union. There is reason to think though, that it would help both employer and employe. The attitude of dog eat dog, or butcher eat calf, is no longer considered the better attitude to hold. I do not expect the employer to keep workmen when there is nothing for them to do: I do, however, think that more jobs could be created for the workmen, if more mutual relations were established. Not at the sacrifice of Union conditions either. It may be true that "labor omnia vincit" means that, labor conquers everything, yet, it seems it can be done a little easier when lubricated with a little love.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40. Boston, Mass.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 207

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary was organized in April, 1928. Mrs. George Sheeks is President and we have a membership of over 100.

We closed a very successful year, and hope to do still better during 1930.

We meet the first and third Thursday of every month at the Carpenters Hall, N. 15 Madison St.

Besides our regular work we had a number of picnics during the summer,

several socials, a series of card parties which all tends to make us become acquainted and help one another, a purpose which we should all try and live up to.

Local Union No. 98 joined with us in giving our Christmas entertainment. We had a program, two trees, a Santa Claus, gave "Big" stockings to children and grown-ups, and everyone had a very good time.

On behalf of all our members I wish to extend to all the Unions and Ladies Auxiliaries our wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Mrs. C. O. Rinke,
L. A. No. 207. Spokane, Wash.

Give Flowers To The Living

(By R. M.)

A fellow living near my home died recently. His coffin was decked with many fine floral bits. During life he wasn't by any means the most popular chap. But he belonged to lodges and knew quite a few folk. The lodges sent flowers in a matter-of-fact way—a lodge tradition, of course. Neighbors sent flowers because that has always been the custom.

The flowers didn't do the dead man the least good. They didn't help the family left behind.

That's a way we have about us. Death makes us do things that life doesn't seem to stir up.

How much better 'twould be were we to get the habit of giving flowers to folk while they're still alive. If we can't give flowers—and, of course, we don't mean that flowers should be given —we might hand out kind words and decent, neighborly deeds.

Life would be much sweeter if we were all a bit more neighborly. This would be a pretty sort of world if we'd take the scowl off the shoulder.

Hardships would be minimized if the cheerful expression and the arts of solicitude were more generously cultivated

It doesn't cost any more to be nice than to be indifferent.

After all, our lives are interdependent. We can't get along without the other fellow.

See if it doesn't pay better by being a nicer neighbor, nicer citizen, nicer American.

Start giving flowers, praises, kindnesses to people while they still live.

They'll not need such after they stop breathing.

America's First Rail Track

Through the June, 1925, issue of the DuPont magazine we learn that carpenters were largely responsible for the construction of America's first rail track.

In the year 1809, citizens of Philadelphia were agog with curiosity when it became known that John Thompson an engineer, and a millwright named Somerville, were constructing a track of wooden rails in the yards of Bull's Head Tavern. Nothing like it had ever before been built in America.

This work had been ordered as an experiment by Thomas Leiper, who with George G. Leiper, owned and operated, a few miles north of Chester, Pa.; a quarry, from which stone was hauled with difficulty to a tidewater landing on Ridley Creek, and thence conveyed by sloops sailing up the Delaware River to Philadelphia.

The experimental rail line in Bull's Head Tavern yards consisted of two parallel courses of oak scantling about four feet apart, supported on sleepers about eight feet apart. According to one writer, this track, when completed, extended 180 feet, and was built on a grade of 1½ inches to the yard. On July 31, 1809, a four wheel carriage with grooved wheels was placed on the track at the lower end, whereupon a single horse pulled the enormous load of 10,696 pounds up the slope, thus demonstrating that rail transportation was practicable.

Soon after contract proposals were sought for digging part of a roadbed and for making and laying wooden rails, leading from the Lieper quarry to the Ridley Creek landing, three-quarters of a mile away. John Thompson did the work finishing it early the following year, and this quarry tramway, upon which horses furnished the motive power, was the first practical rail line built in the United States.

"Mama, where doth elephants come from? And don't try to thtall me off wiv that gag about the thtork.—Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXII

We were speaking about the preliminary work in heavy timber framing in Lesson 21, and in this lesson we are taking up marking timbers. While the work of framing heavy timbers requires skill and experience, it is nevertheless, very interesting to the framer who has made himself expert at the job. We have a life-long memory of the first heavy timber framer we ever knew. He was a man a little past middle-age at the time, and we were in our apprenticeship years, and so the lot of operating the boring machine fell to us. While we were turning away at the machine, we often wondered how the "boss" framer knew just where the mortises had to be, and how he was able to make the tenons fit exactly. The building was a rather large barn, somewhat on the order of those seen in the states of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, and the number of timbers needed was big. Over a large piece of ground close to the building site the timbers were scaffolded. The sills were so placed that they would be convenient on raising day, and so on in their proper order were the other timbers placed, such as posts, girts, plates, braces, purlins, rafters, joists and other timbers necessary to make the framework complete. When raising day came, the pieces went together easily and fit snugly at every joint. There was not a piece missing nor was there any left over. The framer was justified in feeling, as he did, an honest pride over the successful completion of the heavy framework.

Fig. 124, A, shows a post for a building whose sides are 16 feet from the bottom of the sill to the top of the plate, and 15 feet between sill and plate. This allows only 6 inches for sill and 6 inches for plate. . . We have done this for convenience. . . . In practice the sills are seldom less than 8x8's. At either end of the post is to be framed a tenon, and the girts coming at the points indicated on the drawing, make it necessary to mortise for them. At B, Fig. 124, is shown a sill 30 feet long. The first section is 10 feet from corner to center of the post, and the second is 10 feet from center of the post to center of the next post, and then 10 feet on to the corner. These measurements were usually made with measuring poles, but today the steel tape is the most convenient, and hence, oftenest used. At C is shown a girt with a tenon at each end. At D a brace is shown.

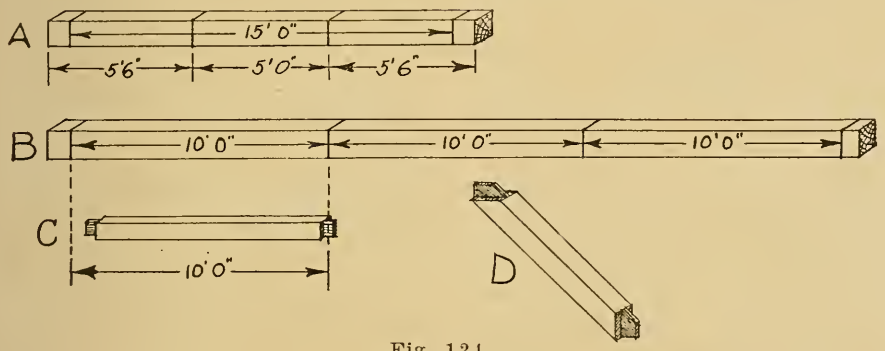


Fig. 124

Four methods of witness-marking the laying-out of heavy timbers is shown by Fig. 125, A, B, C and D. What we mean by witness marks is shown at E with the w's. The letter G, stands for gain; the letter M, for mortise; the let-

ter T, for tenon. A very good method of witness-marking is shown at A, Fig. 126, The letters standing for the same as just explained, excepting that an H has been added to indicate a halving.

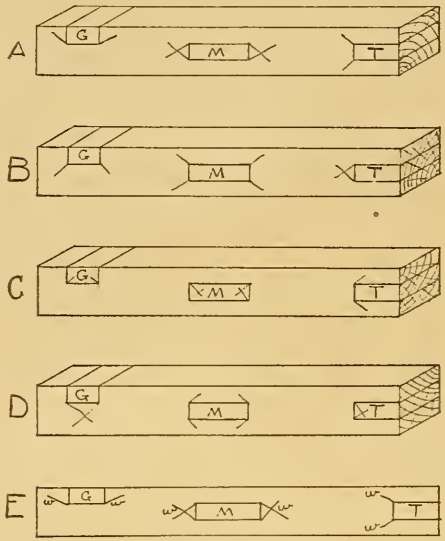


Fig. 125

B and C, Fig. 126, show other witness marks.

Still other markings are shown by Fig. 127. At A we are showing a brace witness-marked for the shoulders, while the x's indicate the part that is to be cut off entirely. The S indicates the

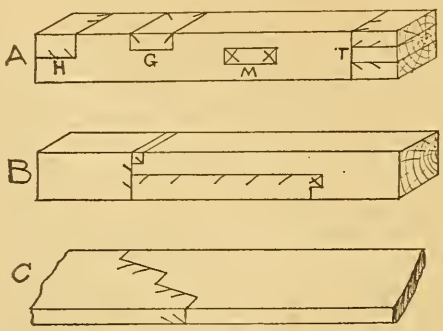


Fig. 126

short point; as a rule, though, the braces are framed to a 45-degree angle, in which case there would be no short point. At B, Fig. 127, we are showing, a, how to indicate a mark for some particular timber; and b, how to scratch out a misplaced mark; and c, a square mark, and at d, a square mark scratched out. Three methods of indicating the straightened edge of a timber or board, are shown at C, Fig. 127, 1, 2, and 3.

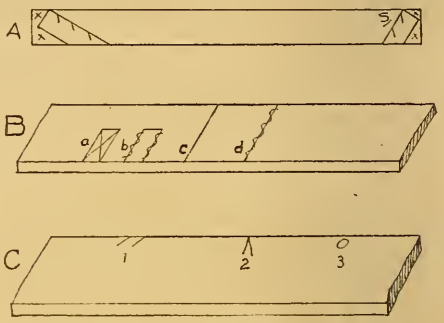


Fig. 127

Here we commence the D installment of our dictionary with the word:

Dado. That part of a pedestal included between the base and the cornice or surbase. In any wall, that part of the basement included between the base and the base course.

Datum Line. A given line used as a sort of a starting point.

Decagon. A figure having ten sides and ten angles.

Decastyle. Having ten columns in front. A portico having ten columns or pillars in front.

Deck. A flat surface, similar to a floor or platform.

Deck Roof. A roof with a flat top, or deck.

Dentils. Blocks nailed into an angle, as between a cornice and a frieze.

Detrusion. Outward thrust.

Diagonal. On an angle, usually 45-degrees.

Diagonal Moulding. A chevron or zig-zag moulding.

Diagonal Rib. A cross springer.

Diagonal Scale. A scale which consists of a set of parallel lines, with other lines crossing them obliquely, so that their intersections furnish smaller subdivisions of the unit of measure than could be conveniently marked on a plain scale. The diagonal scale on a steel square.

Diamond. A pointed projection, like a four-sided pyramid, used for ornament in lines or groups.

Die. To disappear gradually in another surface, as where mouldings are

lost in a sloped or curved face. The part of a pedestal included between the base and cornice; the dado.

Dining Room. The room of a house used for serving meals.

Diminishing Stile. A stile narrower in one part than in another.

Dividers. A tool for dividing distances into equal spaces by stepping off. Compasses.

Dodecagon. A polygon having twelve sides.

Dog Anchor. An anchor used to hold two joists, coming end to end, together.

Dog-leg. A platform stairway in which the front stringers come directly over each other.

Dome Roof. A semi-spherical roof.

Door. An entrance to a room. A barrier that can be opened and closed in an entrance way.

Doorcase. The surrounding frame into which a door is fastened.

Door Check. A device checking the speed of a moving door.

Dormer. A window or a set of windows built into the side of a roof.

Doric. Belonging to or resembling the oldest and simplest of three orders of architecture used by the Greeks, but ranked as second of the five orders adopted by the Romans.

Double-Pitch Roof. A gable roof.

Double Platform. Two quarter landings connected with a riser, in stairbuilding.

Double-Framed Floor. A double floor having girders into which the binding joists are framed.

Double Return. A stairway with a main flight, and two return flights, or wings.

Dovetail. To cut to a dovetail. A joint shaped like a dovetail.

Dovetail Moulding. A moulding of any convex section arranged in a sort of zigzag, like a series of dovetails.

Dovetail Saw. A saw used for dovetailing.

Dowel. A pin of wood or metal used to hold two pieces in their relative position. To fasten together with dowels.

Down Spout. A spout carrying the water from a gutter to the ground.

Drawer. A sort of sliding box in a case, which can be pulled out and pushed back in, as a drawer in a cupboard.

Drawer Pull. A handhold for pulling out a drawer.

Drawing Knife. A knife with a handle at each end used for shaving off surface by drawing it toward one. A drawknife. A drawshave.

Drill. A bit used for drilling into wood or metal.

Drip. Any projection whose purpose is to throw off water.

Drip Cap. The cap over a window, or over a belt course, for the purpose of throwing off water. A drip.

Drive. A private road leading to a garage or elsewhere. A driveway.

Drop. Any small dependent ornament, also called, gutta.

Duck. A weight attached to a cord used for threading sash pulleys with sash cord. Also called "Mouse."

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 2

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To make a foreman's lay-out of the stairs full size.

(Note) The successful completion of this stair will depend entirely upon the accuracy and exactness or correctness of the lay-out. The purpose in making the lay-out is to determine the shape and size of the winders for laying out the strings and posts. The lay-out should be made on a large board, full size.

II—Trade Terms:

1—Prepare an indexed glossary of the following trade terms: run, tread, winders, wall string, outside string, well hole, fliers, bull nose, newel, angle posts, line of travel.

III—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Steel square, standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, straight edge, dividers, sheet of detail paper or lay-out board, 36″ x 42″.

IV—Operations:

1—Draw wall string (B) full thickness.

2—Measure off the length of the stair opening on string (B) 3'5½".

3—Draw wall string (A) full thickness at right angles to string (B).

4—Draw wall string (C) full thickness at right angles to string (B) and parallel to string (A), 3'5½" apart.

5—Draw outside string (D) full thickness parallel to string (A), 12" inside measurement.

6—Draw outside string (F) full thickness parallel to string (B), 12" inside measurements.

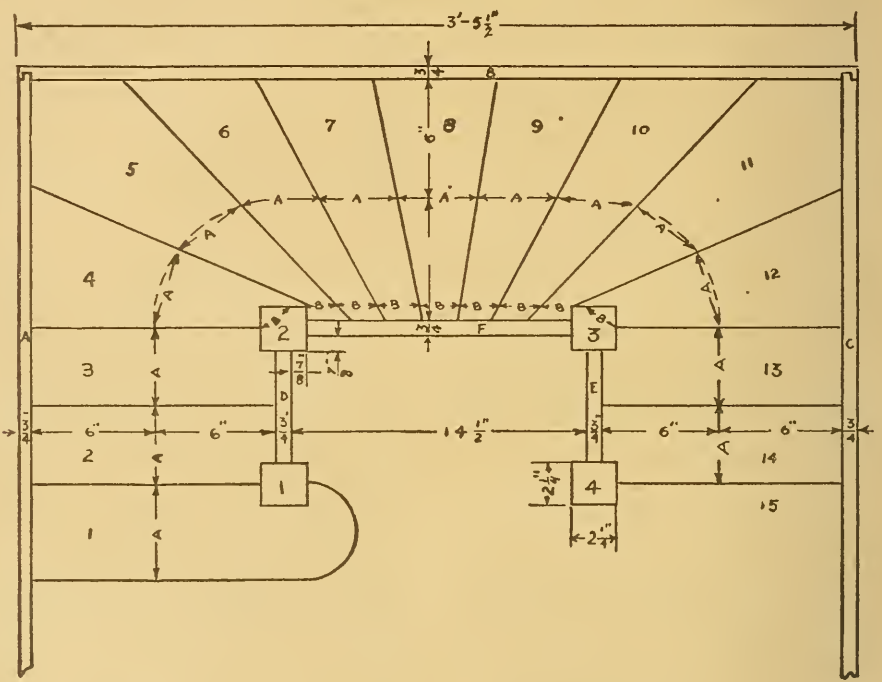
7—Draw outside string (E) full thickness parallel to string (E), 12" inside measurements.

8—Draw angle posts No. 2 and No. 3, each 2¼" square so that the outside corners of the posts will project beyond the face of the outside strings ⅞".

(Note) The string is not central on the posts. The manner in which the string is to be finished or trimmed determines the position of the housed string on the posts. In this problem a ¼" rail is planted upon the face of the strings to give them a paneled effect, making the total thickness of the string 1" thus throwing the string proper off center or ⅞" from face of string to face of posts. The center of the shoe and baluster must be the center of the hand rail which must center on the posts as shown in drawing No. 722,1a.

9—Draw riser No. 4 in the center of post No. 2 and at right angles to string (A).

PLAN OF STAIRWAY.



10—Draw riser No. 13 in the center of post No. 3 and at right angles to string (C).

11—Draw in line of travel (A) central between strings.

12—With the center of posts No. 2 and No. 3 as centers and radius 6½" scribe arcs connecting the line of travel drawn in operation No. 11.

13—Draw in line of travel (B) connecting the faces of posts Nos. 2 and 3.

14—With the center of posts No. 2 and No. 3 as centers and radius 1⅛" scribe arcs connecting the line of travel drawn in operation No. 13.

15—Divide line of travel (A) using dividers from the face of riser No. 4 to the face of riser No. 13 into 9 equal parts, the number of winders required.

16—Divide line of travel (B) using dividers, from the face of the riser No. 4 to the face of riser No. 13 into the same number of equal parts, 9, the number of winders required.

17—Connect the points laid out in operations No. 15 and No. 16, giving the face lines of the risers and continue the lines from face of string to face of string.

18—Draw risers No. 2 and No. 3 making the width of the straight steps the same width as the winders on line of travel (A).

19—Draw risers No. 14 and No. 15 making the width of the straight steps the same width as the winders on line of travel (A), so that all points on (A) will be the same.

20—Draw newel No. 1 so that it centers on riser No. 2 and projects ⅞" beyond string (D). 2¼" square.

21—Draw angle post No. 4 so that it centers on riser No. 15 and projects ⅞" beyond the face of string (E), 2¼" x 2¼".

22—Draw tread No. 1, making it 5" wide.

23—Set dividers 2½" and draw semicircular end of bull nose step.

24—Number strings, steps and posts for reference and identification.

V—Questions:

1—Define the following terms? (a) run, (B) Tread, (C) riser, (d) string, (e) outside string, (f) wall string, (g) winders, (h) Bull nose, (i) line of travel, (j) well hole, newel, (1) posts.

2—What determines the position of the line of travel?

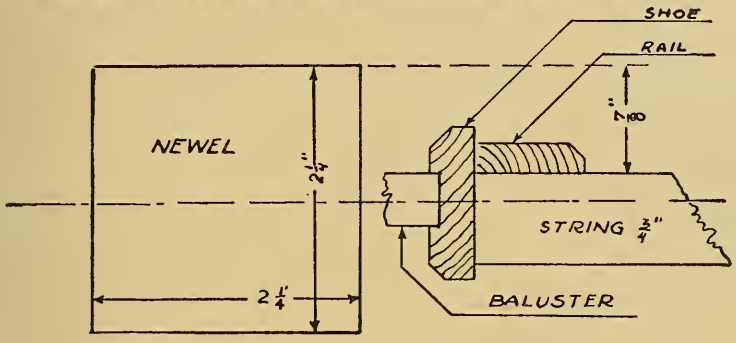
3—What is the limit of easy stepping for the average person?

4—What is the minimum headroom that should be allowed? (b) What is meant by allowance for headroom.

5—What determines the location of the main strings on the posts?

6—Give one or more rules for proportioning of treads and risers.

Drawing #722.1a SHOWING DETAILS FOR TRIMMING STRINGS.



—WHY THE MODERN?—

The Domino

(By Duncanhunter, Architect, New York)

Why the Modern? Why not? Why the Antique?

Simply because a certain thing has been done for years does not mean that it must continue indefinitely. Since we are told there is nothing permanent, but change our present status in house design seems in need of change in order that it may be more permanent, but suppose we forget the rules and regulations, shelve the copy books and design a house as a house to live in? What then? Logic would say that it should be a "go."

"The Domino" as a house for a small family, with a car and perhaps a servant, offers logical living quarters. From the outside it is low lying, the sweep of the roof brings it into a sort of good fellowship with the ground, and we are not yet quite so Modern that our houses

do not feel better on a foundation, a tie with the ground.

The living room has a high ceiling with an expansive window in one end and the fireplace and balcony in the other. This room also serves for dining.

The Scheme—

Cellar—(under Living Room and Kitchen).

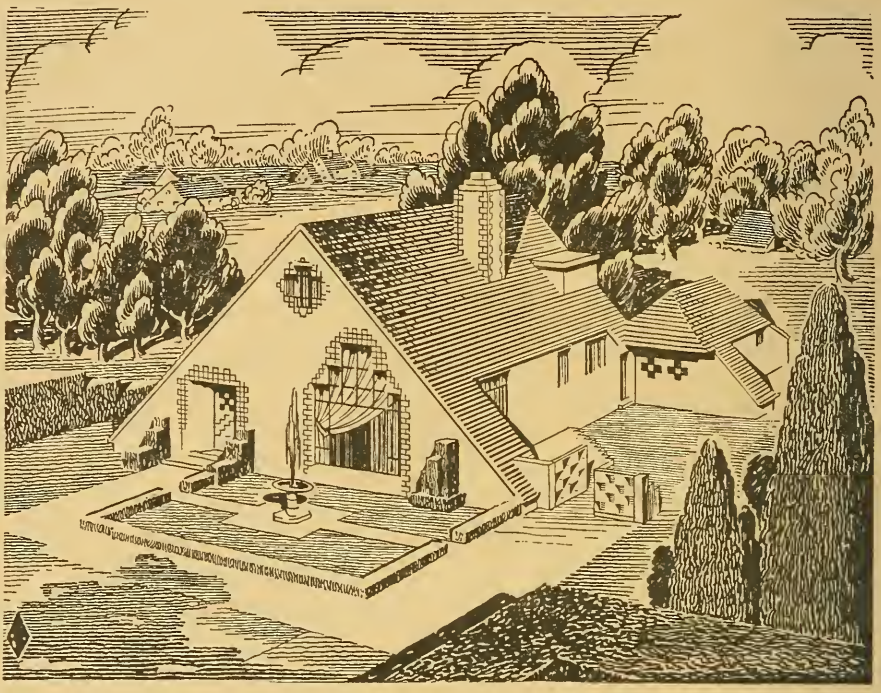
Laundry, Heater and General space, Cold Room.

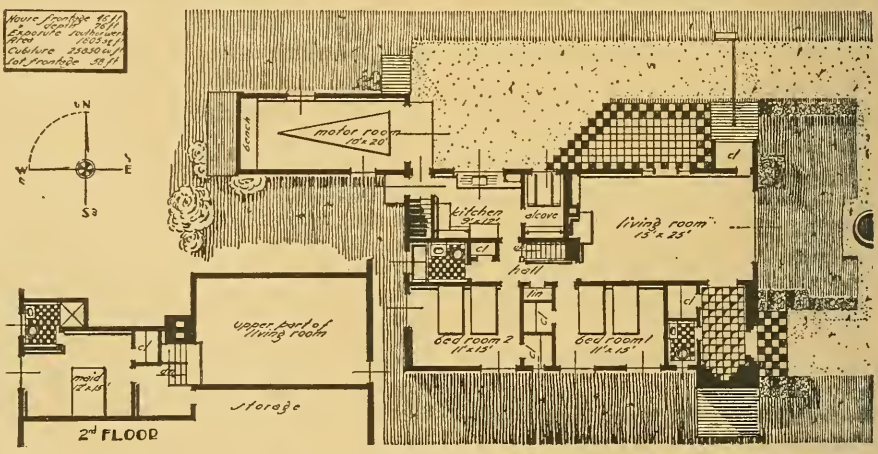
First Floor—

Entrance Vestibule with Lavatory and Coat Closet, Living Room, Kitchen, Breakfast Alcove, two Bed Rooms, Bath, Closets and Motor Room.

Second Floor—

Maid's Room and Bath, Storage space.





Ceilings Heights—

Cellar—seven feet, First Floor—eight feet six inches, Second Floor—eight feet.

Living Room has fourteen foot ceiling.

Exposure—

The plans as shown are for a lot facing South or West. For a lot facing North or East the plans should be reversed.

Lot Size—

House frontage, 46′; Side Clearance, left—2′, right—10′; Lot frontage, Minimum 58 feet.

Construction—

Frame, with outside walls covered with "Zenitherm"

Roof—tile.

Foundation—concrete.

Windows—aluminum casements in special arrangement, with integral screens.

Doors—wood, to special details.

Interiors—

Floors—linoleum.

Walls—plaster in special moulded texture.

Ceilings—plaster, with cornices.

Kitchen—composition tile.

Bath Rooms—composition tile.

Steam heat, gas and electric wiring.

Cubiture—25,850 cu. ft.

Approximate Cost—

Complete working plans and specifications of this house are available for a nominal sum. Address Duncanhunter, Architect, 10 E. 40th St., New York City and refer to House H-103.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"The Carpenter's Calculator"

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER THREE

It is the purpose of this article to illustrate the correctness of the statement that the entire subject of roof framing as well as the erection of all framed structures is based on the principles governing the construction of right-angled triangles.

However, before we proceed with the subject proper it will be well to review in the minds of the readers the various elements that enter in the make-up of a roof frame and their relation to each other as well as the terms and definitions commonly used in connection with roof framing.

Referring to the diagram in Fig. 6 it will be seen that the principal members of a roof frame are: common rafters, hip and valley rafters, jack rafters, ridge board or ridge and roof plates.

The terms: span, run, rise and pitch are also constantly used.

While there is no doubt in our mind that every good carpenter is familiar with the above terms and knows by heart their functions—there exists nevertheless a slight difference in the understanding of such expressions as "rise per foot", "pitch", "total rise", by various members of the craft. This statement is based on the writer's extensive educational experience among carpenters and other members of the building industry. Quite frequently two individuals questioned on the same subject would have defined its meanings in a different way. Therefore for the sake of uniformity we will briefly review the terminology used in connection with the framing of a roof.

A common rafter is a member extending at right angles from the plate to the ridge.

A hip rafter is a roof member extending diagonally from the corner of the plate to the ridge.

A valley rafter is one extending diagonally from the plate to the ridge at the point of intersection of two roof surfaces.

A jack rafter is one that does not extend from plate to ridge. These usually are distinguished as hip jacks, valley jacks and cripple jacks.

The cut of the rafter end which rests against the ridge board or against the opposite rafter is called the top or plumb cut.

The cut of the rafter end that rests against the plate is called the bottom or heel cut. The bottom cut is also called the foot or seat cut.

Hip and Valley rafters as well as all jacks beside having top and bottom cut must also have their sides at the end cut to a proper level so that they will fit into the other members to which they are to be framed. These are called side cuts or cheek cuts.

The span of a roof is the total width of the building or the distance over the wall plates.

The run of a roof is half the width of the building. The run is the shortest horizontal distance measured from of the wall plate to the upper end of the measuring line.

The pitch of a roof is the slant or the slope from the ridge to the plate and it may be described in terms of the ratio of the total rise of the roof to

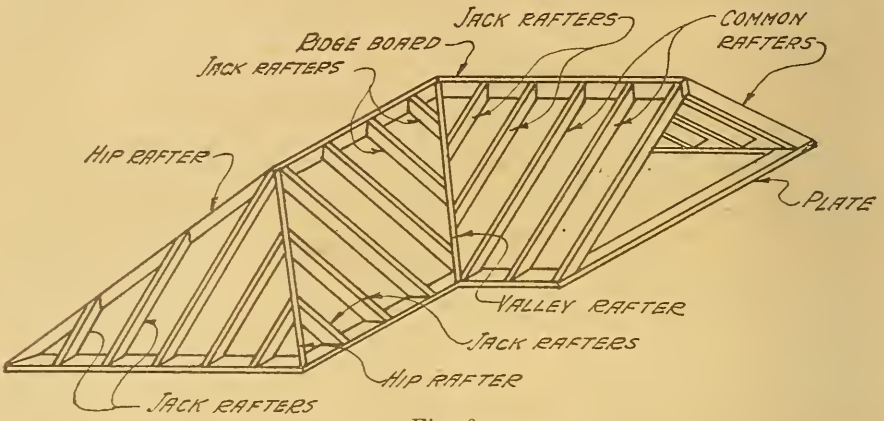


Fig. 6

a plumb line through the center of the ridge to the outer edge of the plate. It should be remembered that the run is equal to half of the span in equally pitched roofs only.

the total width of the building. Thus the pitch of a roof having a 24 foot span with an 8 foot rise will be 8 divided by 24 equals ⅓ pitch.

The span, run, rise and pitch are shown in Fig. 7.

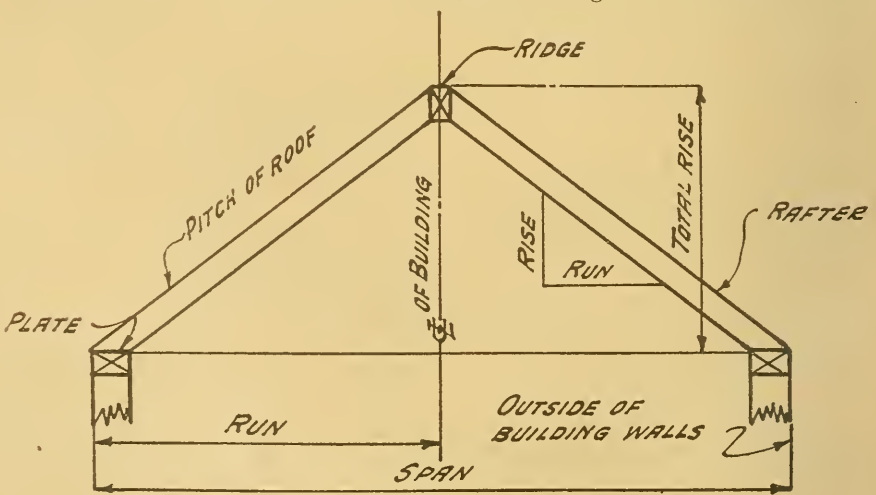


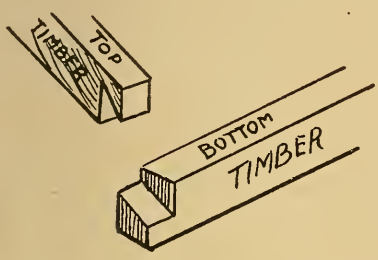
Fig. 7

The rise of a roof is the distance from the top of the ridge and of the rafter, to the level of the foot. When rafters are being figured the rise is considered or the vertical distance from the top

In the previous chapter, Fig. 5, the elements of a right angled triangle were explained and in the following lesson we will discuss the subject of the solution of right angled triangles.

For Log House Builders

Being a member of Local Union No. 586 here, I read in our last Journal under Craft Problems an article by H. H. Siegele. Now, he puts out this article as Lesson XX. I do not know Mr. Siegele, but if he is a capable instructor I should like to ask him upon what theory has he based this lesson.





I, as a member of the woodcraft fraternity would like to make a correction, which would be greatly beneficial to all who would ever try to build a log house, as I have used logs myself in Arkansas and elsewhere.

However, as the old hill billie told me, now, if you lay a log don't make a hog wallow for the water to stand in, always make your cuts so the water drains off, thereby increasing the life of your building. A log building, no matter how massive the logs are, is no stronger than the corners. There lies the life of the whole building and the greatest care should be given in properly constructing that part.

The notch Mr. Siegele shows is all right for short camp affairs, but it holds water. Always use the saddleback cut for a lasting and permanent job. The same with the dove-tail cut, never slope a cut directly back and down on the bottom timber as it holds water. The bottom timber should slope up and the top straddle it, so the moisture will drain off. These rough sketches may help the reader to get my idea.

Bert Ortlieb,
L. U. No. 586. Sacramento, Calif.

Another Trestle

(By H. H. Siegele)

"There is nothing new under the sun, the ancient philosopher declared. But he was speaking in an age when advancements were slow, and inventions were almost an unknown matter. In these days there is nothing, as it were, old under the sun—even the things that are old, must submit to the constantly appearing new things, making them new in application.

Fig. 1 shows an end view and a side view of an easily-constructed trestle. The figures given on the drawings give all the necessary explanations.

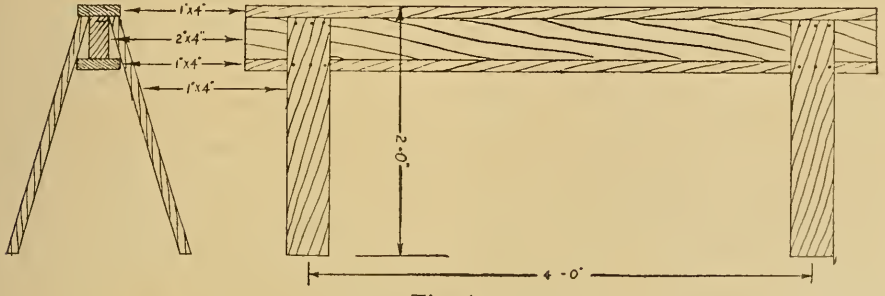


Fig. 1

Fig. 2 shows the same method of construction as shown in Fig. 1, except-

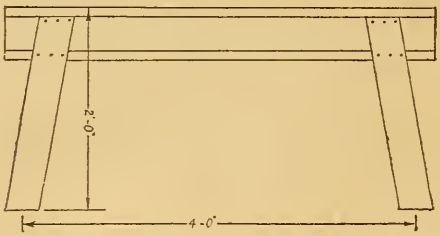


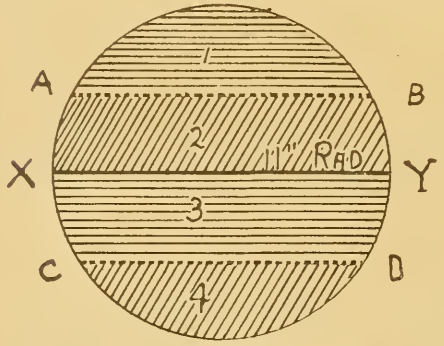
Fig. 2

ing that the legs are made to spread two ways, as a study of the two figures will reveal.

Declares Radius Solution is Correct

Through this magazine I would like to ask Brother J. B. Church of Yuba City, who came out flat-footed and said my solution to Brother Truncellito's circle problem was wrong, just what part of the problem or solution was wrong. I again claim that my solution to the problem is right.

The problem in the first place was: To divide circle of 11 inches radius into



four parts and give length of lines A B and C D also give areas of sections 1, 2, 3, 4.

My answer was, that lines A B and C D are equal and are 19.052 inches long. Areas of sections No. 1 and No. 2 are 73.99 sq. in. and 116.75 sq. in. respectively.

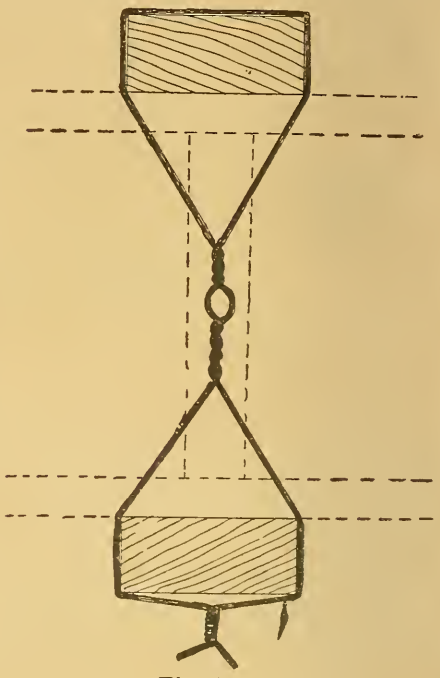
Now, Mr. Church if you can prove that this is wrong you have got it all over Houdini.

Frank A. Miller,
L. U. No. 34. San Francisco, Calif.

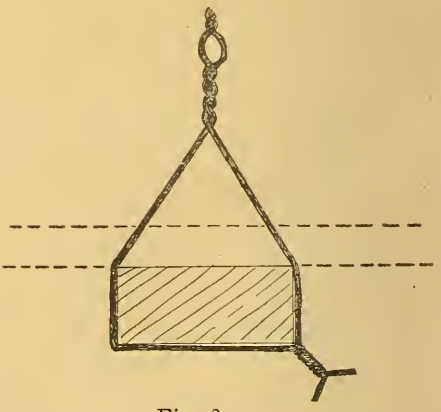
Twisting Wires

(By H. H. Siegele)

Cement is being used for so many things, that form building has become almost a trade of itself. Holding forms


Fig. 1

in place, is, perhaps, the greatest problem that the form-builder has. Wiring is one of the most commonly used meth-


Fig. 2

ods of holding forms that is employed to day; and it is a reliable method, if, in the first place the wires are strong

enough; and in the second place, if the twisting is properly done.

Fig. 1, shows a properly twisted wire for a form such as we are showing by the drawing. The 2x4s are shown flat against the form-boards, but in practice they are more often placed with the edge against the boards. The end of the wires are twisted together as nearly the center of the 2x4 as possible, and tightly. In Fig. 2 the ends of the wires are shown twisted together at the corner where it throws a full strain onto the wire joint. This is bad practice, especially if, as is so often seen, the wires are twisted loosely, as shown by Fig. 3. A jarring strain coming onto a loosely-twisted wire joint will always cause the joint to give way, either in part or altogether. The tightly twisted joints shown both in Fig. 1 and in Fig. 2, are twisted, properly, notwithstanding the fact that the joint in the latter should not be at the corner of the 2x4.

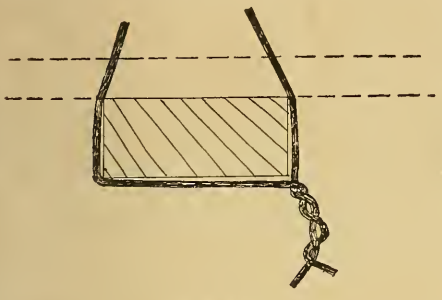


Fig. 3

On Use of the Level

The Warren-Knight Company, makers of "Sterling" Surveying Instruments, have issued a new Instruction Book on the use of the Level. This is a new 52-page book of value to every carpenter, engineer, contractor or builder who has occasion to use the level. This book includes instructions on how to set up the "Sterling" Convertible Level for use as a Level and to convert it for use as a Transit.

In addition to this information they have a small catalog of Engineering Field Equipment and Drafting Room Supplies, and if any of our members are interested in Transit Levels they should get in communication with the above mentioned company at 136 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who will be very glad to send copies of this Instruction Book merely for the asking.

The "Ten Commandments"

1. Keep skid chains on your tongue; always say less than you think. Cultivate a low, persuasive voice. How you say it often counts for more than what you say.

2. Make promises sparingly and keep them faithfully, no matter what it costs you.

3. Never let an opportunity pass to say a kind and encouraging thing to or about somebody. Praise good work done, regardless of who did it. If criticism is merited, criticize helpfully, never spitefully.

4. Be interested in others; interested in their pursuits, their welfare, their homes and families. Make merry with those who rejoice, and mourn with those who weep, let everyone you meet, however humble, feel that you regard him as a person of importance.

5. Be cheerful. Keep the corners of your mouth turned up. Hide your pains, worries and disappointments under a pleasant smile. Laugh at good stories and learn to tell them.

6. Preserve an open mind on all debatable questions. Discuss, but don't argue. It is a mark of superior minds to disagree and yet be friendly.

7. Let your virtues, if you have any, speak for themselves, and refuse to talk of another's vices. Discourage gossip. Make it a rule to say nothing of another unless it is something good.

8. Be careful of other's feelings. Wit and humor at the other fellow's expense are rarely worth the effort, and may hurt where least expected.

9. Pay no attention to ill-natured remarks about you. Simply live so that nobody will believe them. Disordered nerves and bad digestion are common cause of backbiting.

10. Never leave your home city without having your clearance card properly filled out so you can deposit same anywhere. If you come to Detroit, be sure and come to 5718 Woodward Avenue, and help to make the fourth largest city strictly UNION for our craft.

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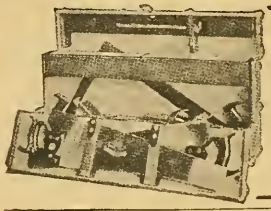
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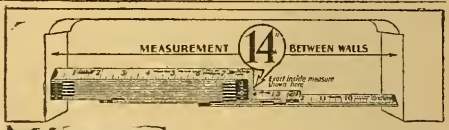
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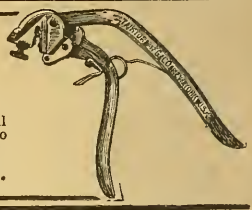
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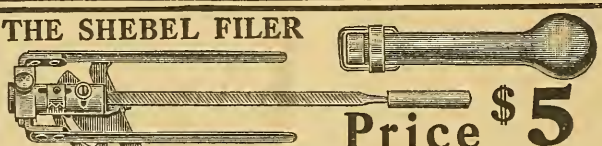
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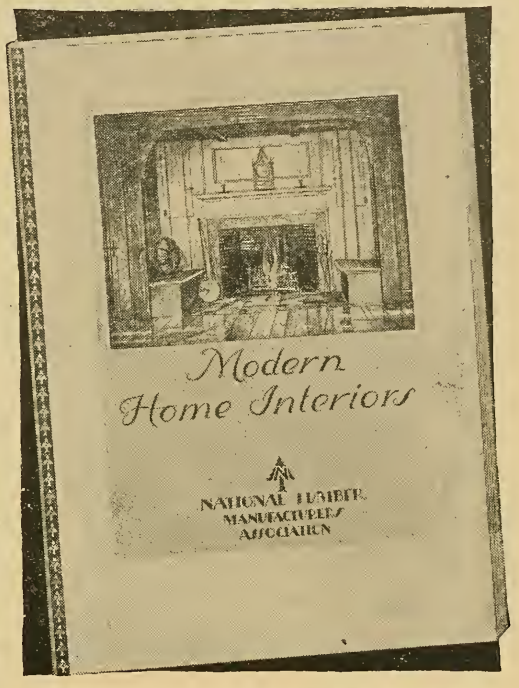
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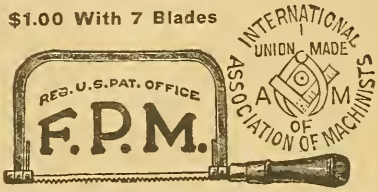
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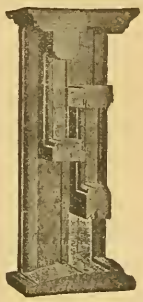
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F. P. MAXSON, Sole Manufacturer

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$3.00 AN HOUR FOR SPARE TIME WORK

That's what thousands of carpenters are making installing metal weatherstrip. You can do it too.

Old Homes, New Homes, Remodeled Homes everywhere need weatherstrip protection. There are tremendous opportunities for you to profit by this demand.

Weatherstrip work is easy—no special training is required. You can do it in your spare time or as a steady occupation. Why not invest your time in making real money.

LET US TELL YOU HOW.

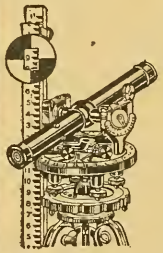
ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Send literature and samples.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

1930



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The Worlds Best
TRANSIT-LEVEL
Fully Equipped
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Free Trial
Low Cost
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Geier & Bluhm Inc.
672 River St. Troy, N. Y.



AJAX *folding metal*
SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS



THE QUICKEST EVER AND AS SAFE AS THE EARTH UNDER YOUR FEET.

Send for particulars.

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You need a

HUTHER Dado head



Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

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Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years



Cut Materials to Length—Quickly, Accurately—with H & A SWING SAW

CUTS all woods, light metals, tubing, bakelite. Accurate lengths; square ends. Portable—motor driven—reasonably priced. Write.

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Old Man Winter Helps Carpenters Sell Weather Strips

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

And the practicability and effectiveness of Federal Metal Weather Strips makes them easy to sell. Many carpenters, last winter, doubled their incomes selling and installing them. Every home, church, school, and building of any style is a prospect. Write for details of our attractive agency proposition.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.
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SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY TRIAL OFFER



Send for this SAMPLE PACKAGE

The Strongest Adhesive Known



Casco will glue practically everything—wood to wood, metal, glass, cardboard, leather or paper and glue it permanently.

It is an all-glue dry powder which you simply stir as required in cold water and apply.

No Waste—No Heating—No Odor
You mix it cold and use it cold. One pound of dry powder makes 1½ quarts of high-powered liquid glue—and it spreads further.

Casco is unparalleled in strength—tests 3800 lbs. per square inch on hard maple—the glue joint is stronger than the wood itself—and is not affected by moisture or atmospheric changes because

CASCO GLUE IS WATER PROOF

Casco has been used for many years by leading æroplane and woodworking industries—but is now available to everybody in convenient packages of ½, 1, 5, 10 and 25 pounds.

Try it on any difficult gluing job on which other adhesives have failed.

Fill out completely the coupon below—one test will convince you that Casco is the most practical, durable, convenient and inexpensive glue you have ever used.

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Enclosed find 25c (stamps only) to cover postage and handling cost for which send me your trial package of Casco Glue.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... *State*.....

Hardware, Paint or Lumber Dealer's Name (Please include)

..... A-230

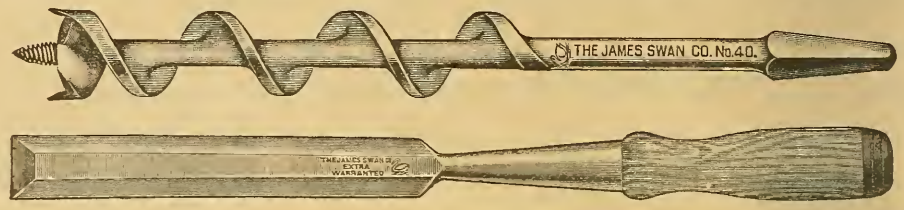
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Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on:—**How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint**—*with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

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Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

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ACCURATE

Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

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FOR PERMANENT QUALITY REPAIR~

AT HARDWARE AND PAINT STORES



PLASTIC WOOD

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Handles Like Putty
Hardens Into Wood

1 lb. $1.00

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Model "C" Price $3.00

ANNOUNCING

The New "Light Six" Model of the Original

FARRAND RAPID RULE

MODEL "C" is the answer of Hiram A. Farrand, inventor and manufacturer, to the increasing demand for a less expensive, but equally efficient, rigid-flexible, Farrand Rapid Rule.

Model C is the "light six" of the three models now being made by the originator of this type of rule which has modernized the ancient methods of measuring. And as in the motor world, the "light six" is offered, not at a sacrifice of efficiency and durability, but with only slight concession in external finish and design.

Only in the rule holder has there been change. The holder for Model C is simplified in design, light in weight, and less elaborate in finish.

Model A	Model B	Model C
Nickeled Holder rule	Brass Holder Six foot blade	Nickeled Holder Six foot blade
$5.00	$3.75	$3.00

Consult your dealer or write

HIRAM A. FARRAND INC., Berlin, N. H.

ONLY ONE MOVING PART

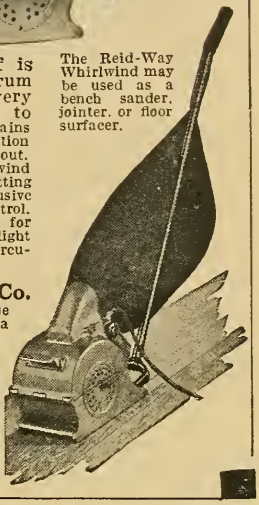


The Motor itself is the sanding drum thus applying every ounce of power to the work. No belts, chains or gears to cause friction losses and to wear out. The Reid-Way Whirlwind Sander is fast-cutting and accurate. Exclusive Reid-Way dust control. Completely enclosed for safety. Plugs in any light socket. Descriptive circular sent on request.

The Reid-Way Co.
2974 First Avenue
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Cuts sanding costs on all classes of work.

The Reid-Way Whirlwind may be used as a bench sander, jointer, or floor surfacer.





Your Hammer Makes a Big Difference in Your Day's Work!

Master Craftsmen are Building America with Vaughan's Vanadium Drop Forged Hammers because—

1 A special heat treating process gives them long life with strength and toughness to withstand the hardest use.

2 The driving face is rounded.

3 Sides are curved to prevent denting wood in matched flooring and wainscoting.

4 The handle is especially designed to prevent all jars reaching the hand or wrist.

5 The handle is held securely by *Vaughan's expansion wedge.* If it shows any tendency to become loose, it may be retightened by setting the wedge a notch or two deeper. The wedge assures an absolutely tight handle at all times.

Order from your dealer or use the coupon

Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co.
2114 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find $2.25 for which please send me one..... (specify size) Vaughan's Vanadium Drop Forged Hammer.

My Dealer's name is.....

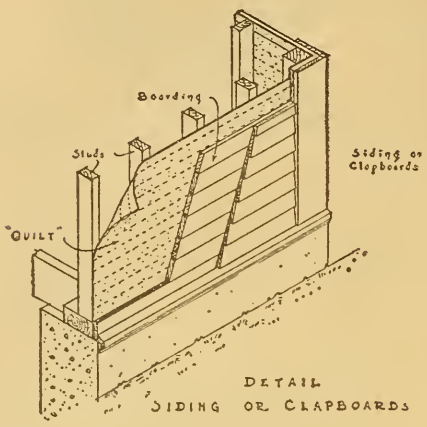
His address .....

Ship Hammer to.....

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Will Make Friends for You



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This is one of the pictures in our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

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Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

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C-2-30

You'll like the New Speedmatic SAW



because—

You can accurately adjust it so easily for depth—0" to 2¼" by one convenient thumbscrew.

You can adjust it so easily for angles—0 degrees to 45 degrees by simply turning a thumbscrew.

You can watch your cut—the guard is cut away at the point the blade enters the wood.

You can run it with one hand.

It weighs only 12 pounds.

It "feels" right—motor and blade mounted on the same shaft center all weight and motion about one line to give a fine balance or "feel."

It is direct driven—no intervening gears absorb power.

The blade is thoroughly guarded in all positions.

These and other features make the Speedmatic ideal for eliminating back breaking hand sawing. Ask for demonstration. The TAKE-ABOUT portable electric belt sander should also interest you.

PORTER-CABLE MACHINE CO.
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PORTER-CABLE SAW

3644

SAND'S WOOD and ALUMINUM LEVELS

Why accept cheap imitations when you can now buy genuine Sand's Levels at these popular prices.



No. 118—24"
Wood Level . . . **$2.00**
Also made 26", 28", and 30" lengths. 2 Plumbs, 2 Levels, Protected glasses. Can be furnished with brass ends, also brass bound.

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SAND'S LEVELS TELL THE TRUTH

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Is a Guaranteed Waterproof

READY TO LAY
ROOFING CANVAS

That does not require a White Lead bedding and will not

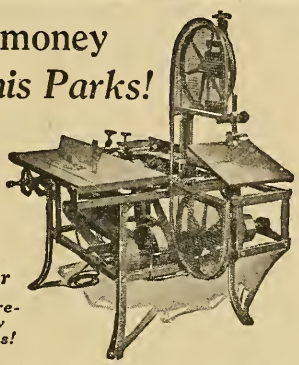
Crack or Buckle or Peel

Laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint and the job is done.

Send for Sample Book T

John Boyle & Co., Inc.
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Branch, 1317-1319 Pine St., ST. LOUIS

Make money *with this Parks!*



$290
complete with motor

Floor space required only 42x72 inches!

Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special in your home shop. Then turn out all kinds of special work and odd jobs to order—screens, furniture, toys, cabinets, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander.

Send for circular

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
Builders of quality woodworking machinery since 1887
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
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PARKS
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Every Parks is guaranteed 10 years



It's Easy —to be a— Contractor

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If you send now on this free examination offer, we will include absolutely free a big handsome book illustrating over 100 homes with floor plans and other building information. Also a set of 58 plates covering the five basic orders of architecture. These plates are drawn to scale and are invaluable. BOTH OF THESE ARE IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE BIG BOOKS.

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Drexel at 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

You may ship the five big books on Architecture, Carpentry and Building, include the book of 100 homes and set of 58 plates. If I am fully satisfied after 10 days examination I will send you $2, after that only $3 a month until the total special price of only $24.80 is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I decide to keep the books.

Name _____
Address _____
Employer's Name _____
Employer's Address _____



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ILLINOIS

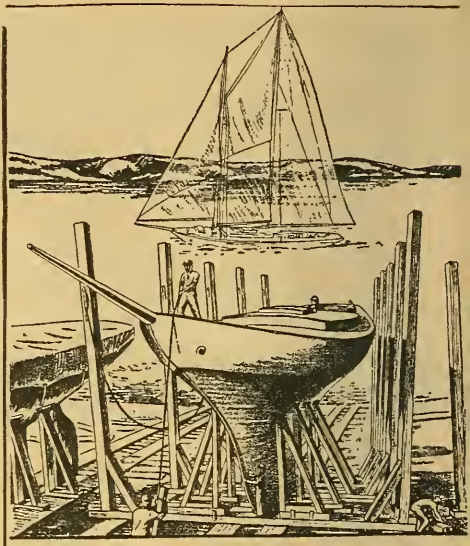
Gentlemen: Let me see Skilsaw do my sawing ten times faster and better than I can do it by hand—without obligating me in any way.

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Address.....

City.....State.....





She Will Sail Again Next Summer

Late winter and spring finds unusually busy days at ship yards up and down the coast. Boats of all kinds are being reconditioned and re-equipped for the coming summer.

In almost every one of the many active yards you will find thousands of American Screws being used in boat building and repair work.

American Screws are selected because their strong slots stand the strain of automatic or hand driving; their true running threads hold them permanently in place. You can do any job better with American Screws.



Our chart telling the sizes and kinds of American Screws will be sent *free* on request.

WOOD SCREWS | MACHINE SCREWS | STOVE BOLTS | TIRE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"



Give home owners the tile effects they want

You can meet the demand for tile-like walls with Sheetrock Tile Board. It does not buckle or warp. Finishes that compare favorably with the best ceramic tile are easily obtained.

The tile-pattern is square. Impressions are deep and hold their form indefinitely. The ivory-colored surface has a toughness and density similar to that of New Improved Sheetrock. It can be either enameled or lacquered.

Sheetrock Tile Board saws and nails like lumber. It is used extensively in kitchens, dinettes, bathrooms and other places where tile-effects are desired. Fixtures are easily fitted into it without injury to the design.

Ask your lumber or building material dealer for a sample.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
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Sole Distributors for Canada:
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Toronto, Ontario

SHEETROCK

(Reg. U. S. Patent Office)

TILE BOARD

A Product of United States Gypsum Company

U.S.G.

SCRAPED 2,185 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR WITH ONE ATKINS SCRAPER AND ONE SHARPENING

It has been a known fact for years and years that Atkins SILVER STEEL Scrapers, and other tools are

"The Finest on Earth"

but here is conclusive proof from a happy and satisfied user. Read his letter.....

T. E. Hart, Floor Contractor
19 Tanglewood Court
West Palm Beach, Fla.
November 18, 1929.

Gentlemen:

I am taking this opportunity to write you in regards to the Atkins SILVER STEEL Scraper Blades, that you manufacture.

I want to compliment you for the grade of steel they have in them. I have used all makes of blades and have had lots of experience along that line, and *I find that Atkins is the best made.*

I went to scrape the floors Tuesday, after Armistice Day, on the Seminole Golf Club, built by the Arnold Construction Co., of West Palm Beach.

I sharpened a blade at eight o'clock Tuesday, scraped all day Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, without sharpening again.

The whole amount of floors scraped was 2,185 square feet.

I think that was a record for one sharpening, at least I have never heard of it beaten before.

Sincerely,
Signed: Mr. T. E. Hart

The same superior qualities are in all Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools and Saw Specialties. There is more for your money in any Atkins Tool.

Demand Atkins from your local dealer or write to the nearest office listed below.

E.C.ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

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Memphis
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Cabinet Scraper

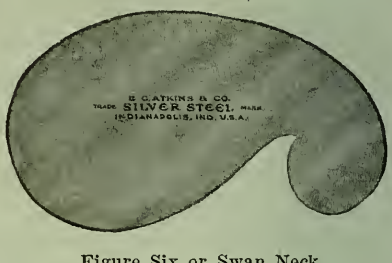
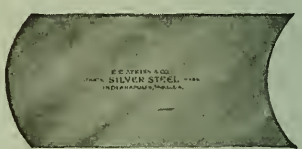


Figure Six or Swan Neck



French Pattern or Concave and Convex



No. 3 Perfection



No. 4 Rams Horn

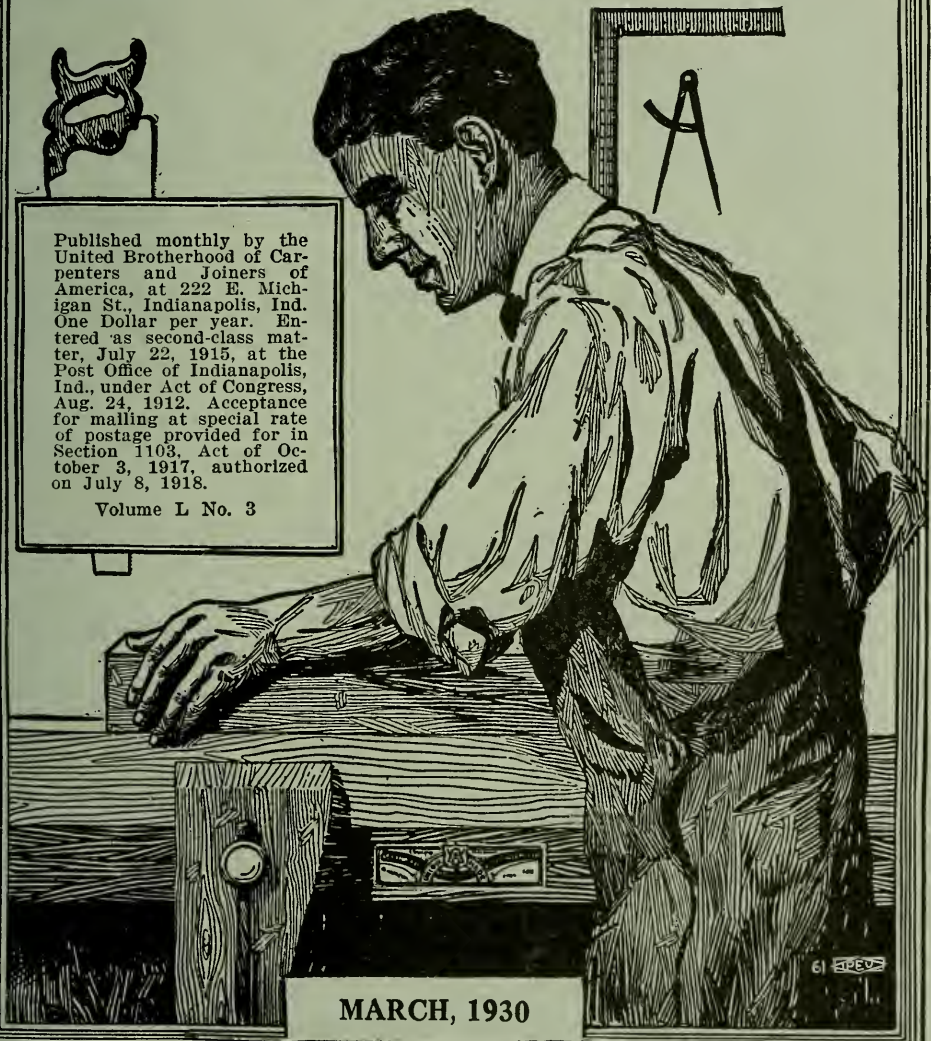


No. 5 Scraper

The CARPENTER

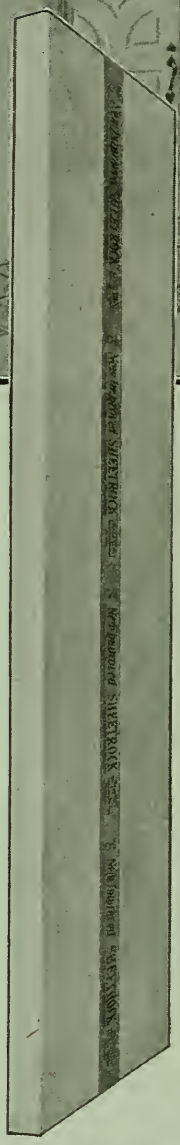
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Volume L No. 3



MARCH, 1930





Let this perfected wallboard

build your reputation for good wor

With the New Improved Sheetrock you can do a wallboard job that will be way ahead of anything you've ever done before. The new marking on the back of each panel identifies it.

This perfected wallboard's many new features make it easy to do a top-notch job that pleases everyone. The new ivory-colored Sheetrock surface is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasion. It ready for any type of decoratio

An improved gypsum core, combination with the toug covering, gives New Improv Sheetrock added strength a flexibility. It joins snugly a provides smooth, even wall su faces. Use this remarkable n wallboard to build your repu tion for good work.

Use SHEETROCK for:
New Rooms — Garage, Attic and Basement Linings — Fireproofing Over Heating Plants — Partitions and Store Additions.

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SHEETROCK

(Reg. U. S. Pat Off.)

THE FIREPRO
WALLBOARD

A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPAN

THE WORLDS GREATEST HAMMER



BALANCE
STRENGTH
NAIL HOLDER
TOUGH HANDLE
DRIVE
FINISH

THE CHENEY NAILER

This wonderful hammer with its balance and drive is all that the perfect hammer should be and in addition, the nail holding feature, permitting you to drive nails in the-hard-to-get-at-places all go to make the Cheney Nailer the world's greatest hammer.

Get one today at your dealers or if he does not carry it send us $1.50 and we will send you a 1 lb. Cheney Nailer direct to you by mail all postage paid.

PRICE
$1.50
1 lb. HAMMER
EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

PRENTISS VISE CO.
106 LAFAYETTE STREET
NEW YORK CITY

PRENTISS VISE CO., 106 LAFAYETTE ST., NEW YORK CITY
Please mail me a 1 lb. CHENEY NAILER for enclosed $1.50.

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ADDRESS _____

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MY DEALER'S
NAME and ADDRESS _____

STANLEY

FOUR POINTS

1. The Careful Selection and Seasoning of the wood.

   Careful seasoning of the sticks under most favorable conditions prevents swelling or shrinking of rule.

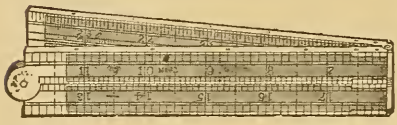
2. The weight of the metal in the joints and trimmings.

   Reenforced joints stand up under continual opening

BOXWOOD RULES



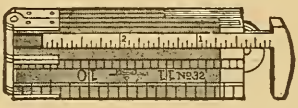
No. 68A—Two foot, four fold,
Extra heavy figures.



No. 62 — Full Bound
Two foot — Four fold.



No. 7 Blindman's
Two foot, four fold. Extra large figures.



No. 32 Caliper
One foot, four fold. Brass Slide.



ALUMINUM "ZIG ZAG" RULES

No. 126 Rolled Aluminum

Straight line can be drawn along entire length of rule. Will not bend. Rust-proof. Blindman's figures. Six inch folds.

These are but a few of the long line of Stanley Rules—every one

Catalog No. 34

THE STANLEY RULE
NEW BRITAIN,

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

THE CHOICE OF



RULES

OF SUPERIORITY

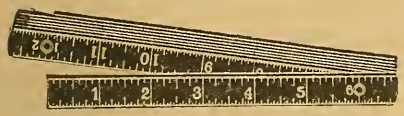
and closing without the annoyance of the rule "jack-knifing."

3. Graduations are accurate.

No danger of misfits due to error in rules.

4. Careful finishing.

The fine finish put on Stanley Rules is long wearing and helps to keep sticks accurate.



ALUMINUM "ZIG ZAG" RULES

No. 426 Cast Aluminum

Raised figures on black background. Tempered to make them stiff and to prevent bending. Six inch folds.

of which has been designed to stand the grind of everyday use.

sent upon request

"ZIG ZAG" RULES

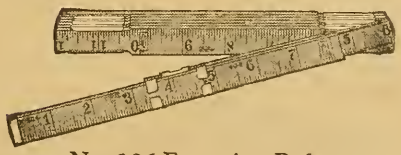


No. 06 Yellow No. 106 White
Six inch folds, concealed joints.



No. H06 Hook Rule

Convenient for measurements beyond one's reach. Six inch folds, concealed joints.



No. 206 Extension Rules

Convenient for inside measurements.

Six inch folds, concealed joints.

AND LEVEL PLANT
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TOOLS

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A FRANTIC CALL MEN WHO CAN BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs Paying Up To $12,000 a Year

See how easy it is now for any carpenter to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for practical men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained carpenters are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the scale wage.

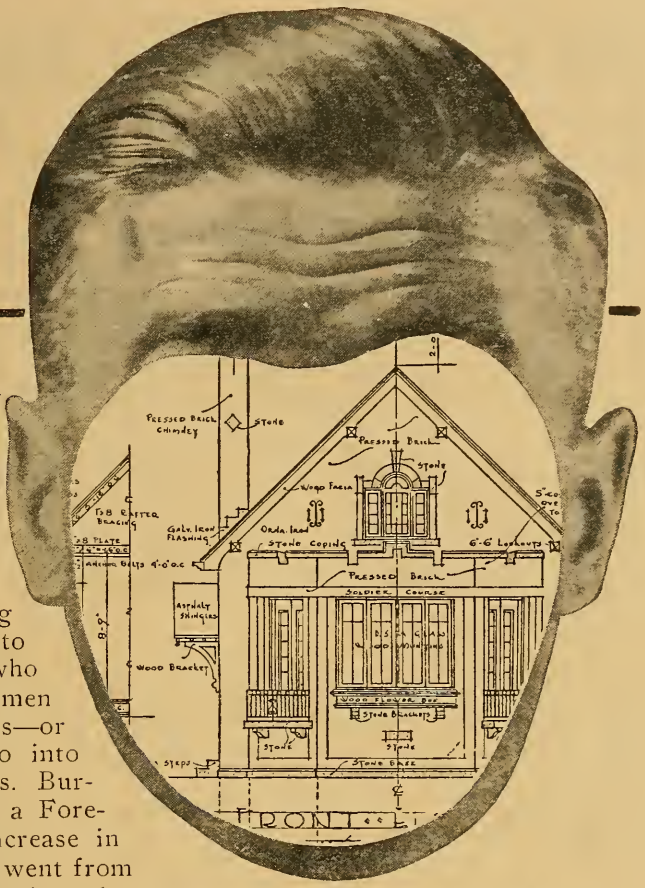
90 DAYS' EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB!

NO longer is it necessary for ambitious carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print-method" with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY As A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into jobs paying up to $12,000 a year, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans—from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans —estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superin-

FOR READ !!!



tendent or contractor has to know.

A BIG PAY JOB OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to practical earnest men who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from a laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The coupon brings all facts Free.

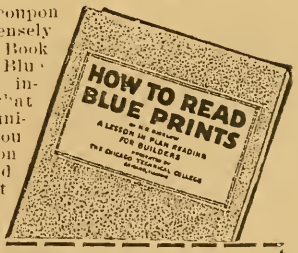
If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. C-103, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE BOOK!

Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book "How To Read Blue Prints," and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field. Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.



Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. C-'03, 118 E. 26th Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Send me, without obligation, your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and full details of the course and the opportunities in the building field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name .....

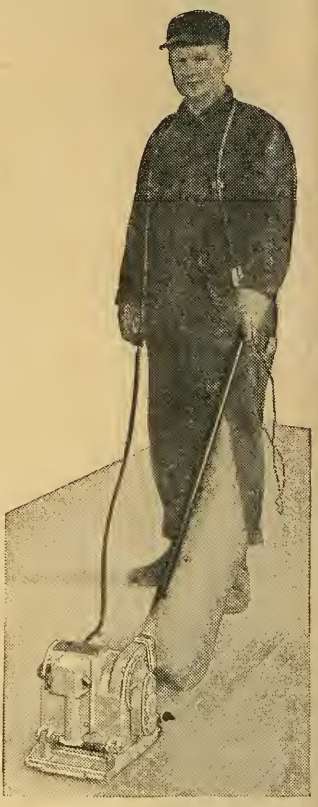
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MAKE REAL MONEY

$25 to $75 a Day

Sanding Floors



EARN $7,000 or more a year. The demand for skilled floor finishing greatly exceeds the supply. Today, hundreds of carpenters like yourself are their own boss, making $25 to $75 a day, letting their skill make them independent.

You can do it, too. We've taken the gamble out—you can get in on the big money without taking a chance. The way is certain —the rewards are sure. Let's go. Here's how you do it:

Skill Built Into the Machine

It's easy. Operate the powerful, fast-cutting CLARKE VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER. This wonderful machine does the work of many men, and gives you the credit and the pay. Highest quality work is assured. The skill is built right into the machine. And in quantity, the CLARKE fairly eats up work.

How's this for speed? With the CLARKE you can put a beautiful, smooth finish on 900 to 2200 sq. ft. of new floor in 8 hours. You can refinish old varnished floor to velvety smoothness at the rate of 300 to 1000 sq. ft. per day, without the use of varnish remover or neutralizer.

Figure out Your Profits

The smooth, sweet jobs you can do with your CLARKE will bring the best pay anywhere. Regular rates on this work are 2½c to 5c a foot on new floors and 7c to 15c a foot for refinishing old floors. And you put the money in your own pocket. No truck or crew is needed to haul the CLARKE. Carry it to the job in one hand. Actual weight only 31 lbs. It runs off any light socket. No special wiring or power to pay for.

The CLARKE works in closets and halls. Small areas are done as easily as large rooms. The machine gets in so close to walls that the baseboard and quarter round practically cover what's left. No muss either! A powerful, in-built vacuum gets all the dust.

We Will Prove All We Say

You take no chance. We mean it. We will give you an absolute, definite, written guarantee of performance with the CLARKE VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER.

This is YOUR Opportunity

Money—Success—Independence. These are within your easy grasp. Your skill and training as a carpenter can be used to get them. You can cash in on your ability in this work that you are ideally fitted for. Do not hesitate. Write today for all the facts about this unusual proposition. Ask us to prove we're right. We'll do it gladly, without any obligation on your part.

You can make big money. The longer you wait before starting, the more money you are losing. Send the coupon *NOW*.



Clarke Sanding Machine Co.

Dept. C-43, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators and, for 13 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

——MAIL THIS FOR THE FACTS——

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-43, 3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen: Send me the actual facts about the CLARKE VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER and how I can make $25 to $75 a day. No obligation to me.

Name .....

Address .....

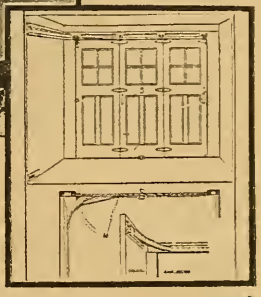
City..... State.....

Here Lies the Secret of Perfect Operation



See How Quickly this Set Can Be Be Installed





A SET THAT GIVES *Twice* *the Satisfaction* FOR 1/2 *the Cost!*

Garage Door Fixtures No. 550 (patent pending)—the result of years of experiment—have become one of the most popular sets in the FrantZ Guaranteed Builders' Hardware Line. First, because the No. 550 Set is designed to eliminate all the troubles and annoyances common to "Around-the-Corner" garage door operation. Second, because No. 550 Fixtures sell at a much lower price than it has been customary to pay for "Around-the-Corner" type of equipment.

No Hardware *is Genuine* FRANTZ QUALITY *without the* Red Label

With No. 550 Fixtures, all the doors roll 'round the corner smoothly and easily—entirely out of the way. The automatic door guide makes it unnecessary to guide the separate passage door by hand. This unique invention holds the passage door in position and supports its weight while the doors are being operated. And too, the opening can be cleared without entering the garage.

Installing No. 550 Fixtures is a simple task. The hardware all fastens in place without cutting or fitting in any way. The "Rollaway" Track requires no blocking or bracing—it fastens flat, on the header over the opening, and on the side wall.

Each No. 550 Set is packed in a strong fibre carton with all necessary screws, bolts, lag screws for track, etc., and a complete instruction sheet for installing.

GET THIS BOOKLET ON THE No. 550 SET —MAIL THE COUPON

A booklet that illustrates how the new FrantZ No. 550 Fixtures operate and explains their construction in detail is offered FREE. Send the Coupon!

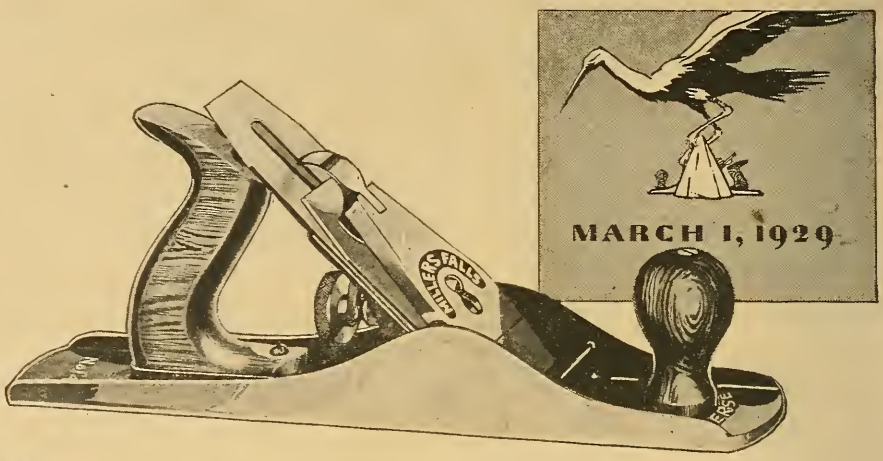
FRANTZ TRADE MARK *Guaranteed* Builders Hardware

FRANTZ MFG. CO., Dept. C-3
Sterling, Illinois.

Kindly send me booklet that gives details about the *New* No. 550 Garage Door Set. (Print name plainly).

Name ..... Address.....

City ..... State .....My Hdw. Dealer is.....



Just a year old...on MARCH 1, 1930

but what a big baby it's grown to be!

WHO ever heard of such an astounding growth in one year? Born March 1, 1929 of distinguished parentage, this promising infant of the Millers Falls family was soon permanently adopted by thousands of experts—carpenters, cabinet makers, craftsmen . . . men who know and use good tools.

On behalf of the truth it must be stated that the Millers Falls Line of Planes started in life with unusual advantages. Months of careful experimentation by capable engineers, years of experience in tool making—these were but a beginning. The result was a line of Planes that improved the good points and eliminated the difficulties hitherto experienced.

Chattering—the age old cause of trouble—is done away with in Millers Falls Planes. A new feature in Planes—a 3-point bearing of the lever cap—keeps the cutter flat the entire length of the seat and holds the blade firmly at the correct cutting angle.

Improved plane cutters which need less sharpening and reconditioning are the result of a profound knowledge of fine tool steels and a new process of tempering the cutters electrically. Other improvements include extra reinforcements of the bottoms and frogs and a thickness and width of the lever cap—the most frequent point of breakage—which enables you to clamp the cutter as tightly as you want. The Millers Falls Line of Planes is complete, too—bench planes from 7 to 24 inches, smooth or corrugated bottoms, and 21 models of block planes.

Ask your dealer to show you Millers Falls Planes. He'll take one apart and let you see for yourself the unusual improvements which feature the line and what they'll do for you. We'll be glad to send you a leaflet free of charge showing all the 46 numbers. Write today to Millers Falls Company, Millers Falls, Mass.; New York: 28 Warren Street; Chicago: 9 So. Clinton Street.

CABLE ADDRESS: MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868 MILLERFALL NEW YORK

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS

ALL CUTS *At Any Angle*

With Saw Speed of 4000 RPM



THE Workace Radial Saw is a popular priced machine that drives building costs down and profits up. This agile high speed machine handles all cutting operations at any angle. It is adapted for compound mitering, cut-off work, ripping, dadoing, tenoning and routing, shaping, fluting, boring, sanding—practically every cutting operation done in building.

$140.00

F. O. B. Chicago

Cast iron table and legs $25 extra or wood table and adjustable legs $30 extra.

Lower Your Bids — Make More Profits

The Workace Radial Saw is direct driven from any convenient electric light or power line. The machine is compact and easily portable. Use it in the shop, take it out on the job or move it from floor to floor in the building. Your choice of tables, either cast iron 19½" x 17" x 32" high or the hard wooden table 56" x 11½" x 32" high with adjustable legs. The stock lies flat on the table and the saw travels rapidly through the work. Easy to operate. No need to handle stock after it is placed on table. Saves time, saves material, saves power. The coupon will bring complete details.



Workace Electric Shaper

The Workace Shaper is a powerful, direct driven time and money saver for making moulding. Adjustable table. Easily portable. Operates from any convenient power or light socket. Diameter of table 16", height to table 13". Motor ½ h. p. Universal type.

$95

F. O. B. Chicago

WORKACE

J. D. WALLACE & CO.
154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. Wallace & Co.,
154 S. California Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Please send complete catalog describing:

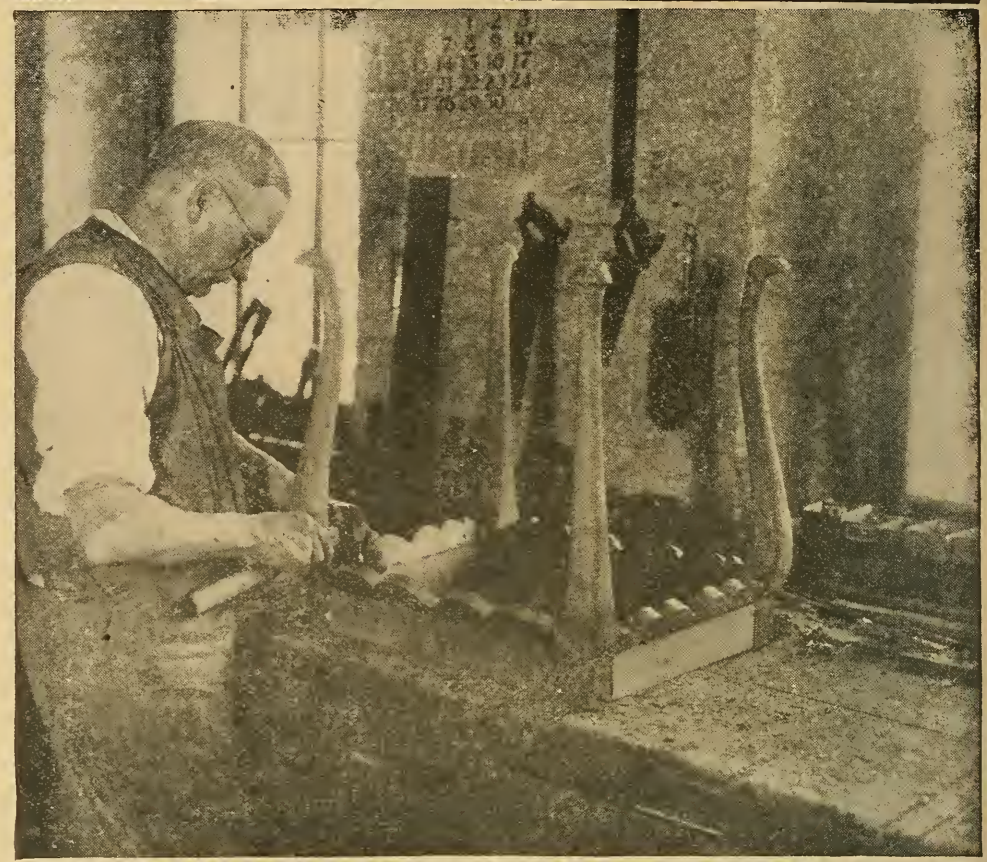
- ☐ Workace Radial Saw
- ☐ Workace Electric Shaper

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

FOR CAREFUL, FUSSY WORK



USE A MAYDOLE HAMMER

Its remarkable hang makes every blow fall true, face and sides have just enough crown to prevent marring the wood, claws will pull the smallest brad or largest nail without slipping . . . Maydole Hammers are built for men who know tools and like to work with good ones.

Press-forged tool steel heads, clear second growth hickory handles that have been air dried for years and put into the heads "for good"—the finest hammer that money can buy.

Your dealer carries them, ask him to show you the style you want. Write us for a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

3606



Amazing Strips of Lifetime Bronze

Save Home Owners $30 to $60 a Year!

NO More Big Fuel Bills! No More Cold, Draughty Rooms! No More Dust, Soot, and Smoke! Amazing New Invention Is Creating Thousands of Big Money Opportunities for Live-Wire Representatives. Red-D-Ply, New Kind of Metal Weatherstrip That Anyone Can Apply to Any Door or Window in a Few Minutes Does the Trick. Keeps Cold Draughts Out, Heat In! Guaranteed to Save Its Trifling Cost in Two Winters! Snap Up This New Money-Maker Now!

"Our coal bills cut in half!" "Saved $50 in a single winter!" "Not a luxury — a real investment." *Folks have hither to thought of metal weatherstripping as expensive, and difficult to install.* Imagine their delight when you show them Red-D-Ply! Each package contains material *to completely weatherproof any door or window in half an hour, with no experience and no tools but a tack hammer and scissors!* Slides into position without removing sashes or doors. Completely closes chinks and cracks where cold draughts sneak in to steal heating dollars, besides causing endless discomfort and sickness. Red-D-Ply also keeps out rain, dust, and soot. Makes windows slide easier and banishes rattles! Does away with storm windows and doors. Is it any wonder Red-D-Ply offers such amazing profits to representatives?

A Double-Barreled Money Maker for Agents Up to $400 and $600 a Month The Year 'Round!

Just Count Windows and Doors

A single block, even in small towns, may yield you as much as $200 or $300 in quick commissions! Just count the outside doors and windows in any home, figure up the fuel savings Red-D-Ply will give, and your sale is already half made! For Red-D-Ply is GUARANTEED to save its cost in two winters—and ordinarily does it in one! The cost averages about the price of an auto tire. And the saving goes on year after year—for no matter how windows and doors swell or shrink Red-D-Ply AUTOMATICALLY adjusts itself to suit.

Repeat Business—Installation Profits

The repeat business is simply enormous! Even if you don't sell a complete installation on the first call make a test installation of one room or so—then come back for order after order, and make the same or greater profit every time! Make extra money through installations!

Territories Going Fast—Act at Once!

Red-D-Ply offers such surprising profits in a new non-competitive field that hundreds are dropping everything to take over territory. Exceptionally generous proposition, with ready-cut selling plan absolute proof against failure. It insures repeat business. New buildings alone furnish a wonderful field—112,754 new homes built this year need Red-D-Ply. We furnish everything to start a permanent, profitable business. This is only half the story. Will you risk a 2c stamp to hear the rest, if it may mean $5000—$7500 in a year to you? Then mail the coupon for full particulars and a FREE SAMPLE of Red-D-Ply. No obligations. Get the facts and judge for yourself if this is not the proposition you have waited for all your life.

Red-D-Ply Mfg. Co.

Dept. C-111 1531 Washington Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

GET FREE SAMPLE
Mail Coupon

Red-D-Mfg. Co., Dept. C-111
1531 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Send Free Sample of Red-D-Ply and full details of your proposition to Representatives. I am not obligated by this request.

Name _____

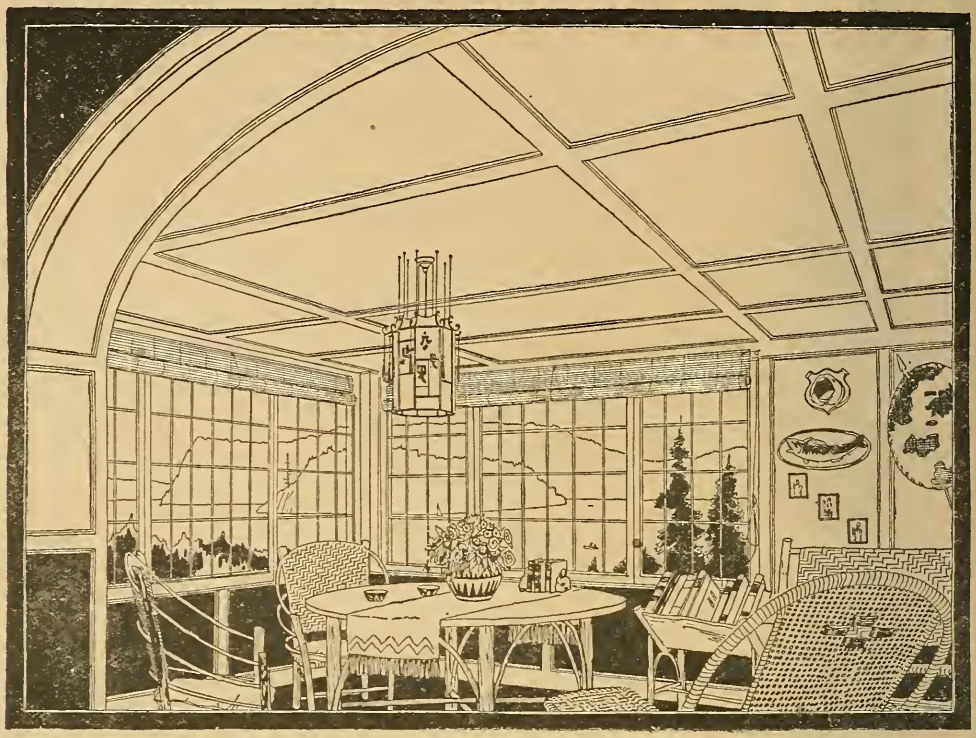
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City _____ State _____

Red-D-Ply

Trade Mark Registered

The Universal Weatherstripping—Anyone Can Afford It . . . Sell It . . . Install It



Cornell
WOOD BOARD
Panelized Timber

Makes Many Jobs for the Carpenter

ON EVERY type of building, in every month of the year, Cornell Wood Board makes many jobs for the carpenter. On new construction and old work—on maintenance and shop jobs—it creates profitable business for the trade—keeps men busy.

Cornell Wood Boards save for the carpenter jobs of insulating, remodeling, rebuilding and strengthening that would otherwise be done with different types of materials by other trades. And Cornell, while helping out the carpenter's income, makes many of his tasks less laborious.

Cornell Wood Products Co.

307 No. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Send for the New Starrett Catalog



The coupon on this page will bring you the new Starrett Catalog, describing and illustrating over 2500 Starrett Tools, Tapes, and Hacksaws. It presents many new tools, many improvements in the tools you already know. ¶ Your kit isn't complete without this new catalog. Tear out the coupon; fill it in; mail it today.



1462

Use Starrett Tools

THE L. S. STARRETT CO., Athol, Massachusetts

Gentlemen: Please send me my copy of Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

Be Your Own Boss!

Start Your Own Cash Business



Be Independent! Have a fine paying, steady business of your own the year 'round. No dull times or lay-offs when you are filing saws on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. *Start in Spare Time.* You can get plenty of business from other carpenters, contractors and others. *It Pays Big Profits.* Boys of 14 and men of 70 are making money with the Foley. You can make extra money while starting—The perfect filing done by the Foley brings a fine business from steady, repeat customers.

$10 Brings It to You

The Foley Model F-5 "3-Way" Automatic Saw Filer

This one machine files all kinds of hand saws, band saws and circular saws *automatically*, with such mechanical precision that every tooth is made exactly even and uniform in height, size and spacing. This makes *every tooth cut*, and Foley-filed saws cut better, easier, faster, truer and stay sharp longer. The Foley is easy to operate—no eye-strain.

Keep Your Own Saws Sharp

The Foley files saws better than the most expert hand filer. S. J. Bottomley writes, "I have filed saws for 40 years, but the Foley Filer has me beat." After you have once used a Foley-Filed saw, you won't want any other.

Free Plan Helps You Start

Hundreds of carpenters are making *extra money* and have their own cash businesses with their Foleys. *Free Plan* tells you how YOU can do the same. Send coupon below for full information.

Made $100 Extra

". . . The Foley is the only machine for doing perfect work on all kinds of saws . . . it paid for itself and made $100 extra . . ."

W. A. Adams

$3000 In Past Year

"I have the best saw filing business in this community and earned $3000 in the past year. I can easily file a saw in less than 15 minutes with the Foley . . . It is not unusual for me to get saws from customers 10 or 15 miles away . . ."

Brunick Serdinsky

Foley Manufacturing Co.

487 Foley Bldg.,
11 Main St. N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Please send me *Free Plan* telling how I can start my own saw-filing business and make *Extra Money* with the Foley.

Name..... Address.....

for extra profits ~ ~ ~ equip *your* sander with these efficient UNION ~

UNION LUMNITE ENDFLEX SHEETS

ENDFLEX

U.S. PATENT NO 1706355

UNION GARNET ENDFLEX SHEETS

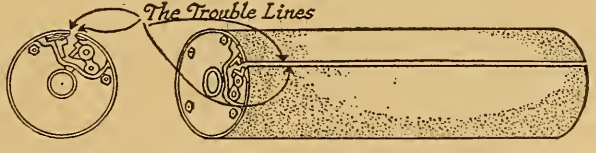
FLOOR SURFACING SHEETS

Always Ready for Use.

These handy-economical-sheets are flexed at exactly the right point when manufactured, so that the ends slip easily into the drum-throat without folding or hand flexing.

Cracking-chipping and peeling, the usual causes of trouble, are eliminated by this patented construction. The sheet forms a smooth unbroken surface around the drum, giving an eversharp working tool until the sheet is actually worn out.

Every Floor Surfacer will recognize the practicability of Endflex sheets and the difficulties they solve.



Union Endflex sheets are surfaced with LUMNITE, an extremely hard, sharp abrasive product of the Electric Furnace, which is bonded to the tough paper-back with a special glue.

(As one of the oldest glue houses in the world we know how to make glues that hold things together.)

The combination of LUMNITE, Tough Paper, Special Glue and the exclusive Endflex construction offers you more in a single sheet of surfacing paper than ever before has been obtainable. Endflex sheets are also made with Garnet Sanding Surface for use on old or soft-wood floors.

Endflex sheets save time, temper and money by eliminating cutting and fitting of sheets from rolls. They give more service from every sheet with fewer changes of paper.

When you purchase your next supply of Surfacing Paper insist upon Union Endflex Sheets. If the dealer who supplies your floor materials does not carry them send us his name and address.

AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY

125 Beverly Street, Boston

14 Ferry St., New York
Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia

Box 580, High Point, N. C.
3630 Iron St., Chicago
7310 Woodward Ave., Detroit

408 Elm St., St. Louis
Fairfax & Rankin, San Francisco

Mail this Coupon Now

USE THE COUPON for TRIAL ORDER and complete information

Please send, on approval, one box of 20 Endflex Sheets as specified. If satisfied, after fair trial, with quality and saving in cost I agree to remit as billed, otherwise return unused balance.

Make of Sander.....
Square Throat Diagonal
Lumnite Mineral..... Grade No.....
Garnet Mineral..... Grade No.....
Full size of sheet including tuck-in
..... Inches

Name..... Address..... City

Dealer..... Address..... City



and now for a Good Time in SWEET-ORRS!

Been wearing Sweet-Orr overalls all day. Worked hard but the old Sweet-Orrs were so comfortable he's not tired a bit. So he's stepping out tonight — trousers tailored by Sweet-Orr.

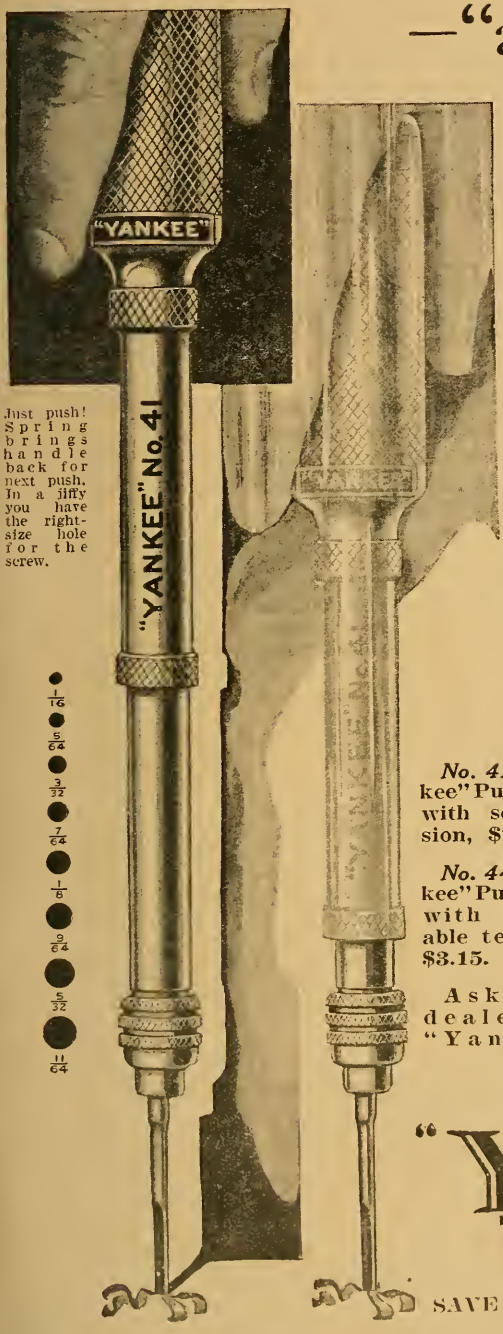
Yes sir. Sweet-Orr trousers will please young men and old. Snappy, up-to-the-minute fabrics that are bound to satisfy. And made with the exacting care that has made Sweet-Orr famous since 1871.

You'll look better, feel better and get more wear if you insist on dress trousers "tailored by Sweet-Orr".

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.
15 Union Square, New York
PANTS - OVERALLS - SHIRTS
"FIRST TO ADOPT THE UNION LABEL!"



—"a hundred times more useful"



Just push! Spring brings handle back for next push. In a jiffy you have the right-size hole for the screw.

1/16 5/64 3/32 7/64 1/8 9/64 5/32 11/64

"YANKEE" Tools are made for convenience, for speed, for working capacity. They save the man; his labor. Give service; long wear; the cheapest in the end.

A "Yankee" Tool is not made the same as some other tool. No "Yankee" Tool is made—unless it will do its particular job better than any other tool.

That is the rule of "Yankee" tool-making . . . from plain screw-drivers to spiral ratchet screw-drivers; from push drills to bench drills. No other push drill is like a "Yankee" Automatic Push Drill.

You will save by buying a genuine "Yankee"; "a hundred times more useful." A cheap imitation is an endless extravagance.

"Yankee" Automatic Push Drill, like the "Yankee" Spiral Screw-driver, is standard the world over.

No. 41 "Yankee" Push Drill with set tension, $2.60.

No. 44 "Yankee" Push Drill with adjustable tension, $3.15.

Ask tool dealer for "Yankee."



Eight "Yankee" Drilling points, 1-16" to 11-64", conveniently arranged in handle. Each drill-point "Yankee" tested.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

SAVE TIME . . . SAVE LABOR

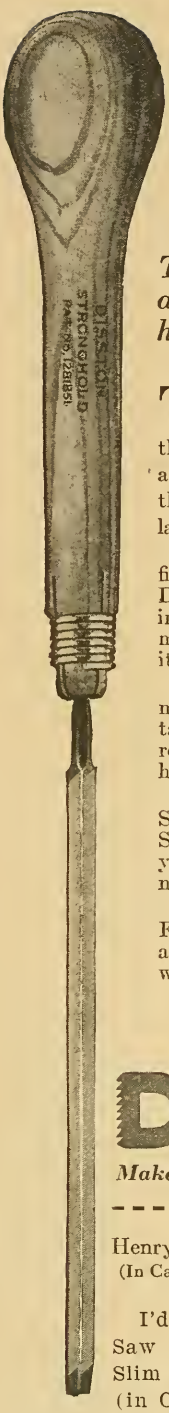
NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

I agree with what you say in The Carpenter about good tools being cheapest in the end. Send me "Yankee" Tool Book showing Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Ratchet Screw-drivers, New Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, Ratchet Tap Wrenches, Removable-base Vises, Ratchet Breast, Hand and Chain Drills, Automatic Bench Drills, Etc.



Name .....

Address .....(c)



Accept This Offer from Disston

The Greatest of All Saw Files and the New Disston Stronghold Saw File Handle, both for **25c**

TO introduce *quickly* the new Disston *Stronghold* Saw File Handle, illustrated in its actual size and shape at the right, we will send you, postpaid, this new file handle and a Disston Special Extra-Slim Blunt 6-inch Saw File for the price of the file alone—25 cents. The file handle, regularly sold for 15 cents, is our gift to you.

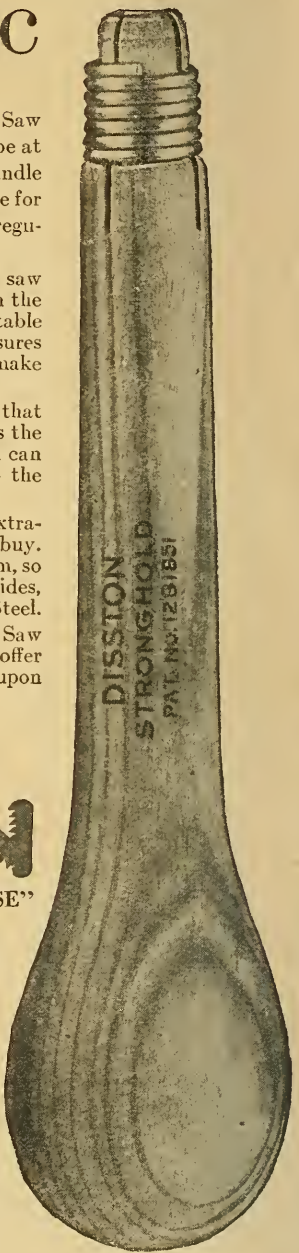
This handle is a special shape and size, made for saw filing. It is the same as those used by the saw filers in the Disston Saw Works. It lessens wrist-strain, is comfortable in the hand, gives you better control of the file and insures more accurate work. Its shape and size alone would make it your favorite.

But this handle also has a new and patented feature that means a lot to you. A coiled spring-steel ferrule holds the tang of the file *always tight*, preventing slipping. You can remove and replace the file easily without injury to the handle, which may be used repeatedly.

And you already know that the Disston Special Extra-Slim Blunt Saw File is the finest file that money can buy. Special cut, plenty of bite, cuts fast and true. Extra-slim, so you can see where and how you are cutting. Parallel sides, no taper, for a level, uniform stroke. Made of Disston Steel.

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THE CARPENTER

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THE RECIPE

It's doing your job the best you can
And being just to your fellow man;
It's making money—but holding friends
And staying true to your aims and ends;
It's figuring how and learning why,
And looking forward and thinking high,
And dreaming a little and doing much.
It's keeping always in closest touch
With what is finest in word and deed;
It's being thorough, yet making speed;
It's daring blithely the field of chance
While making labor a brave romance;
It's going onward despite defeat
And fighting stanchly, but keeping sweet;
It's being clean and it's playing fair;
It's laughing lightly at Dame Despair!
It's looking up at the stars above,
And drinking deeply of life and love;
It's struggling on with the will to win,
But taking loss with a cheerful grin;
It's sharing sorrow and work and mirth,
And making better this good old earth;
It's serving, striving through strain and stress,
It's doing your noblest—that's success!

—Berton Braley.

WAGES AND THE FIVE DAY WORK WEEK

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

THE past year has been remarkable in material and spiritual progress. In 1929 hundreds of thousands of working people secured the five day work week. Through enjoyment of this increased leisure period they have been able to spend more time with their families, to engage in recreation activities and to devote more time to the cultural and religious advancement. One unmistakable evidence of this fact is found in the great impetus which has been given to adult education among the masses.

Definite progress has been made along economic lines and particularly regarding the acceptance of the wage philosophy of the American Federation of Labor. As a single illustration of this fact I quote from the Report of the Committee appointed by the President of the United States to study recent economic changes in the United States:

"In the early postwar period much of the press and many employers demanded a 'liquidation' of labor. It was freely declared that business could not settle down until wages were brought back to pre-war levels. Labor had enjoyed a higher standard of living and naturally opposed wage cuts.

"This might have precipitated a period of serious strife had it not been that leaders of industrial thought, watching the trend of affairs, noted that the result of the continuance of high wages was that the dammed-up purchasing desires which had been held back during the war on account of the national economic program burst forth and not only the high wages which were being currently earned but accumulated savings as well were poured into the channels of commerce.

"They were quick to grasp the significance of the power of the consumer with money to spend to create an accelerated cycle of productivity.

"They began consciously to propound the principle of high wages and low costs as a policy of enlightened industrial practice. This principle has since attracted the attention of economists all over the world, and while it is in no sense new, its application on a broad scale is so novel as to impress the committee as being a fundamental development."

It is most significant that this Conference composed of employers of labor, financiers, economists and representatives of the public and labor in 1929, accepted and declared the same wage principle as that enunciated by the American Federation of Labor in 1925 after the Convention had received and studied reports of its delegates from all sections of the country and all trades and organized units.

Prior to that time we had contended for the acceptance of the principle of high wages but with the postwar industrial activity it became apparent that high wages could be secured while low-cost production was maintained. While this condition continued our national prosperity was assured for the great mass of the workers could buy the necessities and luxuries which their incomes and needs permitted. The worker receiving a high wage rate consumed more and this enlarged and increased the general market for manufactured commodities. The development of an unsupplied consuming power for goods and services is now regarded as fundamental to our national well-being and to industrial success.

Upon the subject of leisure created through the establishment of the five day work week and the shorter workday the President's Commission made the following significant finding of fact:

"Closely related to the increased rate of production-consumption of products is the consumption of leisure.

"It was during the period covered by the survey that the conception of leisure as 'consumable' began to be realized upon in business in a practical way and on a broad scale. It began to be recognized, not only that leisure is 'consumable,' but that people cannot 'consume' leisure without consuming goods and services, and that leisure which results from an increasing man-hour productivity helps to create new needs and new and broader markets.

"The increasing interest in the fine arts and in science; the increased sales of books and magazines; the increase in

foreign travel; the growing interest and participation in sports of all kinds; the domestic pilgrimages of some 40,000,000 motor tourists who use more than 2,000 tourist camps; the greatly increased enrollment in our high schools and colleges; the motion-picture theaters and the radio—all these reflect the uses of increasing leisure.

"During the period covered by the survey the trend toward increased leisure received a considerable impetus. The work week was shortened in the factory by better planning and modern machinery, and the workday was shortened in the home by the increased use of time-and-labor-saving appliances and services.

"Few of the current economic developments have made such widespread changes in our national life or promise so much for the future as the utilization of our increasing leisure."

This is a complete vindication of the position taken by Organized Labor in its advocacy of the shorter workday and the five day work week.

The establishment of the five day work week is one of the chief objectives of the American Federation of Labor. The power and influence of our great economic movement will be steadily exercised in securing for working men and women, in all trades and callings, the realization and enjoyment of this great economic reform.

CONDITIONS PAST AND PRESENT

(By Sir Henry Thornton, President, Canadian National Railways)

IN recent decades educational opportunities and the acceptance of such opportunities by those who stand in the ranks of labor, coupled with constructive leadership, have attached a dignity and wisdom to the deliberations of labor which justifies attention and consideration by all classes of society. Such being the case, it must be obvious that your discussions should reach beyond those domestic matters which relate to the details of your various occupational pursuits and, if you are to fulfill your responsibilities, deal with matters and policies of national and international importance.

To provide the necessary perspective for the subject I wish to discuss, let us consider for a moment the historical background in the relations between what was in ancient days the master and the servant, but in more modern times the employer and employe. It is the history of the uplift and improvement of the masses, the battle against servitude, and the progressive advancement of labor in independence, dignity and wisdom.

In ancient days the world was divided broadly into two classes; those who ruled and those who served, the master and the slave. Mechanical devices, excepting in their simpler form, were unknown, and in its mechanical sense energy was chiefly found in arduous labor. This was of necessity a condition of antiquity. Initiative, knowledge and power were the heritage of but few, and was the right of heredity or the reward of the conquerer. The value of men was estimated by the power of their backs and their ability to resist the ravages of ceaseless toil, inadequate food, and a poor protection from the elements, and life represented a precarious existence. Ignorance of better conditions induced an amazing satisfaction. The greatest of all pursuits in those ancient days was warfare. Wars were waged at will for the benefit of the few, and the uncomplaining masses regarded their sacrifice upon the altar of Mars as a necessity of life. The chief and almost only source of man power in the physical sense was represented by slaves. It was the day of the master and the slave.

The first dawn of the dignity of industry as distinguished from the glory of military pursuit appeared in the formation of craft guilds, which flourished in many countries and awakened the pride of the master craftsman and the artisan. These guilds grew in power, importance, and contributed much to the advancement of industrial pursuits. In most instances the home of the master craftsman was likewise the factory. There he gathered his apprentices, taught them his trade, and over them exercised a paternal influence. The master craftsman, his family and apprentices, became partly a family and partly an industrial unit. The remains of these

old guilds are found today notably in England and are represented in modern times by the great city companies such as the Ironmongers, the Fishmongers, the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths and many others. In this enlightened day the great London city companies cherish the best traditions of the craft, and although they have largely ceased to have any industrial importance they still exercise a benevolent and worthy influence.

The discovery of steam as a form of energy, and the invention of machines which performed mechanically the work of many hands, completely changed the social and economic structure of the more advanced countries and enormously expanded production. The factory displaced the shop of the master craftsman, and the artisan became an employe of capital. These combinations were a necessary evolution in the progress of industry. It was found that the establishment of factories with steam driven machines involved a greater outlay of capital than was within reach of the former master craftsman; consequently, companies were formed for this purpose and numbers of individuals acquired an interest in these enterprises by financial participation. As a result, the paternal influence of the master craftsman disappeared and those who toiled found themselves working for enterprises whose chief object was the production of satisfactory financial returns to the shareholder. This applied equally to mines, railways, textile and steel works, and finally to all forms of industrial activities. In the initial stages of this development the employing company in its relations to its hands quite naturally acted as a unit. The employes attempted to act as individuals. Remembering that in those days there still lingered in the minds of those who ruled industrially the flavor of feudal days and the traditions of master and servant, oppression was substituted for the benevolent influence of the master craftsman, and conditions in most industrial centers became intolerable to the worker. As a protective measure, the inevitable result was the combination of workers into craft unions, and they then effected that unity of purpose and action which characterized the employer. Naturally in such an atmosphere conflict was inevitable: a conflict which was stupid on both sides, in that each regarded the other as a natural and inevitable enemy.

After some decades of such conditions there arose sane minds on both sides who recognized that industrial warfare was just as costly and quite as unsatisfactory as military warfare, and a more intelligent policy made its appearance which was characterized by a recognition on both sides of the rights of the other, until we have today happily a general feeling of consideration between capital and labor and a recognition of each other's rights. Such briefly has been the arduous and slow advancement of the toiler from slave to his present position. Of all of the things which have characterized the advance of civilization, the improvement in the position of the masses has been the most outstanding and the most important. It may have been slow, but it probably moved as rapidly as circumstances would permit. It may have been achieved only by toil and self-sacrifice, but the result has been worth while.

The progress is by no means finished, indeed nothing in this world is ever finished. There is still another step to be made, and now we stand upon the threshold of a new and better relationship which I describe as "the partners." The future contact between capital and labor and between the employer and the employe, will in the decades to come find its greatest progress and its finest expressions in the era of The Partners.

Industrial pursuits are fundamentally the utilization by efficient method of men and materials. The steel rail, the bridge, the building, the locomotive, the automobile, and all of those thousand and one things with which we are familiar, represent the application of men and materials; materials in their raw form wrought into some useful device by brain and manual effort, and the inanimate material is of lesser importance than the human contribution which turns those materials to useful purpose. We investigate, analyze and test the materials we purchase, we store, protect, and treat them with something akin to paternal care. Those whose brains and muscles revolve the wheels of industry, converting bricks into buildings, and steel into structures, merit equal care. The skilled mechanic, the trained employe, is commercially worth quite as much as many units of material. When for one cause or an-

other he leaves the service of his employer, there is lost knowledge, experience, and productivity. These are the things which eulightened employers cherish and protect.

It is obvious that capital. as applied to production becomes quite useless unless accompanied by labor. Both are equally essential for economical and efficient production. One cannot proceed far without the other. Dissatisfaction on the part of one or the other interferes with the smooth running of the whole. In the true sense of the word, these two great elements must be partners if the interests of each are to be served. No industrial or commercial enterprise, no matter how scientific its formulae, or how efficient its administration, can be successful unless there is contentment on the part of workers, and a desire born of pride to give of their best. No general, however great his skill, ever won victories with a discontented army. Labor has won its right to partnership, and sagacious capital will welcome such a partnership. With a recognition of the partnership principle, there automatically must disappear that contention and strife which is just as expensive in the industrial world as it is in the relations between nations. Warfare has been described as the only game in which both sides lose. Therefore, why play with loaded dice! In the present day, and in the days to come, those industries will prosper most which accept labor as an equal partner, and labor will best prosper when it recognizes the obligations and the dignity of that partnership.

As illustrative of the partnership theory, I will ask you to bear with me while I describe briefly something of the co-operative movement on the Canadian National Railways, which we have come to regard as our greatest asset. A few years ago, in 1924, I had been thinking of what had been accomplished through the co-operative movement as it found expression on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through the wise and far-seeing administration of its President, Daniel Willard. Almost simultaneously with that thought, Mr. Bert Jewell, whom you all know as President of the Railway Employes' Department, suggested to me the inauguration of a similar movement on the Canadian National Railways. The idea was alluring because it seemed sound and was in keeping with the more enlightened and progressive relations between capital and labor. Mr. Jewell was fortunately assisted in his proposal, and in subsequent inauguration, by Captain Beyer, and to both of these gentlemen the Canadian National Railways owe much. Suffice it to say, and to make a long story short, that we commenced the co-operative movement in the shops of the Canadian National Railways. Insofar as the Company and the men were concerned, the objectives were:

1. Continuity of employment.

2. A more kindly and satisfactory relationship between the railway on the one hand and our shop employes on the other.

3. An improvement in output with reduced unit costs.

4. The introduction in our shop administration of the brains of our men, and the provision of an outlet for their ingenuity.

5. A more accurate conception on each side of the other's point of view.

After a few years of trial, I assert as far as the railway is concerned, and I think those who represent our men would speak similarly, that all of these objectives have been measurably achieved, and certainly the results have been well worth the effort. Since the inception of the plan 6,358 suggestions have been made looking towards improved shop conditions and output, of which far the greatest proportion originated with the men. Of these suggestions 73 per cent have been accepted, 15 per cent are still under consideration, and only 12 percent rejected. This I regard as an amazing result, of incalculable benefit to both sides. Most of these proposals, many of which are of major importance, would never have come to light had it not been for the partnership movement.

The present co-operative plan is in effect at all of the shops of the Canadian National Railways, and embraces some 16,000 men. In other words, we have now in our shops 16,000 partners instead of as formerly 16,000 employes. It requires no flight of the imagination to appreciate the benefits which have accrued from this movement.

In the matter of continuity of employment, which is perhaps the largest factor affecting the men, stabilization as represented by percentages has risen

from 73.6 per cent in 1924 to 83.4 per cent in 1927. In 1924 the disturbed time factor chargeable to the company was 20.1 per cent, while in 1927 this was reduced to 8.5 per cent. So far as we can estimate, the improvement in continuity of employment has resulted in raising the average earnings of all of our employes in all of our shops by about $150.00 per year per employe.

These figures indicate the material advantage to the employe which, when taken into consideration with other factors, I think stamps the whole movement as an unqualified success.

The partnership shop movement has been so satisfactory that it has now been extended to maintenance of way employes, and, although it has only been in operation in that department a few months, it promises equally advantageous results. Should this extension of the co-operative movement meet with the success I fully anticipate, an effort will be made to introduce the same movement in train and engine and clerical services. In fact, I think I can almost visualize the day when the entire staff of the Canadian National Railways in all departments will be operating under appropriate co-operative partnership plans. This means that so far as details are concerned, the administration of the railway will become practically automatic, responsible officers will be relieved of a mass of details and detailed to supervision, and will be enabled to devote themselves to the more important problems of the railway and to the study and development of more efficient methods. Every employe will in a sense become a partner in the enterprise. He will go to his daily work with the pride of a partner, will feel a proprietor's interest in his work, and will find a greater pleasure and satisfaction in his daily pursuits. So far as the company itself is concerned, I think I can say beyond doubt that such an atmosphere and such a condition will reflect itself in a better service to the public and an infinitely better financial performance on the part of the company. But what is also of great importance, that improved financial performance will reflect itself in increase in the revenues to the Government, which in turn ought to find expression in reducing the capital debt of the Nation and afford whatever relief to the individual the Government of the Dominion may think wise. In short, such a situation and such an attitude on the part of our employes will bring to them a fine patriotic pride in the knowledge that their efforts are a substantial contribution to the welfare of their own country.

The constructive functions of great labor organizations are not in dealing with such domestic things as hours of work, rates of pay, and conditions of employment. The right to fair treatment and fair dealings in such things has long since been won and is recognized. However essential they may be, they represent day by day activities and may be regarded as details. The great constructive work of labor organizations lies in the conception and development of those larger policies which form a foundation upon which to erect an enduring industrial structure which will best promote in its bigger sense the welfare of man. I believe it is given to labor to make such a momentous contribution to the advancement of civilization, a contribution which will rank equally with the great discoveries of the ages.

The power of labor is recognized. Disciplined, organized, and well led, it constitutes an irresistable force. But great power carries with it equally great responsibility. To those who are given the ability and opportunity to create, there is also the obligation to build. To neglect that obligation is both cowardly and stupid. He who is profligate or unwise with his power is akin to the spendthrift and the fool, and this applies to labor and capital alike. So far as thought and experience lead me, I believe that labor and capital will together make their greatest contribution to the welfare of mankind in the active and unceasing promotion of the partnership theory in all forms of industrial activity. The moment is ripe for the prosecution of such an idea. Progressive and sagacious leaders of both sides will, I believe, lend their best efforts to develop such a theory. You have seen what, in a relatively small way, it has accomplished for the Canadian National Railways; and yet I consider that we have but hardly scratched the surface of its possibilities. Carried to its logical conclusion it means to the employe contentment, happiness, continuity of work, and pride in his undertaking. It means tranquility, freedom from anxiety, and improved results to the

employer. To the world at large it constitutes an example of what can be accomplished by the development of a sound theory of co-operation consistently pursued. Surely such potentialities justify the effort!

The policy which I have discussed will at best not reach its full fruition in a few years. Such large potentialities involve much preaching, considerable conversion, and a period of trial, but if embarked upon, a progressive improvement will be found, increasing in geometrical proportion, and if it should finally develop that the partnership theory in industry has banished contention and enthroned tranquility and peace, it well may be that the nations of the earth will learn the same lesson, and a greater spirit of consideration and co-operation govern our international relations. Perhaps here lies the true road to the banishment of war and the establishment of perpetual peace. The opportunity it seems to me is here for labor to grasp the torch and to be a light to lighten the world and to lead classes, peoples and nations to the haven of peace, prosperity, and happiness: Truly a noble mission.

ADDRESS OF THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF LABOR TO THE TORONTO CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

IN the course of his address to the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. at Toronto Canada last October the Honorable Peter Heenan minister of Labor of the Dominion of Canada said:

"Your work on the American side is becoming more and more recognized, not only by the people, but by the government of the United States, and your brothers here in Canada are making real progress.

"Canada, as you know, is a young country yet as the life of nations go, and with only about ten millions of a population the labor organizations of Canada are doing a wonderful work in the interests of Canada and in the interests of the nation as a whole.

"One of the mistakes that has been made by older nations is to develop their countries in such a way that at times hundreds, yes thousands, of men and women are unemployed. One advantage we have over other countries is to be able to avoid that mistake. If we follow the advice of the labor organizations of Canada, I am satisfied that in years to come we will not have the spectacle of thousands of men and women unemployed in this country.

"Leaving aside altogether the factory laws, safety laws, and many other things of that kind that have been accomplished by Organized Labor in Canada, we can take three or four pieces of legislation which the Trades and Labor Congress and the labor men of Canada are entitled to credit for. You all know that less than fifteen years ago when a man in Canada was injured, possibly crippled for life, the only recourse he had to be compensated was to take his employer to the courts. We all know what that means.

"In the event a man was killed the only recourse his widow had was to take the employer to the courts, and she had to prove beyond a shadow of doubt that the employer was directly and solely responsible for the accident. She had to produce fellow-workmen as witnesses to say that the employer had a knowledge that the machinery which caused the accident was defective and that it had been reported to him. You all know now that when a man stood in court and gave such evidence he was discriminated against in his position.

"To-day the Workmen's Compensation Law is working to the advantage of the workingmen in all the Provinces. In Ontario last year they paid out nearly $7,000,000 to injured workmen and their dependents. We also put through the Mothers' Allowance Act, commonly called the widows' allowance, in the Province of Ontario. Practically all the Provinces are adopting the same principle. This Act in Ontario is taking care of 14,000 children and 7,000 mothers today. Practically the same thing prevails in other Provinces.

"The minimum wage for women and girls is provided for. The women and girls in Canada are not organizing as they are in other countries, and there-

fore they are not protected to the same extent. They tell me the reason they do not join labor organizations in Canada is because the men marry so much more frequently and they know they will not long be working for a living except at housekeeping.

"Two years ago we placed on the statute books of Canada what, to my mind, is one of the finest pieces of legislation on the statute books of any country in the world—a provision for old age pensions. The care of the aged is a matter for provincial or, as you would call it, state legislation, but the Federal Parliament, realizing that it would be too great a burden for any one Province, and realizing the fact that if one Province put it into effect without the others doing likewise, there would naturally be a rush of old people into the Provinces that were paying old age pensions, passed a law which provided that any Province that would accept this plan would receive from the Federal Government fifty per cent of the cost. It was prophesied at that time by many who were opposed to old age pensions of any kind, that there would not be one Province that would accept it. I am glad to report that, notwithstanding that prophecy and notwithstanding the fact that it has only been on the Dominion statute books for two years, a majority of the Provinces in Canada are paying old age pensions today. Five Provinces have accepted and signed agreements with the Dominion, three others have signified a willingness to discuss it, and I am satisfied that once they get to discussing it they will see that the old pioneers who did the work of this country will not be thrown on the scrap heap in their declining years.

"We have in Canada a fair wage, or a prevailing wage clause in all public contracts. That is due to Organized Labor. As an administrator of that particular clause I am given an opportunity of viewing the conditions of labor throughout Canada. A clause goes into every public contract which calls for the prevailing rate of wages in that district. That gives one a bird's-eye view of the conditions of labor throughout the Dominion.

"While we in the cities tell of the great prosperity and the great advancement made in the interest of laboring men and women all over the country, it is lamentable to find that in many parts of the country the conditions are really deplorable. These deplorable conditions maintain, however, only in localities in which the men are not organized. That, to my mind, is one of the greatest incentives for men to go out and to organize workers into Organized labor bodies so that they can raise the wages and conditions of work to measure up to the general standard of living."

FIVE DAY WORK WEEK

(By Executive Council, American Federation of Labor)

SINCE our report to the New Orleans convention, the building trades unions have made substantial progress in securing the five-day week. It is estimated that twenty-five per cent have the five-day week. These unions are moving definitely toward putting the whole industry on the shorter workweek basis.

The recent victory in New York City gives the five-day week to about 150,000 building tradesmen. The St. Louis building trades established this standard for practically all crafts. Chicago and Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, have made gains. On the Pacific Coast the five-day week for building tradesmen is the general practice. The Brotherhood of Painters still holds the lead for percentage of membership working the five-day week. The Cleveland Building Trades Council, with an aggregate membership of 50,000, has also secured it, as have the Building Trades Councils of West Palm Beach, Florida, and Jamestown, New York. Jamestown was one of the first building trades councils to secure the five-day week, having secured it on May 1, 1928.

In addition to building tradesmen, printing craftsmen have the five-day week in a number of establishments. The women's garment unions have the five-day week for 12,000 members, while the men's garment unions have established it for 5,000. The fur work-

ers of Boston, Chicago and New York have the five-day week; also, the cloth hat makers of Milwaukee, New York and Philadelphia, the wood carvers of Boston, New York City and Rochester; the upholsterers in Boston and New York City. Photoengravers have the five-day week during summer months and under their agreements will successively increase its application until it extends throughout the year.

A number of Local Unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, particularly the office employes' unions, are also enjoying the five-day week.

In an endeavor to secure authentic and detailed information concerning this latest development, a survey has been undertaken by the American Federation of Labor and it will take some months to obtain the full results. But it is evident that as time goes by the number of workers securing the five-day workweek is growing in ever-increasing numbers. We predict that the five-day week will shortly be universal for building tradesmen.

FLORIDA'S FUTURE

(By Doyle Carlton, Governor of Florida)

THE present and past of Florida is an accurate index to its future. It is the last great frontier of North America—the oldest state in point of settlement, the youngest in point of development. It has had 400 years of interesting history, a quarter of a century of thrilling progress.

It always has been and always will be the land of wonder and adventure. It was to the Spaniards who came in search of gold and youth eternal.

To the Frenchman Ribault it was "the fairest, pleasantest and fruitfullest land in all the world."

To Plant and Flagler it was a land of wonder and achievement. It is just a little over a generation ago that these pioneers of modern travel opened up what then seemed a waste and wilderness, but what has since become the garden spot, the health resort and playground of America.

We measure the progress and stability of a state not by a single incident, a boom, an earthquake, a snowstorm, a hurricane, a financial reverse, but by the steady advancement over a period of years and the foundation of natural resources on which it is built. If you would see Florida, therefore, 20 years hence, consider its progress for the 20 years past.

Here you will find America's home garden of winter-grown vegetables, the nearest supply of citrus fruit, with a soil, climate and rainfall that combine to yield the largest production of sweet, juicy fruit at the lowest possible cost. There is no place which on the whole is so free from insect pests or more intelligently organized to exterminate the enemies of plant life.

With improved marketing facilities now making greater strides than at any time in our history, with an intelligent study of soils and the application of modern machinery, with the diversification of crops which nature has made possible, our future along agricultural lines is assured.

The extension of great power lines into every section of the state opens the way to a conversion into products marketed at home of a wealth of raw material heretofore shipped away. Delightful living and working conditions, unusual transportation facilities by water, rail, truck, location with reference to South American markets, extend a strong invitation to enterprise and capital.

Production is quietly taking the place of the spectacular promotion of a few years back. The day of reckless speculation is past. We have reached the low watermark of reaction, and yet the reward for sound investment is so attractive and certain as to insure progress at an unusual rate and that at a very early date. We hope the boom will not return. An extraordinary development is confidently expected.

The fundamental resources of the state will grow stronger with each passing day. The ill effects of the boom are soon to be completely out of the way. There are many good effects that

will remain. Sometimes booms are the painful steps by which young states make their most rapid progress.

State and county governments, which logically felt the reaction just as every private enterprise, are rapidly reconstructing their program to meet new conditions. In many sections public improvements increased 1,000 per cent in a period of 10 years. These developments, while valuable, must be paid for.

They have heaped an excessive burden on real estate. Action by the last Legislature, however, will serve the double purpose of taking care of the state's credit and at the same time lift part of the tax burden from real estate.

THE OLD HEAD

(By H. H. Siegele)

"BECAUSE a man is a good house-carpenter does not prove that he is a good form builder," remarked the old head, after he had dried his saw and square with an empty cement sack; for the gang was 'rained out,' and had retreated to the material shed for shelter. "Form building," he continued, "is a trade of itself and the man who understands how to build forms, is a skilled mechanic, as much as the man who can build a stair or frame a roof. It is true, there are those who think that almost anybody can build forms—and those people really have forms built by 'almost anybody!'___ But that they do, is an indication of ignorance, rather than of sound business ability."

A bright gleam of lightning, followed by a clear-cut crash of thunder, brought with it a cloudburst-like down-pour of rain. The wind was whipping around, causing a confusion of the elements, until it was impossible to hear, much less understand what anyone said. The old head stopped speaking, watching with the rest of the gang the down-fall of rain, until it had turned into what is commonly called 'a drizzle.' Picking up his square, he began to speak again:

"The inexperienced form builder usually goes at form building just as he would go at building a permanent building—forgetting that this work is merely a temporary support for the green concrete, and that after the concrete is set, the forms must be removed; consequently, he uses altogether too many nails,—he breaks joints where they do not need to be broken, and does other things that will make it doubly hard when it comes to removing the forms." Noticing that the men were concentrating their attention on what he was saying, he went on, "No more nails should be used than just enough to hold the forms in place. Of course, for bracing, and for work where the strength depends entirely on the nailing, plenty of nails should be used. Bearings, in form building, should always be what are known as direct bearings. Bearings depending exclusively on nails, should be avoided as much as possible. All braces should always be securely nailed, and defective material should never be used for either shores or braces." Pausing a few moments, the old head slapped a pile of cement sacks with his square, and then said, "When the boards for forms are put into place, it should be done in such a manner that the end-joints will all come, if possible, on one studding or on one joist. Joints do not need to be broken in form building. If you start with one length of boards, finish to the top that part of the form with the same length of boards, and so on, each section should be finished with the length of boards it was started with. This reduces, not only the cost of erecting the forms, but the cost of wrecking them as well. Besides it will prevent a great deal of the destruction to material on removing the forms."

The drizzle of rain continued and so the old head kept on talking.

"The greatest pressure on forms for side walls is right at the bottom—this fact should be kept in mind when the forms are braced or wired, in order to get the bracing or wiring properly proportioned. For example, the forms for a column measuring a foot by 2 feet, 8 feet high, should have the bands spaced about in this proportion: The first space should be about 12 inches, the second, 16 inches, the third, 20 inches and in that way increasing the spaces about 4 inches each time, up to 24 or 28 inches, circumstances permitting it. These spaces are proportioned

from a practical standpoint, and not from a technical one. "Another thing," the old head said, laying his square back into his hand-box, "forms for concrete work that is poured fast must have much more bracing or wiring than the forms for concrete work that is poured at a slower speed. The reason for this is, that when the pouring is done slowly the chemical processes in the concrete have time to bring about the initial set before there is enough weight to cause much outward pressure. The pressure on the forms, it is true, is uniform throughout so long as the mixture is motionless. But whenever a load of green concrete is poured into forms, dropping from eight to ten or even more feet, the outward pressure on the forms is increased manyfold. It is this momentary pressure that the form builder must keep in mind when he is bracing or wiring the forms. I will prove it." And taking a paper sack, the old head filled it with mud and tied the sack. "Now then," he continued, setting the paper sack full of mud on the floor, "we will assume the mud in this sack is concrete. While it is sitting there it is motionless, and the paper sack has enough strength to hold it in place, but watch me!" And he took the sack full of mud and lifted it about eight feet from the floor, then dropped it. When the sackfull of mud struck the floor the momentary outward pressure had increased so much that it more than bursted the paper sack, but it spattered mud in every direction. "That is the pressure,— that momentary pressure," he said emphatically, "that must be taken into consideration in form work, and whenever the bracing or wiring is insufficient to take care of it, the forms go out and trouble and grief ensue. The momentary pressure, however, is greatly reduced when the concrete is poured slowly; for instance, if the pouring is started at a certain point, say the point nearest to the mixer, and from this point working around and around, filling the forms about 12 inches deep on each round, until the forms are full to the top, there will be little danger of the forms going out, even though the bracing would be insufficient for fast pouring. . . . But I guess the Boss is ready to go again," the old head said abruptly, and picking up his hand-box of tools, he with the rest of the carpenters went back to work, each taking up his work at the point where he left it when the rain drove them to shelter.

They were building forms for the basement walls of a rather large building, but fortunately the work was far enough along that the heavy rain did not prevent the men from going right ahead; in fact, the forms were almost completed, and several of the men were already working on the runways. The foreman, whom the old head referred to as "the boss," had looked over the situation and found there were no caveins, and the temporay drains, excepting one that was stopped up with trash, were all working. This was a time when all hands were needed, and the men knowing it, did their best to bring the work up to the place where it could be turned over to the concrete men.

The clouds were disappearing overhead, but far off in the distance could be seen a clear outline of the thunderstorm that had gone over the place a couple of hours before. The sun was shining, as it were, eloquently, reviving a freshness in everything, until the very atmosphere of the place was laden with sympathy and good will. The old head, working as a journeyman carpenter with journeymen carpenters, expressed his practical philosophy in the language of actions with his tools; and when the five-o'clock whistle blew, he put away his tools much like the school master of old put away his books.

EMOTION HIDES COMMUNIST TRICKERY

(By American Federation of Labor)

TRADE unionism and communism are as opposite as the poles. The claim that the two movements have the same purpose, "but differ as to methods" is the statement of a trickster or an ignoramus.

Organized workers are not interested in the next century. They would improve the world in their time and depend upon future generations to do likewise.

That is why they struggle for higher wages, shorter hours, sanitary shops, compensation for injury, death and oc-

cupational diseases, more and freer education, oppose child labor, demand protection of life and limb and support every other social advance.

The simon-pure communist secretly sneers at these activities. He publicly professes faith in them, but this is lip service. It is a "progressive" pose until he dare reveal his purpose.

The objective of the simon-pure communist is revolution—not only industrial but an upheaval of morals, ethics and every other right relation between men.

The communist has a revolutionary ideology. He insists that present-day ethics and morality are "bushwah" inventions intended to hold the workers in subjection.

The simon-pure communist covers his tracks; he plays on the emotion and sentiment of unthinking workers who are fed diluted revolution under the guise of "liberalism."

As these borers-from-within establish themselves in the unions they gradually throw off their pretense.

Organized workers should not be swayed by sentimental pleas of communists. Pin them down to their avowed principle that society must be overturned and that workers must be imbued with the drill-sergeant ideal.

Let organized workers show that communists—the group that pull the wires behind the scenes—are not interested in the evolutionary, day-by-day gains that characterize the trade union movement; that their boring-from-within is to have the unions serve as a kindergarten to drill workers who will obey proletarian dictators when the revolution is ordered.

If trade unionists hold to principle they will discover that many self-styled "communists" have not the slightest notion of the "red" objective and that they have been swept into the communist group by emotional appeals.

Trade union philosophy is the one effective answer to communists.

Organized workers should attack their foes along this line, instead of acting on the defensive or being sidetracked by past masters in word wizardry and emotion.

LABOR INJUNCTION ANNULS GOVERNMENT BY LAW

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor)

THE injunction that upholds the "yellow dog" contract illustrates the unfairness of the equity process in industrial disputes. This system has been developed to the point where government by law has been substituted for government by one man, as you West Virginia citizens well know.

To understand the labor injunction, citizens must keep in mind the difference between a law court and an equity court.

A law court deals with statutory and common law. Statutory law is passed by a legislature. Common law is a custom or usage that has all the force of common law through long acceptance by the people.

Common law, for instance, is the rule that when persons pass on a highway they shall keep to the right of the road.

In a law court the accused is assumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty. The charges against him are specified and his rights are guaranteed under the Constitution, under the law and a long series of precedents that the law court judge must rigidly adhere to or he will be reversed by a higher court.

In an equity court the accused is assumed to be guilty. He is arrested by the injunction judge and ordered to prove why he should not be punished for contempt of court. He must prove his innocence to the satisfaction of the injunction judge, who is unfettered by Constitution, law and precedent.

The law court judge is governed by law and precedent. He is not permitted to be guided by his personal views, but the injunction judge has unlimited scope for such action. He is guided by his conscience. The result is that unchecked conscience, that is not guided by law or precedent is largely guided by education, environment and the self-interest of the strata in society from

which the injunction judge usually comes.

There is as much difference between a law court and an equity court as there is between Mussolini and our governmental theory that the people are sovereign.

Defenders of the labor injunction charge us with endeavoring to secure immunity for violation of law when we oppose the injunction. Our answer is that the injunction judge is not interested in violation of law. He is interested in the employers' profits, which he would protect. To break strikes he turns all the power of government over to low-wage employers.

When the defenders of the labor injunction make this charge against us they do not realize the position they take. Our law books are filled with statutes governing violations of law. The accused is assured a trial by jury and other constitutional rights. Would the injunction defenders scrap this system of government and set up one man rule that would make law, judge of violations and have a free hand to punish violators?

If that is their purpose we revert back to the days of kings which the people abolished when they found, after centuries of bitter experience, that no man can be trusted with unlimited power.

This is another issue that is often referred to as a "labor question," but it reaches down to the first principle of government. A judge in Cleveland, Ohio, only recently enjoined the sheriff of that county from enforcing the law against race track gambling. A newspaper criticised the judge, who ordered the editor and chief editorial writer arrested for contempt of court. They were each sentenced to jail for 30 days and fined $500.

Labor insists that government by law and government by injunction can not exist. One of them must be superior. We stand for government by law and demand that no injunction shall be issued where the plaintiff can secure redress in a court of law. We also insist that injunctions shall only be used to protect tangible, transferable property, and that good will and prospective profits are not tangible property.

In short, we insist that equity as used when our government was founded be re-established.

Then no court can issue "yellow dog" orders nor can a judge outlaw an act that is perfectly legal if no strike exists.

We are entering an Industrial Revolution whose consequences are more far-reaching than when England installed her factory system in the last century and took workers from the land and housed them in large cities like Manchester and Liverpool to operate the newly developed system of machine production.

ORGANIZATION PROGRESS

UNDER this caption the Executive Council in its report to the Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor says:

"Not since war years has there been manifested such a spirit of interest and activity in the labor movement. The past ten years have been a period of remarkable change in industry which has meant a degree of uncertainty to wage earners retarding union growth. The fear of losing a job, the necessity of finding new employment, failure to appreciate the value of organization in solving their problems, and above all the painstaking, aggressive and elaborate efforts of industrial corporations to devise substitutes for standard trade unions, were manifest handicaps to the growth of the union movement.

"However, the elements of the new era are now taking definite form so that we no longer have to contend with fear of the unknown. We know that technical change is a thing to be expected in any industry at any time and that organized workers are in a better position to plan against the serious hardships that technical change and displacement bring to wage earners. There is a developing sense of responsibility on the part of industry for the welfare of those who give their personal resources to production. This is manifest in the efforts of industries to regularize employment. The whole business world is reaching that degree of interrelation in organization that brings appreciation of

interdependence of interests and the function of consumers in maintaining the equilibrium necessary to business prosperity. The background of economic thought brings out clearly that real partnership should exist between groups engaged in production and the service which trade unions can perform in developing the method and spirit of partnership. It is only organization of workers that can use this opportunity to develop the constructive spirit of partnership and thus avert the impasse which results in class conflict between workers and management.

"Developing of satisfactory human relations in industry has not kept pace with progress on the material and technical sides. Industry is just beginning to realize the waste from not coordinating the full creative power of wage earners into the channels of thought control that constitute management in industry. The elimination of this waste of human intelligence will make it possible to gear industry to new standards of output and excellence of work.

"But a more vital consideration is involved in the organization of wage earners than business prosperity, essential as that is to human welfare. There are involved the development of human personality, opportunity for continued growth, and the highest personal development of the masses of men, women and children living north of the Mexican boundary. Trade unionism enables the workers to reach and travel that road which leads to responsible freedom. Along this road workers march side by side with management to higher levels of endeavor and achievement. Organization of workers in unions is the first step toward this ideal of working together for the promotion of joint interests instead of conflict between groups or arbitrary authority imposed by management, and is the ideal which guides the American Federation of Labor in our efforts to spread the gospel of trade unionism.

"The extension of unionism can not be accomplished at the will of the organizers. Workers must be convinced that the step is for their own best interests and they must be willing to take it. Joining a union means accepting a responsibility as well as an opportunity that revolutionizes life. Constructive organizing work brings in converts who become dependable members of union organizations. These new members must learn how a union works as well as their own duties as union members."

BLINDNESS

(By Lewis H. Carris, National Society for the Prevention of Blindness)

THE National Society for the Prevention of Blindness has found that there is no such thing as a "non-hazardous occupation." Just as any group of citizens, working men and women are subject to all the accident hazards in the home, at play, or in the street, so are the working man and working woman confronted with the further dangers of losing their sight within the shop, factory, or in the office, store or stockroom, in fact, in any place where they are at work.

Of the 100,000 blind persons in the United States, it is estimated about 15,000 lost their sight in occupational pursuits. In addition to the totally blind, there is a much larger number of men, women and children whose vision has been so impaired by the eye hazards of industrial occupations that they are handicapped throughout life. Although most industrial eye strain, industrial eye disease, and eye accidents are avoidable, thousands of men and women become wholly or partially blind because of their occupational life each year.

The industries of the country are now paying approximately $10,000,000 a year as compensation to workmen who have been totally or partially blinded while at work. This is a direct loss. The indirect loss from this same cause is conservatively estimated as four times that figure. This annual expense of $50,000,000 is inevitably reflected in the cost of commodities and services and thereby in the cost of living.

There is a further direct loss to the working men and women of America through lowered efficiency or earning capacity following blindness or serious impairment of vision which is probably much more than $10,000,000 a year. The more serious, though less tangible, loss is the tragedy that enters every

home in which a person has been blinded or has lost part of his sight permanently. The cost of these tragedies which often spells disaster—cannot be estimated in terms of dollars.

Following a destructive eye injury, the workman is often confronted with the problem of learning a new trade; sometimes he can remain in the same trade with lowered efficiency and consequently lowered earning capacity. Moreover, in no state do present compensation laws guarantee the blinded workman a living wage for the rest of his life. And there are few jobs for blind men or near-blind men on which a family can be supported decently. In New York State, for instance, the law sets a maximum of $20 a week for partial disability and $25 a week for total disability which is to be paid over a period of 160 weeks; after this length of time it is assumed that the injured man has learned a new trade and becomes self-supporting; but in many cases the blinded workman finds himself so incapacitated that he can never again be the bread winner for his family.

DURABILITY OF WOOD—WHITE HOUSE TIMBER

(By the National Lumber Manufacturers Association)

IN a storehouse of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks in Washington, is an ancient wooden roof truss—just old timber, until you know its history.

The truss is one of those removed from the roof of the White House in the renovation of the mansion. After literally holding the roof over the heads of the presidents of the United States for the last 112 years, these trusses are in excellent condition as far as the wood is concerned, and a half section of one will be preserved not only for its historical association but as an example of the remarkable durability of wood. Twenty-six presidents have lived in the White House since the trusses were put in place.

In 1814, after the Battle of Bladensburg, the British soldiers with their flaming torches, came thronging up Pennsylvania Avenue and burned the White House, the fire destroying the interior and seriously damaging some of the masonry.

Reconstruction was begun shortly after the fire, the new roof being held in place by sturdy wooden trusses. Today these trusses, with their timbers in almost as good condition as when they were cut 112 years ago, are interesting as examples of early workmanship. The timbers, all hand sawn, are held together not only by mortising but with dowels and heavy wrought iron straps pounded out by hand.

When the old roof was removed it was found that there was practically no deterioration of material in any vital place in the massive main roof timber trusses and only the ends of the timbers forming the trusses over the north portico were damaged by powder post beetles. Builders of a century ago were not familiar with the use of preservatives to lengthen the life of the exposed wood and did not treat the material as would the builders of today.

Overloading an attic that was not designed for occupancy of any kind and certain defects of construction, as well as subsequent "tinkering" rather than any deterioration of the wood, are said by army engineers to have been responsible for the unsafe condition of the roof.

A report of the Office or Public Buildings and Public Parks, under whose supervision the renovation of the historic building is being carried out says in part:

"Although nearly all of the removed timbers with the exception of those over the north portico, were in a good state of preservation, most of the trusses had long since ceased to act as such. At some time in the past, the upper chord of one of the main trusses had been cut entirely through and a section removed to make room for a light wall; that the truss did not collapse was evidence that it was no longer acting as a truss."

"In partial explanation of the failure of the trusses, it may be said that they were apparently designed to carry only the roof loads on their upper chords. Because of lack of space in the lower stories, however, the attic space was used for the storage of records, and after 1902 for servants' quarters and general storage, bringing heavy loads

on the lower chords. As a result of this overloading many of the intermediate joints were pulled apart, and the end joints, where the end posts were mortised into the lower chords, had in some cases completely failed by longitudinal shearing. The lower chords had settled upon and were being supported by the interior partitions of masonry or wood and were carrying the roof and attic loads as beams. They were seriously weakened by splices, and at several points by notches cut in the lower surface to accomodate the wooden troughs that formerly carried the roof drainage, some of the notches being so deep that only about four inches of solid wood remained."

Nothing, it appears, could be done short of entire reconstruction to correct the abuse of the trusses.

Additions to the attic made in 1902, despite the fact that the weakening of the trusses was noted as early as 1873, materially increased the direct load on the horizontal members and indications of their failure became more evident.

In 1926, an appropriation of $375,000 was made for "reconstructing the roof, attic, and ceilings of the second story of the executive mansion" and actual construction was begun on March 14, 1927. The first operation was the erection of a temporary wooden roof over the entire building to protect the interior from damage until the new roof was in place.

Forests of various sections of the country have contributed to the renovation of the mansion. Northern white pine from Minnesota and southern yellow pine are being used for the millwork; Louisiana pine for the sub-flooring, and hardwood from the middle west for the top flooring. Such new structural timber as was required in the new permanent roof was treated with wood preservatives and it is confidently expected that it will last as long as the iron, steel and slate with which it is associated.

W. F. Lusk, construction superintendent on the renovating jobs, speaks enthusiastically of the condition of the old lumber removed from the White House.

"It took me about fifteen minutes with a sharp hand saw to cut through the top of a ten-by-ten that is 112 years old," he said. "It cut like oak and is in the pink of condition."

Miscellaneous pieces of the old lumber have been sold at auction and a number of patriotic and historical societies have purchased some of the larger pieces. Old hand wrought nails of our forefathers time, used in holding the timbers together, today rusty, bent and showing signs of having yielded to time, are being eagerly sought as souvenirs.

It is apparent that if the trusses had not been abused the White House roof might not have required replacement for ages. It was only recently, after nine centuries that the timbers in the roof of the Westminister Hall, London, had to be reinforced—because of weevil infestation. In some of the old stone chateaux of France hemlock timbers have withstood time better than the walls. It remains to be seen whether modern steel frame construction will endure any better than heavy timber construction. Certainly steel ships do not last longer than their wooden predecessors on the high seas.

Incidentally, it might be said that we may have to return to timber for much structural work in which it has been replaced by steel. The diminishing iron ore supplies of the world may require that steel shall never be used where renewable, potentially inexhaustible wood will do. A member of the U. S. Geological Survey says that the iron mines of the Lake Superior region will be worked out in about thirty years—and iron does not grow again. The improvement of antirot and fire-resistant treatments of wood may make it even more desirable than steel for some of the purposes in which the latter has succeeded the former.

However that may be, the half section of the White House truss that the government is to preserve will be a reminder to future generations of the incalculable service to primeval forests of America were to the formative days of the nation. From settler's board shack or log cabin to the stately mansions of the president the forests sheltered and protected the swarming millions. Without forests we would not be the mighty nation we are. It may well be that the new forests—the continuous forests—that will take their place, even though their time comes so slowly, will play an equally important part in the future.

BUILDINGS ONE HUNDRED-FIFTY STORIES HIGH

IN a report recently issued by the American Institute of Steel Construction it is claimed that, skyscrapers with about 150 floors, almost two-fifths of a mile high, or nearly four times the heighth of Washington monument can now be built with safety.

But their "economic height," for the best rental profits, is around 75 stories. This economic top is limited at present to New York, Chicago, Detroit and possibly a few other American cities where land values are extremely high.

This report covers a two years' research to learn the skyscraper limit, and the "economic considerations" which "will be the determining factor in this as in other fields of human progress."

The skyscrapers forecast are of the present setback or tower architecture. In their probable spread, the director of the research, W. C. Clark, chief economist and Vice-President of S. W. Strauss & Co., sees a modified type of city.

Each building is likely to occupy a full city block, he says. Costs and profits will dictate this. Each structure may house an almost complete small city. Street congestion may be decreased by substitution of more "vertical traffic" for horizontal, and by construction of arcaded sidewalks and three decked or four decked streets.

It is further stated in the report that "buildings of 75 stories are not only economical, but under certain conditions will return more on the investment than a building of 50 or 30 stories." The 75 story estimate is based on land values of more than $200 a square foot.

Mr. Clark believes "that there will be artificial atmospheric control in a few years that will astound us, and which it will pay building owners to install. A few engineers already predict artificial lighting more satisfactory than that which is brought in windows. In 10 or 15 years it may be that offices of great corporations will occupy the lower floors of such buildings, and that there will be residences in the upper floors."

Foreign Labor News

Argentina

Proposed U. S. Restriction on Immigration.—It is reported in a recent issue of El Dario, of Buenos Aires, that the proposal of the United States Secretary of Labor that new restrictions should be placed on immigration from the Latin-American countries, might be beneficial to those countries which still need population.

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England

Employment Projects.—It is estimated that the development projects contemplated under the Loan, Guarantees and Grants Act, the Colonial Development Act, and the Road Fund Act will provide work for 189,300 men for one year.

Industrial Peace Advance.—It is reported that a further advance in the movement for industrial peace was made on December 19, 1929, when a conference representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Federation of Employers' Organization, and the Federation of British Industries endorsed the report of a joint committee appointed to examine the best methods for consultation and co-operation between the three organizations.

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France

Social Insurance Law.—The Academy of Medicine, which recently convened in Paris, pronounced itself against the Social Insurance Law, because, it was said, similar laws had resulted disastrously in certain other countries.

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Germany

Labor Conditions.—A recent check-up report of the situation in the German labor market, shows that conditions grew steadily worse during the last months of the year, 1929, with the number of unemployed receiving doles increasing 33.5 per cent, or to a total of 1,194,089, during the period September 15 to November 15, 1929.

Men's best successes, come after their disappointments.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

WELL, my dear reader, I was going to start this story yesterday but lost my glasses and couldn't do a thing without them and today I found them just where I laid them, so now we'll get started by telling you about an automobile ride I had through the surrounding country. A very kind friend, whose acquaintance I have made since coming here, was responsible for my enjoyment.

To start with, I approached Superintendent Weyler for a pass the day before and started right off after breakfast. My good friend had a very nice car and I was amazed at its easy riding qualities. I would hate to tell you how fast he went. We headed out through what is know as the highlands, which is part of the citrus belt on which our properties are located. The land is in a sort of rolling formation, so different from the rest of the lowland of Florida, and the cool morning air was bracing. My friend informed me that it was unusually cool and explained it was the end of a cold wave in the North.

It was very interesting to see the rural life of Florida. The people seem to take little or no interest in the appearance of their homes. The poor white people seem to be so poor and ill-provided for.

I saw for the first time an outdoor washing. Behold, a negro woman bending over a big iron kettle under which a fire was burning. The charm I found to this scene lies in the white smoke of the wood fire which comes up about the black kettle and the pleasant odor of the burning wood and smoke—all so different from my memories of the so-called modern laundries where the odor of the bleach and chemicals were so sickening.

As we rolled along, passing more pretentious towns, I noticed numerous relics of the boom; large tracts of land divided into sub-divisions and house lots with nothing to emphasize their value or future except the wonderful climate and an abundance of sunshine. Flowers were blooming in the more cared for houses. Just think of nasturtiums and sweet peas blooming at this time of year!

The next wonder I saw was a shallow lake, almost covered with wild hyacinths, millions of light purple blooms. Although they lend beauty to the landscape, they become a nuisance on account of their root system bedding down into a mat and choking the flow of slow moving waters. Here I got my first look at a gang of Seminole Indians. They were attired in the type of clothes that we usually see them in in pictures, only the colors are more vivid and clashing. They were in peculiar shaped boats, which I am told are typical of the everglades. They were selling cured skins of alligators and reptiles and from my observation their business methods were very much like the Gypsy, which you are all familiar with.

Further along the road we came on a big cypress mill. The machinery is modern in every respect and you ought to have seen the expression on the Superintendent's face when I asked him if his boys belonged to the union. I wonder how long it is going to take the working people of the South to wake up to the benefits of organization.

On we went and the more I saw the more I am convinced that any time is blossom time in Florida. Everywhere is to be seen the blaze of azaleas, boughs of bignonia, and poinsettias.

I got a good look at the ruthless methods used by the turpentine barons. It seems to me a law should be passed to prevent the destruction of the immature growth of the pines. It is a shame and they ought not to be allowed to cup the young saplings the way they do.

Further along I saw for the first time a tung tree plantation. I am told they have been brought from China and are to be used commercially. They get oil from

them that is used for mixing paints and varnishes. I am informed that they are doing remarkably well and to date have been free from any blight or infestation and are looked upon as one of the coming values of Florida.

At last we got to the wonder place of Florida—Silver Springs. We went into a glass-bottom boat, propelled by a colored man who took us to all the points of interest. The water is so clear one could see quite distinctly the bottom, a hundred feet deep, which is in a fairy-like formation with pretty subterranean plants and peculiar natural rock formations and thousands of tame fish who answered the call of the boatman, who, by the way, told a rather fascinating romance featuring a suicide of a romantic maiden because her wealthy parents would not permit her to marry some poor cracker boy. Such is the legend of the Maiden Spring. Once again I fail to do justice to this pretty place for it is the most wonderful place I have ever seen.

On our way back we took a different route and had a look at the famous Singing Tower at Lake Wales. It is two hundred five feet high and has a fine carillon which they played while I was there. Unfortunately I could not hear the bells as I am a little hard of hearing but my friend told me they sounded fine. The structure is done in Georgia marble and the surrounding forest has been set aside as a bird sanctuary and was given to the American people by the late Edward W. Bok, the publisher, but the American people have to comply with lots of red tape before they can even look at their gift.

Our next adventure came to us by running into a Fruit Fly Inspection Station. Oh, what a farce it all is! We had to get out and have the inside of the car sprayed. There has not been a fly seen in Florida since last August. The Florida National Guard is in charge of the work and the inconvenience they cause the public makes them the most popular organization in Florida—in a pig's eye.

After being thoroughly disinfected, we started off again and the next new thing I saw was in the shape of a phosphate mine and while I have read a great deal about mining phosphate I was surprised at the methods. They don't really mine, as I understand mining; they really dredge it by loosening the pebbled rock with a powerful jet of water and then suck it up to the deposit piles. The mine, so-called, is more like a big irrigation ditch. When they remove the phosphate they leave the so-called mines open and they look the most desolate looking places I ever saw and I feel a law ought to be passed to force the mining companies to fill in the mines.

The shades of night were fast falling, which necessitated our heading for home. The drive from the mines took me through the county seat, Bartow, which is typical of many of the capitals of the various counties—an old-fashioned, sleepy looking town.

I arrived just as the supper bell rang, so with my usual sumptuous repast I speedily went to my room, tired but happy.

HISTORY OF GUESTS

W. J. A. ROSS, born in Marshfield, Ohio, March 1851, and admitted to Brotherhood April, 1888. Came to the Home from Local Union No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

FRED SCHUCKMAN, born in Germany, January, 1854. A former member of Local Union No. 257 of New York, N. Y., before arriving at the Home.

* * *

JACOB A. HERMAN, born in York Co., Pa., August, 1857. Joined the Brotherhood 30 years ago. Came to the Home from L. U. No. 15, Philadelphia, Penn.

REUBEN PRICE, born in Monroe Co., Pa., July, 1860. Joined our movement in Camden, N. J., Local Union No. 393. Arrived May 8, 1929, in Lakeland to join the guests at the Home.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

During the last of January we had visits from delegates to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which was in session in Tampa, Fla. Most of them were visiting us for the second time and they made many remarks about the growth of our palms and shrubbery.

* * *

On the 21st of January we had a visit from a delegation from the Master

Builders Association, who were in session at Tampa. From expressions which I heard they were certainly surprised when they saw our Home and what the Brotherhood was doing for us aged members. They went away well pleased with their visit.

* * *

Well, I just can't keep from writing about the good things we have to eat here. The Boss had five pigs butchered last week which weighed about a total of seven hundred pounds and we are continuing our feast with the good things that go with a hog killing.

* * *

The Florida State Council of Carpenters met at Lakeland, February the 3rd and 4th and they paid us a visit on the night of the 3rd and joined in with us in seeing a picture show. We certainly enjoyed the visit and many old acquaintances were renewed. The Assistant Superintendent, Brother English, was elected a Vice-President.

* * *

We saw Brother Jonny Forester carrying up a bundle of newspapers to the reading room and asked him if he was in the post office department. He replied that he was appointed by the Boss as news gatherer. I am wondering if the Boss appointed you, Jonny, as official bouquet gatherer for the ladies connected with our Home staff!

* * *

Brother Wm. Petzold, keeper of the pheasants, says we won't get any eggs as they are to be used for hatching out more of these beautiful birds. Well, Billy, here's hoping you raise ten thousand!

* * *

Brother Carl Lender, of Norfolk, Va., has placed a very attractive addition in Lake Jessie Mae. A fleet of miniature sail boats which sail continuously around the lake.

* * *

This is a sure sign that Old Hickory is getting old when I tell you he never noticed the plate on a room door that was furnished by General Treasurer Neale. Probably Tom does not remember but I worked with him on the same job away back years ago, in Chicago, before he became Secretary of that Council.

* * *

We are getting air-minded around here. The local air port is crowded with the Curtis Flying School. Captain George Halderman does stunts over the grounds of the Home for our benefit and he has promised to take me up sometime. I have asked the Boss for a pass and he said "Dont' you think you are getting all the thrills you can stand without going away up there?" Just wait, I think I can get permission from Bill the next time he gets here, and then I will be all set and tell you about it.

* * *

Listen my Canadian Friends, I saw a citizen of the Dominion over by the grapefruit grove with a few sticks and a little white ball. The next thing you will hear about is an international match.

* * *

How many of you folks are listening in to that Priest in Detroit? He is on the air every Sunday afternoon. He is sure handing it to them. I ought to be ashamed to tell it for I used to be against any government for no good reason at all.

* * *

Visitors are continually coming here from all parts of the country and a great many leave here with an entirely new conception of the aims and objects of our organization.

* * *

I had a personal letter from a friend back home who told of an exceptional hard winter. Lots of snow to shovel and no work. I thought I would have some fun with him by telling him I had just finished a piece of strawberry-short-cake the berries I had picked personally, in the second week of January. It has almost broken a 30 years friendship. He says, that if I don't stop writing about this place his wife will up and leave him for the berries I speak of. Many a girl has left home for a whole lot less wholesome thing than these wonderful berries.

* * *

I have been told that Sec. Roblee of Boston is a good Secretary and that he smokes 7-20-4 cigars. Of course Old Hickory does not know much about his qualifications but I do know the 7-20-4's are good. Brother Bush swears by Secretary Lindeman but just forgets what brand he smokes. Anyhow Harry could settle the question by sending us a box.

* * *

I want to thank you who have written me regarding my broadcasting. Just too many to answer. I just thank you a whole lot, folks.

LOCAL UNION No. 488

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

MEETS AT CURTIN'S HALL
493-97 EAST 166TH STREET
EVERY MONDAY EVENING

OFFICE AND DAY ROOM
501 EAST 161ST STREET
TEL. MELROSE 5674

New York, N.Y., February 17, 1930

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir & Bro.:—During the 25 years that I have spent as a corresponding Officer, of old Local Union No. 478 and since 1917 of L. U. 488, I have written you many letters, but I cannot recollect any, that has given me the pleasure to write, as I have in writing this, for with this letter I have the pleasure of enclosing the check for one thousand Dollars, pledged by Local Union No. 488 to the Pension Fund the Fund for which you, myself and many others of the old Timers of old Local Union No. 478 worked so hard, and which we now at last see established.

Bro. Duffy, I know that deep down in your heart, you feel proud of the United Brotherhood, I know that I am proud to be able to say to the world, that the Carpenters will not see their aged members in need, we now have a Home, one second to none, where we can take care of the man who no longer can keep up the speed required by our industry, and to the one who for family or other reasons cannot take advantage of the Home, we have the pension; is it not something to be proud of to say, that you are a Member of such Organization? To the one who cannot feel that way, I can only say—God speed and go your way, you are not worthy of membership and our Organization will be better without you. With best wishes and kindest regards

Fraternally yours, W. P. Eilert Sec. Treas.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

No. 300 NEW YORK, February 17th 1930

Federation Bank of New York 1-338
S.W. CORNER 34th STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Frank Duffy (PENSION FUND) $1000.00/100

One Thousand 00/100 ---------- DOLLARS

Local Union No. 488

Fred. E. Johnson President
W. P. Eilert Secy-Treasurer

Home builders choos
when the



Carpenters everywhere know that Celotex sheathing builds tight, rigid walls with no open joints. The year 'round comfort of Celotex insulated homes means thoroughly satisfied home owners.

HAVE YOU WORKED WITH DOUBLE-THICK CELOTEX

These thicker Celotex boards with their extra strength and rigidity are ideal for sheathing walls that must resist extreme exposure and for lining roofs and remodeling attics. They measure 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7/8″ thick.

frame construction

learn how

Celotex sheathing

saves an extra insulation item

EVERY carpenter wants a big increase in frame construction during 1930. For more frame houses mean more work and more wages for carpenters.

You'll find that Celotex sheathing is one of the strongest arguments you can use in favor of this type of building.

For whenever you sheathe a house with Celotex you provide insulation against all extremes of temperature . . . furnish lasting protection against scorching summer heat and bitter winter cold.

The home builder secures his insulation at little or no extra cost . . . since Celotex simply replaces wood sheathing. And the elimination of an extra insulation item helps him decide in your favor. Thousands of home builders have chosen it chiefly on the basis of the saving that Celotex sheathing insures.

The Celotex Company works constantly in partnership with carpenters to promote more frame houses.

Powerful national advertising, energetic campaigns of education, are always at work teaching men and women the advantages of frame construction . . . stimulating new building . . . developing more work for your trade.

Besides, there are dozens of remodeling jobs that keep you profitably busy between contract work. Celotex is ideal for lining attics, basements and garages

Celotex comes in big, strong boards, 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long, and 7-16″ or 7-8″ in thickness.

These boards are light in weight . . . easy to handle, easy to apply. And their structural strength makes walls tight and rigid . . .. adds lasting strength to roof structures

Carpenters who recommend Celotex sheathing every chance they get are promoting their own best interests and the interests of carpenters everywhere. Write us for further facts on how to make money with Celotex.

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919 North Michigan Avenue
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In Canada:
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Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
Reliable Dealers Can Supply Celotex Standard Building Board

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(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
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CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1930

The Child Remains in Industry

THERE still are more than a million children between 10 and 15 years of age gainfully employed in the United States.

Such a statement is appalling when one stops and considers the effort put forth by the American Federation of Labor during the past quarter of a century as well as the twenty-five years of devoted effort on the part of the national child labor committee. The problem of the next quarter century will be to pass from our present system into truly civilized ways of dealing with children.

Best assurance of success in this matter is full recognition of the real job which lies ahead. Casual glances at optimistic reports regarding progress in child labor restrictions often lead us into complacent satisfaction and a feeling that the fight already has been won. A review of some of the facts will dissipate this illusion.

What the States are Doing

Two states still have no age limit whatever. Nine states have failed to adopt the eight-hour day. Twenty states permit work after 7 p. m. upon employment. Fifteen states exact no educational requirement.

About half of the states permit work in dangerous trades. Thirty-six states allow children under 12 to engage in street trades, most of them with no strict regulations as to time of day or hours worked. Thirty-four provide no regulation of home tenement work. Many other stigmata of barbarism could be pointed to if space permitted.

Facts as to sectional distribution of the child labor abuses also are likely to provide us with a sharp jolt. We assume too often that child labor is exclusively a problem of the southern states and is there simply a by-product of the early stages of industrialization.

When we include agricultural occupations, it is true that the south leads in the percentage of child labor. But when we limit ourselves to a consideration of manufacturing industry and the mechanical trades, we find that child labor remains, for all practical purposes, a northern problem.

From a recent editorial in the daily press we read:

"Of the ten states with the largest number of children employed in manufacturing industry, only one is a southern state, North Carolina. But North Carolina has only 7,967 so employed as against 27,821 in Pennsylvania and 23,753 in Massachusetts.

Moreover, some northern states are more backward in legislation. Pennsylvania and Michigan have failed to adopt even a forty-eight hour week, while Mississippi and Virginia are two of the four states which have adopted a forty-

four hour week. It is obvious that there is no basis for northerners to wrap themselves in a mantle of smugness and point contemptuously at the benighted south.

When one joins to such considerations as those revealed by the above facts, the recollection that but five states have signed the child labor amendment to the federal constitution, he will have no difficulty in understanding that the American Federation of Labor and the national child labor committee have a sizable job on their hands if they are to bring about a situation which will stand the clear light of day."

Building Prospects For 1930

EARLY in January the President of the United States gave out the following statement:

"The total of public works, railroad and public utilities construction planned for this year thus far reported to him called for expenditure of $4,700,000,000.

"Public utilities, including telephone companies, have reported proposed expenditures of $2,150,000,000 for this year, the railroads $1,050,000,000, while the total of public works, including those of the federal government, is $1,550,000,000.

"The survey of public works, made by the department of commerce, is complete as to sixteen states and part as to thirteen more. In most cases the totals for the states are larger than for 1929.

"Our drive for increase in construction and improvement work to take up unemployment is showing most encouraging results, and it looks as if the work undertaken will be larger for 1930 than for 1929.

"The department of commerce now has complete returns from the Governors of sixteen states covering public works to be undertaken in 1930 by the state, municipal and county authorities. They have partial returns from thirteen more states. The total so far reported, and including the federal government, is about $1,550,000,000 and in nearly all cases larger than for 1929. The surveys are coming in daily, and should be completed soon.

"The preliminary estimate of the railways for construction and betterments for 1930 was $1,050,000,000 and for the public utilities $2,100,000,000, including the telephones.

"The total of these items so far is $4,700,000,000. This does not include the balance on the state, municipal and county work, nor the building construction, nor the industrial and factory improvements, which latter are now under survey by the special business committee.

"The steel companies informed me that the effect of the drive is already showing in their orders, which are beyond their expectations."

San Francisco Unions Making Progress

FROM "Organized Labor" we are glad to learn that Union labor in the Building Trades of San Francisco is making progress along conservative lines with the most friendly co-operation of employers.

The morale of the local trade unionists is better than it has been for years. Never has there been a more friendly attitude on the part of the employers toward union labor than at the present time.

The San Francisco Building Trades Council during the last month has been successful in unionizing a number of big jobs, according to Fred Nicholas, business agent of the Council.

Business agents of the various unions of the Building Trades Council report a most friendly attitude on the part of contractors, and that the number of 100 per cent union construction jobs in San Francisco is steadily increasing. All unions of the Building Trades Council report a gain in membership.

Throughout the State of California the labor unions are forging ahead, many of them receiving wage increases and the five-day work week, according to Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council of California, and Paul Scharrenberg, general secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor.

Thomas Edison Says No Useless Humans

THOMAS A. EDISON is far from young as years ago, but the passing of time apparently has not dimmed the intellect or lessened the wisdom of the "electric wizard." On

the question of retirement of men in industry at mid-age, Mr. Edison has said:

"The man who has reached the age of 36 is just about ready to discard the illusions built on the false theories for which wrong instruction and youthful ignorance previously have made him an easy mark. He is just beginning to get down to business. If he is really worth while, he has passed through a series of hard knocks by that time. The useful man never leads the easy, sheltered, knockless, unshocked life. At 36 he ought to be prepared to meet with the realities, and after that period in his life, until he is 60, he should be able to handle them with a steadily increasing efficiency. Subsequently, if he has not injured his body by excess indulgence, and if he has not eaten to excess, he very likely may continue to be increasingly efficient up to his 80th birthday, and in exceptional cases until 90."

Heavy Timbers More Fire Resistant Than Steel

PROFESSOR Frank Mathers, of the Chemistry Department of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, Ind., recently pointed out the greater fire resistance of a heavy timber structure as compared to steel construction. Statements made by Prof. Mathers following a fire in the power house at the University were quoted in the Indiana Daily Student, published at the University. Prof. Mathers' statements, as reproduced from the above-mentioned publication, are as follows:

"The recent fire at the power house is a good example that a heavy wooden superstructure in building is, in the case of fire, safer than steel framework." Steel beams would have fallen under the weight of the heavy tile roof when the intense heat softened them.

"A building may be constructed supposedly absolutely fireproof, but there is always some part of it that is combustible."

Prof. Mathers cited, as an example of this type of structure, the armory at Purdue University which was burned at a total loss some years ago. This building was thought to be absolutely fireproof, but combustible material stored in it, became ignited and it was destroyed.

"The only manner in which a building can be made fireproof is in the construction of walls so they will bar flames from another building. No building can be made proof against a fire that starts inside it, and steel framework makes the odds much greater."

Wood As Food

MANY of us have chewed on a toothpick or matchstick, but hardly any of us have relished their dubious flavor. However, wood as a food is being advocated by a German scientist for both animal and human consumption.

We learn from a recent dispatch to the "New York Times" from Berlin, that:

"Lecturing before the Supreme Council of Forestry, Prof. Frederick Bergius urged the wholesale hydrolyzation of wood into foodstuffs for animal and even human consumption, simultaneously creating a profitable industry in the Eastern districts of Germany and relieving her import balance to a great extent. Germany imports three to four million long tons of corn and barley annually, and Dr. Bergius declared that at least one-fourth could be replaced by hydrolytic products for which only between three and four million cubic meters of ordinary firewood or fagots would be required. He said that the nutritive value of one kilogram (2.204 pounds) of firewood equals the same amount of oats, but is much cheaper. Dr. Bergius told potato-growers that the new process would not be a competitor, but contrarily, an ally of the potato. He said the combination of potatoes and wood product would have the same nutritive value that potatoes alone have, but the cost would be only half. If transported to Western Germany it could compete with imported grain, and thus the potato-growers and foresters would benefit.

"In addition to foodstuffs, the lecturer said, a considerable amount of acetic acid is gained by the process, and the remains are finally pressed into bricks, which have the same heating value as brown coal briquets."

Happiness is the product of many things. Among them is the possession of life's comforts, the education of our children, provision for our elder years, and freedom all along the road.—Stewart Anderson.

Old-Timers

By Wm. Herschell

I LIKE Old-timers! They who see
Through Age's eyes the Used-to-be;
Queer how dream-vision goes so far,
Yet overlooks the things that are.

NO SCENE is merrier to me
Than when Old-timers disagree
On past events—forget Time's flight—
Then part, each wondering which is right!

MY CALENDAR is ill designed
If, in its course, I can not find
One hour in which the old may bring
Youth's glory back on golden wing.

I LIKE to sit and let them browse
Along old trails that seem to rouse
High energy in waning strength—
What care I of the story's length?

THEY'LL take me—ere the telling ends—
To favored haunts, old scenes, old friends;
No modern juggernaut is there
Speed-menacing both land and air!

I'M LED—in fancy—down a lane
Where farmers cradle ripened grain;
Then comes the splash of mother's churn,
The children helping—"taking turn!"

AGE SADLY views our present plight
Since romance bowed to patent-right;
Ingenious methods now prevail—
Long cast aside are scythe and flail.

OH, THINGS have changed, Old-timers say,
Remembering Youth's well-favored day;
Thus runs the world! No songs yet sung
Are sweet as those when we were young!

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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10814 Bernard Ave., Cleveland, O.

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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Death and Disability Donations

Our Organization pays a funeral donation on the death of a Beneficial member's wife in sums ranging from $25.00 to $75.00 according to years of membership; a death donation on the death of a Beneficial or Semi-beneficial member in sums ranging from $25.00 to $300.00 and also a total disability donation to a Beneficial member who becomes totally and permanently disabled as a result of accidental injuries in a sum ranging from $50.00 to $400.00. These donations come in mighty handy at a most needy time, so it should be an incentive to all members to keep themselves in benefit standing if they or their beneficiaries expect to participate in same.

General Treasurer Neale, whose duty it is to pass upon and pay all legal claims for donations, informs us he disapproved thirteen claims in the month of January because the records show the member had fallen in arrears and had failed to square up in full in time to entitle him or his beneficiary to participate in these donations. When you pay your dues be sure and have your membership book with you and see that you are given proper credit on same for the amount paid and the exact date of payment properly recorded. You owe this to yourself and family. Remember that each member is charged with having full knowledge of the law and your Officers are not required to notify you of your delinquency.

From the American Federation of Labor

TO ALL ORGANIZED LABOR.

Greetings:

The Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will convene one year hence in Boston, Massachusetts. This will be a great historic event, deeply significant to the membership of Organized Labor. For fifty years annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have been held with unbroken regularity. During that

period the number of officers and delegates in attendance at conventions has increased in proportion to the increase in organizations and in membership. From a small beginning, with a scattered membership of a few hundred or a few thousand we have increased our numerical strength until we have reached approximately three million steady, loyal, devoted, dues paying members of our great international labor movement. Through alternating periods of economic and industrial changes, during this fifty year period, we have made steady progress. We are proud of our achievements and we are determined to go forward.

There is no more fitting and appropriate way to observe the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the American Federation of Labor than to report to this great Congress of Labor that during this year we secured a large increase in the membership of the American Federation of Labor. Such a distinct accomplishment would create profound rejoicing among the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and their friends and, at the same time, would serve to confound our enemies. We have an entire year in which to put forth special efforts in organizing work and in organizing campaigns. During the coming year we can increase our membership many thousands. The opportunities are great. Conditions are favorable and the celebration of our Golden Anniversary should serve as an inspiration to all officers and members of our great movement to serve as never before in organizing the unorganized and in adding to the numerical strength of our great movement.

We made substantial progress last year. We ought to make greater progress during the coming year. Therefore, I appeal to the officers and members of Organized Labor to rededicate themselves to the task before us, to bring in new members, to organize the unorganized, to carry the message of Organized Labor into every section and community throughout the land. I urge that National and International Unions launch special organizing campaigns and carry on these campaigns continuously and aggressively throughout the year.

There are millions of workers who come under the jurisdiction of the National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor who are eligible to membership and who ought to be identified with our great Organized Labor movement.

Let us bend every effort possible, during the ensuing year, to bring these workers into membership with the American Federation of Labor. Let the work of National and International Unions be supplemented by State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Local Unions. Special organizing campaigns can be launched in states, cities and communities. Literature suitable for special needs and situations will be supplied by the American Federation of Labor, upon request.

All assistance possible will be given to those engaged in organizing work and in organizing campaigns. Let our great objective during the coming year be to organize the unorganized, to arouse interest in our great movement, to overcome indifference, to create enthusiasm, to attract attention to the problems of unemployment, discriminations, court injunctions, higher living standards, increasing leisure, human betterment and freedom to organize. Let us appeal to men and women to unite and to fight and struggle for the realization of Labor's ideals and for the full enjoyment of all our social, political and economic rights.

I hope and trust that this year will be a great year, great in accomplishment, wonderful in achievement and most gratifying in results. Let our goal be to report to the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor a larger, stronger and greater American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Conditions in Chicago Bad

Carpenters are advised to Stay Away From Chicago. Nineteen Twenty-nine was a lean year for the building industry in Chicago, resulting in an unusual percentage of unemployment, but 1930 looks simply tough in comparison with 1929.

Figures as a rule are not interesting reading, but members contemplating coming to Chicago had better read these figures because they tell the story of what carpenters coming here to look for

work may expect. To get a fair comparison, let us go back to December, 1928. In December, 1928, there were five hundred fifty-five building permits issued for an amount of $22,627,100.00. In December, 1929, there were issued only one hundred and fifty-five building permits for an amount of $4,962,300.00, nearly four-fifths less, both in number of permits and in volume of money, than for the same month in 1928. During the first five weeks in 1929, four hundred and six building permits were issued for an amount of $16,168,080.00, and in the first five weeks of 1930 only one hundred thirty building permits were issued for an amount of $5,555,-100.00.

When it is remembered that 1929 was a very poor year and 1930 starting out with approximately one-third the amount of building construction as compared with the same period 1929, and considering the fact that there are approximately thirty thousand carpenters in Chicago, this should be sufficiently convincing to induce members in other districts to stay away from Chicago at this time. But if these figures will not convince, we advise any carpenter coming here to bring a good size bank account and be prepared to take a vacation.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL
Chas. H. Sand, Secretary.

False Reports on Trade Status

To the Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

There has been a lot of advertising in the different newspapers throughout the country by the open shop division of the Chamber of Commerce of Oklahoma City, stating that there is plenty of work of all kinds here, especially in the construction line, and wanting men to come to Oklahoma City, stating they could get a job as soon as they arrived, by calling on the open shop division of the Chamber of Commerce.

Brothers, when there is not enough work for the men that are already here of which there are about 50 per cent idle and looking for employment, how could more men coming to Oklahoma City at this time looking for work, remedy the situation? Local Union No. 329 asks each member of the United Brotherhood to send such articles, with the date and the name of the paper in which they are printed, to Carpenters' Union No. 329, 916 W. Calif. Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla., and co-operate with us in every way possible, in combating the open shop fight in Oklahoma City. Also we urge traveling members to stay away from Oklahoma City, as we have more members walking the streets, than working.

C. E. Cook, Rec. Sec.

Work Scarce

I have been requested by Local No. 44 to write you, asking that a notice be published in "The Carpenter," to the effect that all newspaper reports of the buildings to be erected in Champaign and Urbana in the near future are absurd, and without foundation. This advertising is merely a realtor's scheme. We have a very large number of men walking the streets and the prospects for the future look as though they would continue to do so.

Traveling members are urged to stay away, as any more coming into the district will only work a further hardship.

We have far more than a sufficient number to take care of all work that will be available.

Frank Bosley, Rec. Sec.

Traveling Members Attention

The Camden County and Vicinity N. J. District Council, requests members of the Brotherhood to stay away from that district during the present depression, as there is not sufficient work going on to keep the resident carpenters employed.

* * *

Secretary Dixon of Carpenters' District Council of Washington, D. C. reports that a rather bad condition is being experienced in that district. A very large number of members are out of work at this time and a large number of out of town men are transferring in, due probably to the extensively advertised building program of the Government there, which work could easily be taken care of by the local members and there would still be a large number out of work, hence their request that carpenters stay away from Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary Frank Ward of Local Union No. 27, Toronto, Ontario, advises that newspaper stories have been circulated which would lead one to believe that the building trade in Toronto is booming, but such is not the case and a very large percentage of carpenters are out of work at the present time. He states that it has been a hard winter so far and that traveling members would be well advised to stay away from Toronto.

* * *

Carpenters are requested not to come to White Plains, N. Y. seeking work as building is at a standstill. A large number of the members of Local Union No. 53 are out of work with no prospects in sight for employment. The same condition prevails throughout the jurisdiction of the Westchester County District Council with which Local Union No. 53 is affiliated, according to the report of Recording Secretary Fred C. Still.

* * *

Local Union No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. requests traveling carpenters to stay away from that city as there is no work there and according to the report of Recording Secretary Neal there are no prospects for the near future.

* * *

Work is scarce in Lockport, N. Y. The past year was an exceptionally good one resulting in a big increase in membership. However, at the present time about half the membership is out of work and Secretary Bluhm of Local Union No. 289, requests that traveling members take notice of present conditions.

* * *

Morris Lunger, Secretary of Local Union No. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., reports that there is very little work in that city and that a large number of their members are idle. Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Asbury Park for the present.

* * *

Work is very scarce in Borger, Texas, and Recording Secretary Reid of Local Union No. 1213 advises that there are many carpenters unemployed. He requests that carpenters be advised to stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Local Union 1281 of Abilene, Texas, wishes to notify carpenters that there is very little work there about 30 per cent of the members are working only part time. With nothing in sight and more members clearing in, will only make conditions more serious. They have an assessment for the months of February, March and April. Recording Secretary S. H. Jennings requests that any brother contemplating coming to Abilene should first get in touch with him.

* * *

Local Union No. 1794, Punta Gorda, Florida, wishes to notify traveling members that there are enough union carpenters in Punta Gorda to take care of the local situation in regard to the new bridge, and would not advise carpenters to come there expecting to work.

Florida State Council Meets in Annual Convention

The Florida State Council of Carpenters held its sixth annual convention at Lakeland, Florida, on February 3, 4, and 5. An inspiring and instructive address delivered by General President Wm. L. Hutcheson fascinated the delegates and was a big feature of the convention.

Following the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at St. Petersburg, General Secretary Duffy visited the convention and addressed the delegates. He discussed the problems of the various Locals in the South and removed a deal of uncertainty in the minds, of all present.

The convention was also addressed by Jerry Williams, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., and now a permanent guest at the Home, paying a beautiful tribute to the organization for the manner in which the Brotherhood is caring for him and other members in the twilight of their lives.

The delegates were treated to a picture show that was held in the spacious auditorium of the Home on the evening following the first day of the session.

The convention was presided over by State President, W. R. C. Phillips, and the delegates were loud in their predictions that better things were in store in the near future for our members in Florida.

Convention of Washington State Council

The Washington State Council of Carpenters held its annual convention at Yakima on January 20 and 21st.

Practically every Local in the state was represented. A fine reception was accorded the delegates on the opening day when the mayor, city officials and others attended the meeting.

President Leo Flynn presided, with L. D. Chamberlain taking care of the secretarial duties. Both were re-elected for another year.

While not so many resolutions were presented, some were of considerable importance. Resolutions to combine the offices of secretary and president and that of establishing the state headquarters at Olympia, were defeated. No resolutions dealing with wages or working conditions were acted upon or introduced, but the convention gave general discussion to those matters.

Otto Hartwig, representing the lumber manufacturers, appeared before the carpenters and urged the use of lumber in place of substitutes now so prevalent even on the Pacific Coast.

Several fraternal delegates from other organizations, also representatives of the Carpenters State Council of Oregon, were present.

Tacoma, Port Angeles and Enumclaw conducted a spirited campaign for the next convention city, the latter finally winning out.

The convention was also addressed by Captain Brocket of the Puget Sound Light and Power Company. He spoke straight to the point and was listened to very attentively as the subject dealt with was one in which the carpenters are vitally interested.

Local Union No. 16 Celebrates

On New Year's Eve a party sponsored by Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill., and the newly organized Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 230 was held in the new hall of our Local Union, at which there were some 250 or 300 members and friends present, every one of which had a good time.

The ladies were requested to bring a few sandwiches and a pie or two and with coffee, which we made in our kitchen at our new hall, every one had plenty to eat and drink, which was not expensive to either organization.

We have purchased a piano for our hall and we engaged a 5 piece orchestra for the evening and those who cared to do so danced.

It was a real pleasure to see some of the "old timers" doing a good old fashioned waltz or quadrille.

Games and other forms of amusement were provided for those who did not care to dance.

The party as a whole was so successful that it is to become at least a bimonthly affair.

In conclusion want to add that a good live ladies Auxiliary is a wonderful asset to a Local Union.

Our Auxiliary organized in December, with some 30 members has been taking in two or more new members each meeting night and with the interest shown now is going to become a wonderful help to Local Union No. 16.

No doubt you will hear from them.

Thanking you for your interest in us and our party, I am

Yours Fraternally,

Harry A. Spilly, R. S.,
L. U. No. 16. Springfield, Ill.

New York Pays Tribute To John Halkett

The recently elected President of Building Trades Council of New York City, Long Island and Vicinity, John Halkett, was honored in the form of a Harmony Dinner and Dance held in Commodore Hotel, on February 10, 1930.

This dinner brought an outpouring of Trade Unionists and friends, over sixteen hundred strong, as an evidence of the good will of men and women who have been benefited by the sterling leadership of Brother Halkett in bringing about the five day week in New York for all trades without the loss of time, strife, or other inconveniences that generally come with movements of this kind, and when we realize the fierce struggle it took to bring about the eight hour day, then the gradual bringing about of the forty-four hour week, and finally the five day week in the largest city in the country it is evidence of the economic right of the five day week.

We know that such an achievement means much detail work, many conferences and many disappointments on the way to its conclusion, and whoever accomplished such a feat must have had the united co-operation of the membership, and the undivided support of the

officers, both great and small, of the Local Unions, District Councils and Internationals, for those who have tried such a thing know in order to bring it about they must inspire the confidence of all those whom they come in contact with to be able to put their idea into effect.

Not only has New York been benefited by the achievement, but the entire country, and we may well feel proud of the membership of those who were able to accomplish such a thing, and we extend our congratulations to the membership in New York generally and to John Halkett personally.

There was a very splendid dinner served, after which came speaking from some earnest and eloquent orators. Then the tables were cleared from the ball room and dancing took place, which was generally indulged in by the members, their wives and friends.

Then talent from the leading theatres lent their aid to make the celebration a very enjoyable one, and the dancing continued until well on in the morning. In the finish it could be said a good time was had by all.

Long Membership Honored

At a special called meeting of L. U. No. 1598, Victoria, B. C., Can., three members' names were presented, whose long standing connection with this organization is worthy of recognition, comment and the session held to honor them.

Brother C. Severs, 54 years membership; Brother J. Mason, 43 years membership; Brother B. Sellers, 37 years membership. Each of these brothers was presented with a check amounting to Two Dollars for every year of membership. President A. Smith in making the presentation, called particular attention to Brother Sever's enviable record, of which it would be hard to find an equal on the American Continent. Owing to ill health Brother Mason and Brother Sellers were unavoidably absent, but Brother Severs in a brief speech thanked the Local for the kind thoughts and generous action.

J. T. Townsend, Rec. Sec.

Wood Bridge In Service Since 1818

The durability of wood is well illustrated by a covered bridge at Fish Creek, Fulton County, New York. The bridge is 111 years old and in good state of preservation, it is reported by the Cross Tie Bulletin in a recent issue. The structure was torn down on account of the building of a dam at Conklingville, Saratoga County, a few miles eastward. It is 280 feet long and spans the Sacandaga River; was built by one Daniel Stewart and has been used for travel since 1818.

"Brains" and "Hand" Labor are Misnomers

Where is the distinction between brain and hand labor so often referred to by unthinking persons?

Are hands useless to the surgeon, the architect, artist, sculptor or office man?

Are brains unnecessary to the man in overalls, be he operating a machine, sailing a ship or building a fence?

Labor is impossible without co-ordination of brain and hand. While the degrees of co-ordination may vary, the principle remains.

The attempt to set so-called "brain" labor apart from so-called "hand" labor is an echo of by-gone days when work was considered degrading.

The term "brain" labor appears to be an apology in an age that exalts all labor, while the term "hand" labor assumes that brain power is not needed where hands are soiled.

One example is worth a thousand arguments.—Gladstone.

* * *

It matters not how long we live, but how.—Phillip J. Bailey.

DEATH ROLL

WILLIAM A. COWL—Local Union No. 879, Elmira, N. Y.

WILLIAM F. JOWDRY—Local Union No. 2396, Seattle, Wash.

W. E. SHEDD—Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

ALOIS STOCKER—Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

JOHN L. VIVIAN—Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Finds Much of Interest in Correspondence

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We all have friends, I trust, that we have never met face to face, friends far removed from us who through common interests or providential circumstances we have come to regard as our friends and any communication from them or about them that confirms our good opinion is received with pleasure.

I read with much interest the letters published in the correspondence section of "The Carpenter" from Brothers living in widely separated parts of the country and the communications of many of them have so appealed to me that I count them as friends.

In the last issue of the "The Carpenter" the keen and kindly philosophy of Brother Jack Rivers as expressed in "Daddy's Building" was especially appealing.

Sixty years ago I started working at the carpenter trade and 48 of those years I have spent in the beautiful little City of Cortland, N. Y., and as I pass up and down her streets I see in many places the work my own hands have wrought on her buildings and I feel that in a sense I am a part of our city. My strength and whatever skill I possess are woven into her material fabric that will remain when I am gone, for Labor is Life taking on permanent form, and what is true in my own case is true of many of my fellow workmen with whom I have touched elbows and formed fond friendships, and, as I think of the four or five brothers, who with myself are all that remain of the charter members of our L. U. No. 1019, I am touched with a feeling of friendliness toward them that words cannot express.

Sometimes we have a warm feeling of friendliness toward inanimate things. My first steel square that had an 18-inch tongue was lost in 1884, while I was building a house in this city and I strongly suspected that it was stolen by a man who was working for me, but I had no proof. I had used that square about 12 years and was much attached to it because of its extra length of tongue and it upset me to lose it, although an extra length of tongue is not always desirable in a friend. But, to illustrate how unjust our suspicions may sometimes be, let me say just 40 years later, the owner of that house was having new plumbing installed when lo: my square was brought to light. The plumber—who was a friend of mine, in cleaning up the square found my name stamped on it and he returned it to me. I was right glad to see my old friend after so long a separation as well as to know the man whom I suspected, who died years ago went to his reward with a clear conscience in the matter of my lost square. The moral to this story I would point out is this, Brothers do not be too hasty with your suspicions and always stamp your name on your tools.

Most carpenters use a 16-inch tongue square and they may think the man a freak who prefers the 18-inch tongue, but to all such I say it all depends on how one learns. Remember the multiplication table does not end with twelve times twelve, and there are carpenters according to Brothers Perth and Jamieson, to whom it does not matter whether the tongue is 16, 18 or 20 inches long or whether there are any figures whatsoever on the square for they evidently could not tell a hypothenuse from the square root of a hog's nose. Such carpenters it seems to me mark the decadence into which the trade is falling.

Walter B. Stevenson,
L. U. No. 1019. Cortland, N. Y.

Would the Remedy Kill or Cure

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have come to agree with H. H. Watson and M. P. Storey. I have read with much interest their letters printed recently in the Carpenters' Journal relat-

ing to a subject that every craftsman in our organization should think well of—a desire to refrain from accepting to membership all men except those who are mechanically qualified. I do hope the organization will adopt some method in endeavoring to stop this overflow of carpenters. There seems to be at present more carpenters than there is work for them to do. We have a good organization and I do hope that we will not make the big mistake in overloading it. Carpenters are very plentiful. No matter where you go you will now find many good carpenters walking the streets either through lack of building operations, or because they will not accept employment under the conditions offered by some unscrupulous contractors. What would be the outcome if this were to continue? All this is due to the over supply of carpenters. I do believe for the betterment of the organization that we should adopt the foregoing method; that is, to refrain from taking in any apprentices for a reasonable period of time and to raise the initiation fee for new members to a sum commensurate with prevailing conditions. And these new men should be qualified in conformity with the laws of our organization.

I believe if the above policy were put into effect that the craftsmen in our trade would have less difficulty in obtaining work during slack times. We have a good sound organization; let us keep it so.

R. Marlow,
L. U. No. 847. Natick, Mass.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 63

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 63 is very glad to know of the activities of the different Auxiliaries as published in "The Carpenter." We wish them all success. We have been instituted since April 26, 1921. We regret that we are unable to get more ladies interested in this wonderful order. It is a custom of ours to give flowers and fruit to sick members, or to their husbands if sick; we visit them, and if in need we give what aid we can. On Christmas we sent candy to the brothers in the Home at Lakeland, Florida. We are very glad that the brothers can spend their remaining years in the land of flowers and sunshine. We wish them years of happiness. These are only a few of the details of our work. We shall be pleased at any time to have any Auxiliary visit us or write us.

Mrs. C. Bernicker, Secretary.
L. A. No. 63. Atlantic City, N. J.

Predicts Prosperity

The Hon. James J. Davis, U. S. Secretary of Labor, in an address before the annual meeting of the United States Business Men's Association in Philadelphia, said:

"You don't promote prosperity by howling calamity. The whole country takes that view, and it is going to prosper because it has made up its mind to prosper."

With more than $9,000,000,000 in construction work already reported in the building program for 1930, and with increased employment throughout industry in the United States, Secretary Davis declared the country was going forward, not only as if there had been no stock-market crash three months ago, but "perhaps better than ever."

Depression with the train of evil consequences which has followed every other similar crash in the nation's history, did not follow this one, Secretary Davis added, because of "our economic wisdom, and a sound financial system."

I Hate To Be A Kicker—But

I hate to be a kicker, I always long for peace,
But the wheel that does the squeaking is the one that gets the grease.
You tell 'em kid—you're peaceful and not too hard to please,
But the dog that's always scratching is the one that has the fleas.
"I hate to be a kicker,' means nothing in a show;
The kicker in the chorus is the one that gets the dough;
The art of soft soap spreading is a thing that palls and stales,
But the guy that wields the hammer is the one who drives the nails.
Let us not put any notions that are harmful in your head,
But the baby that keeps yelling is the baby that gets fed.

—St. Paul Optimist News.

Our life is what our thoughts make it.—Marcus Aurelius.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXIII

In Fig. 123 of our last lesson we showed a post and a sill marked ready for the laying-out of the mortises and tenons. We also showed a girt and a brace with the tenons framed. In this lesson we are going to deal with the joints of these timbers. Carpentry is so

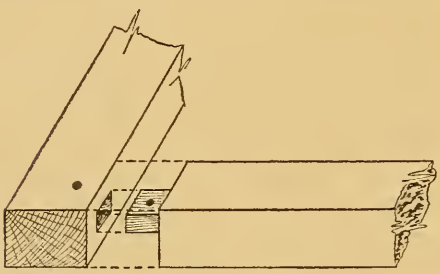


Fig. 128

full of joints and modifications of joints, that it will be impossible for us to deal with all of them. It is our intention, nevertheless, to take up such joints as we may find helpful to our readers, and that will fit into this work from time to time.

The mortise-and-tenon joint is the one usually employed in heavy timber

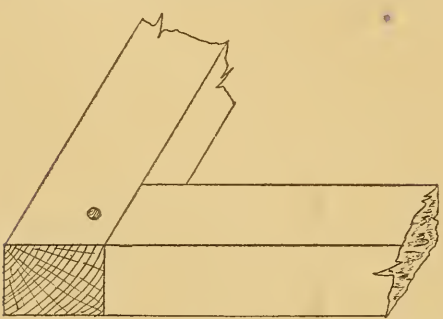


Fig. 129

framing. The proportion of the width of the mortise to the thickness of the timber into which it is worked, is one-third, and the mortise is cut into the center of the timber. . . . . However, this is not always true. A great many framers of heavy timbers seldom make the mortises and tenons more than 2 inches wide, even though the timbers

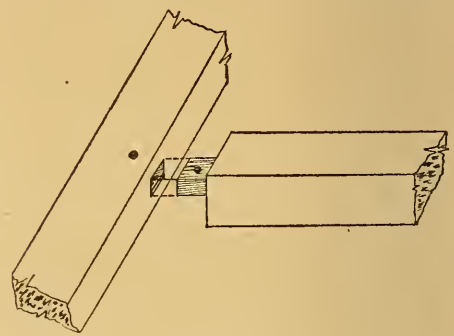


Fig. 130

are 8x8's, 8x10's, or even larger. In this respect the judgment of the framer has an important part to play. Mortises and tenons should always be laid off from the face of the timber, so when they are put together the faces of the timbers will come flush. The joints are held together by means of draw-bore

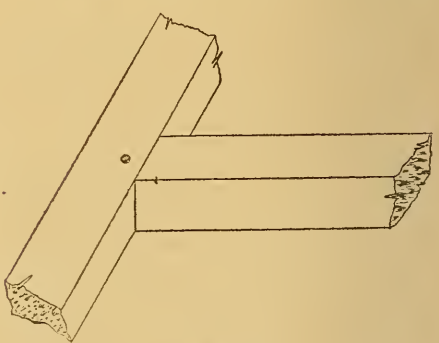


Fig. 131

pins. The mortise-and-tenon joint is draw-bored, that is to say, the hole in the tenon is ⅛-inch closer to the shoulders than the hole of the mortise is to the cheeks; and when the pin is driven in, the shoulder of the tenon is drawn tightly onto the cheeks of the mortise. A mortise-and-tenon joint

ready to go together is shown by Fig. 128. The holes for the draw-bore pin are heavily shaded. The dotted lines show how the two timbers are to come together. Fig. 129 shows the joint completed.

The draw-bore pins, or treenails, as they are sometimes called, should be

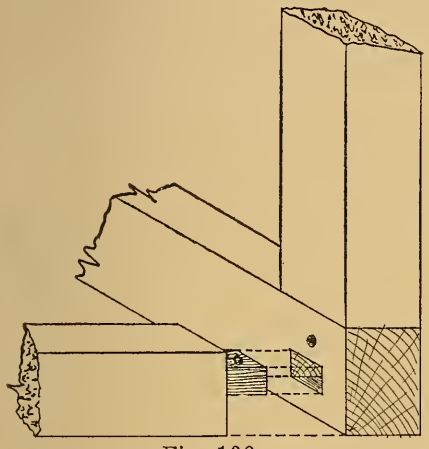


Fig. 132

made from tough straight-grained wood, such as oak or locust. Wood, even though it may be tough and straight-grained, that is liable to be worm-eaten should be avoided for draw-bore pins. For, if in time the worms should

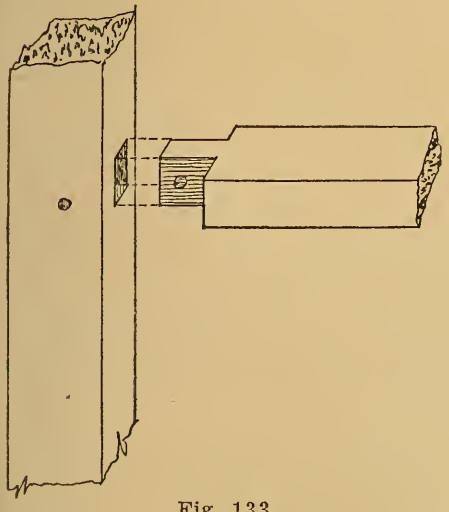


Fig. 133

eat up the pins, the building would fall to pieces. Hickory is the best example of the woods to be avoided.

The making of the pins is simple. Cut blocks of wood as long as the pins are to be; usually a little longer than the thickness of the timbers. Then split the blocks into square pins slightly thicker than the diameter of the holes in the mortises and tenons. This done, with a steel plate having a round hole somewhat larger than the draw-bore holes, the pins can be finished by driving them through this hole. It will, of course, be necessary to sharpen one end of the square pins in order to start them. The reason the hole in the steel plate must be larger than the holes in

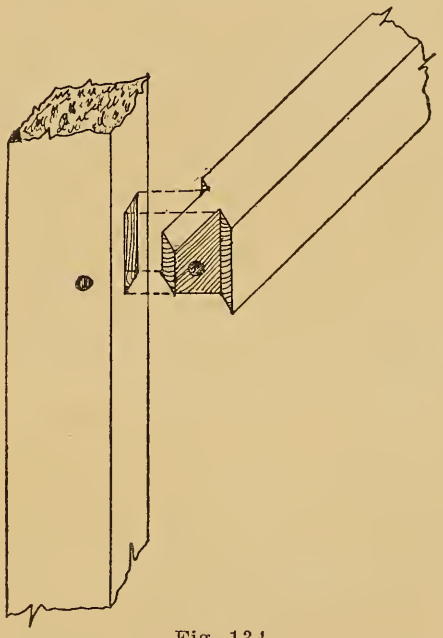


Fig. 134

the mortises and tenons, is because the pins, in order to fit tightly, must be a little larger than the draw-bore holes. Pins from ¾ to 1 inch in diameter will answer for most purposes.

Fig. 130 shows a T-mortise-and-tenon joint about to go together. Fig. 131, shows the T-joint completed.

A mortise-and-tenon joint for a corner post joining a sill is shown by Fig. 132. The joint for the plate where the corner post joins it is exactly the same as the one shown here, excepting that the mortise comes above the tenon.

A mortise and tenon for a girt joining a corner post is shown by Fig. 133. Fig. 134 shows a mortise-and-tenon joint

for a brace. It will be noticed that the tenon of the brace is cut square at the bottom. This not only gives the brace a bearing, but it lets the joint come together easily.

Mortises and tenons must be well executed, otherwise trouble will be the result when the framework is put together. The tenons should be made to fit snugly into the mortises; not too large and not too small. The sharp corners of the end of the tenons should be dressed off with a plane, so they will slip into the mortises with ease. The shoulders of the tenons must be perfectly square, and the cheeks of the mortises must be even in order to insure a uniformly tight fit in every joint. The depths of the mortises should be slightly deeper than the length of the tenons, and care should always be taken in draw-boring, that it will not become push-boring by mistake. By push-boring is meant, that the hole in the tenon is farther from the shoulders, than the hole in the mortise is from the cheeks; in which case the pin would open the joint on driving it, instead of drawing it together. Measurements for locating mortises and tenons should be made painstakingly; a mistake in this is always sure to bring grief.

Under the letter E, we have these terms:

Easement. A graceful bend in a stair rail, or base.

Eaves. The lower edge of a roof.

Eave-trough. A trough carrying rain water along the eaves. A gutter.

Ecrogen. Summit-growers.

Edge. The cutting part of a tool. The border of a piece of lumber or any material object.

Egg-And-Anchor. An egg-shaped ornament, alternating with another in the form of a dart, used to enrich the ovolo; called also, egg-and-dart, and egg-and-tongue.

Elbow. A sharp angle in any surface of wainscoting or other woodwork. The upright sides which flank any paneled work, as the sides of windows, where the jamb makes an elbow with the window back.

Elbow Catch. A catch, shaped like an elbow, for holding a door in place.

Elevation. A geometrical projection of a building or other object, on a plane perpendicular to the horizon.

Elevator. A cage or platform and the hoisting machinery in a hotel, warehouse, mine, etc.

Ellipse. An oval or oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve, which corresponds to an oblique projection of a circle or an oblique section of a cone through its opposite sides.

Elliptical Arch. An arch having the form of an ellipse.

Embrasure. A splay of a door or window.

End. The termination of any piece of lumber, or other material thing.

End-grain. The grain running at a right-angle to the surface.

Endogen. Inward-growers.

Entablature. The super-structure which lies horizontally upon the columns.

Equal Pitch. A regular pitch, or a pitch having the same rise per foot run throughout.

Even Pitch. Same as equal pitch.

Excavate. To dig, as for a basement, wall, etc.

Exogen. Outward-growers.

Expansive Bit. An auger bit with a cutting blade that can be adjusted so as to bore many sizes of holes.

Exterior. The outside of a building.

Extrados. The exterior curve of an arch.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 3

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To make templates for laying out strings: pitch board, wedge template, nosing line template.

II—Trade Terms:

1—Prepare an indexed glossary of trade terms: pitch board, wedges, wedge template, nosing line, nosing line template, rise, riser.

III—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required.

1 piece ¼" x 2¼" x 5½".
1 piece ¼" x 1⅛" x 8".
1 piece ¼" x ¾" x 6".
1 piece ¼" x 1" x 6".

IV—Specifications:

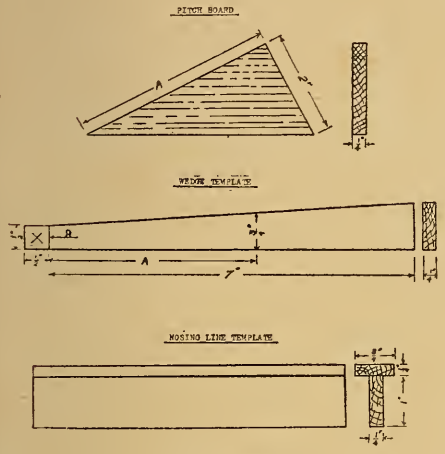
1—Rise. 2" face of tread to face of tread.

2—Nosing line 1".

3—Allowance for wedging ¾" in one foot.

4—Treads, ½" thick.

5—Risers, ½" thick.



Pitch Board

V—Operations:

1—Mark pitch board with the steel square, using 2" rise on the tongue and the distance (A) drawing 722.1 or 3 15-16" on the blade. Mark on tongue for the rise or plumb and on the blade for the run or level.

2—Saw full of lines.

3—Dress square and accurately to the lines and test measurements.

(Note) Grain of wood should run in the direction shown in drawing No. 722.1b.

Wedge Template

1—Draw a square ½" x ½" at one end of stock. Drawing No. 722.1b.

2—Mark diagonals and locate center of nosing or projection and location for spur of bit in housing strings.

3—From this square mark off the distance (A) on line of travel, 3 15-16" and square a line across stock at this point.

4—Measure up on this line from the edge of stock ¾", ½" thickness of tread and ¼" wedge allowance.

5—Connect the outside corner of the square with the point located in operation No. 4 and continue line to the end of the stock.

6—Saw full of lines.

7—Dress square and accurately to lines.

8—Drive small brad in center of square or make a small hole for inserting a brad awl to spot center of nosing for spur of bit in housing. (Note) Wedges usually pitch ¾" in one foot.

Nosing Line Template

1—Cut 1 piece of stock exactly ¼" x ¾" x 6".

2—Cut 1 piece of stock exactly ¼" x 1" x 6".

3—Nail both pieces together as shown in drawing No. 722.1b.

(Note) No fixed principles determine the nosing line but rather the individual judgment of the architect, owner, contractor or mechanic. Three inches is fairly standard and as this problem is approximately one third full size, the nosing line is made 1" in carrying out these proportions.

VI—Questions:

1—What allowance is generally made made for wedging?

2**—Why are wedges used in assembling the risers and treads in place?

3—What is meant by nosing line?

4—How much is generally allowed for the nosing or projection of the tread?

5—Which way should the grain of the wood run in laying out a pitch board? (b) Why?

Nail Doweling

(By H. H. Siegele)

The best is not always the best. That is true in the method of doweling that we are presenting to our readers by this article. The best way to dowel, is, of course, the approved way that is almost universally used. But there are

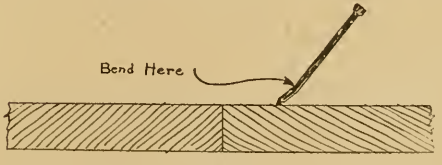


Fig. 1

occasions when the method we are showing is the best—that's why we are showing it. For instance, two boards are to be held together, but circum-

stances do not justify doweling them in the approved way; what then? Well, they can be doweled with nails, which in those instances will answer the purpose in every way.

The end view, in part, of two boards that are to be joined, is shown by Fig.

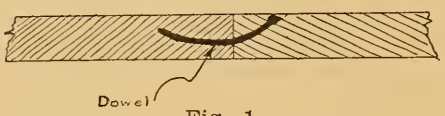


Fig. 1

1—also a nail with the point slightly bent, as indicated by the drawing. The joint being otherwise prepared, the nail is driven into the board, which will give it the position shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows how the nails can be driven, say,

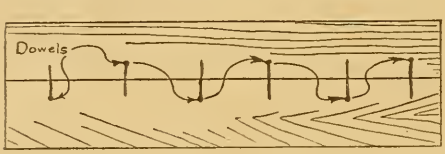


Fig. 2

one from one side of the joint, and the next from the other, and so on, until the doweling is completed.

This method of doweling is not a substitute for the better method, almost universally used, but it is given to be used in situations that in themselves justify its use.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

(By L. Perth)

Chapter Four

SOLUTION OF TRIANGLES

In the previous lessons it was explained that a roof frame or a roof truss is composed of right-angled triangles, This similarity will be further illustrated in Fig. 8, where at, "a" is shown a triangle ABC, and at "b" a roof truss ABA, is represented. This roof truss, while being a triangle is not a right angled triangle. But, by drawing a line CD through the center of the building, the roof truss is divided into two equal parts, or right triangles A, B, and C on the left and A, B, and C on the right.

The first problem in framing a roof is to determine the length of the rafters. In this case we know that the building is 16 feet wide and the roof is to be 6 feet high. Since it is an equally pitched roof the rafters on both sides of the center line CD will be of the same length. The building being 16 feet wide, the run will equal 8 feet.

Now, we have a problem like this:

In a building 16 feet wide with a roof 6 feet high, what will be the length of the common rafters: or our problem may be formulated thus: in a roof with an 8 foot run A-C and 6 foot rise B-C, what is the length of the rafter A-B?

By comparing this figure with the triangle at "a" we will see that the half of the roof truss A-B-C is the same as the triangle ABC, where the run is the base, the height is the altitude and the rafter is the hypotenuse. In other words the problem before us is that of a solution of a triangle where the sides AC and BC are known and it is required to find the third side, or the hypotenuse AB.

The "Solution of Triangles" is treated in that branch of mathematics known as "Trigonometry," which deals essentially in determining the values of unknown parts of a triangle when the values of other parts are given.

There is a rule in Trigonometry which reads:

"In a right angled triangle the side opposite the right angle equals to the square root of the sum of the squares of the two other sides". When applied to roof framing, this rule is known as the "Square Root Method".

Applying this rule to our problem we have AB squared equals AC squared plus BC squared, which means that the square of the distance AB equals the square of the distance AC plus the square of the distance BC.

Substituting the real values in our problem we will have AB squared equals AC squared plus BC squared equals AB squared equals 8 squared plus 6 squared or AB squared equals (8x8) plus (6x6), which equals to AB squared equals 64 plus 36 equals 100.

Since the square of AB equals 100, to find the length of AB we must find the square root of 100 which equals 10. This rule is plainly illustrated in Fig. 9, where the squares of all three sides are graphically represented.

Thus by counting the little squares on each side of the triangle, we find

that, the number of squares on side AC plus the number of squares on side BC equal to the number of squares on side AB. AC x AC equals 64, BC x BC

length of the rafter. The roof frame in Fig. 8 has a run of 8 feet and a rise of 6 feet. Therefore:

Run squared plus rise squared equals

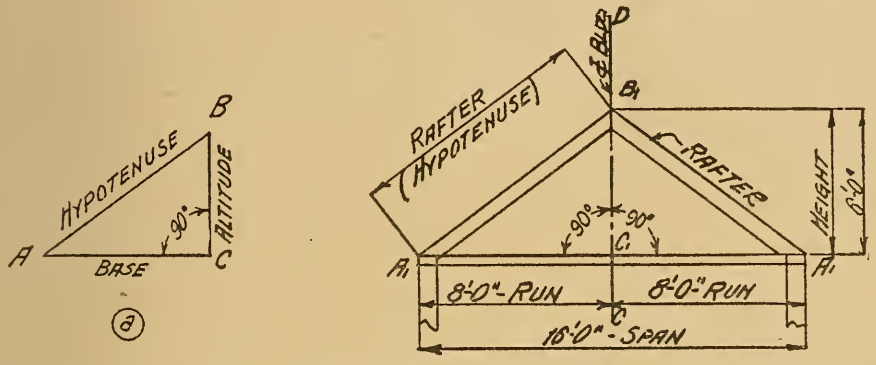


FIG. 8

equals 36; 64 plus 36 equals 100, which equals AB x AB.

This rule holds good for the solution of any right angled triangle and there-

length squared or 8 squared plus 6 squared equals length squared.

8 squared equals 64; 6 squared equals 36; 64 plus 36 equals 100.

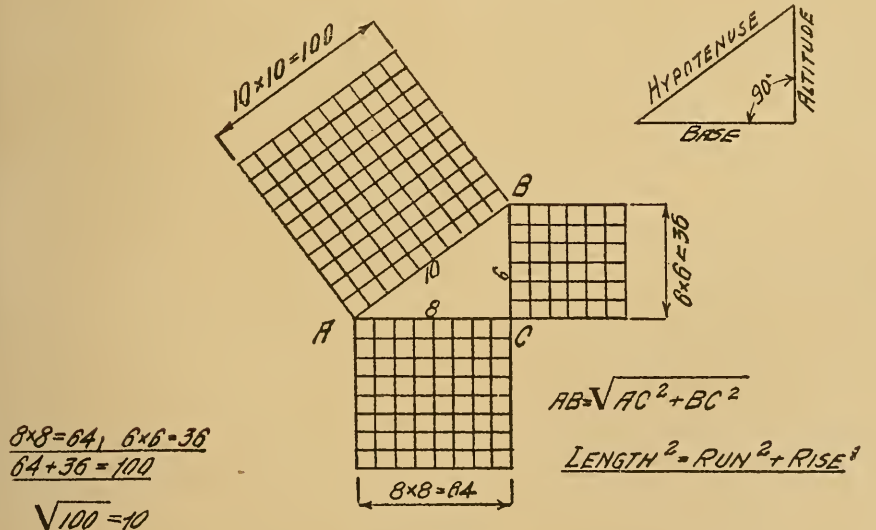


FIG. 9

RULE.- LENGTH OF RAFTER = SQUARE ROOT OF (RUN² + RISE²)

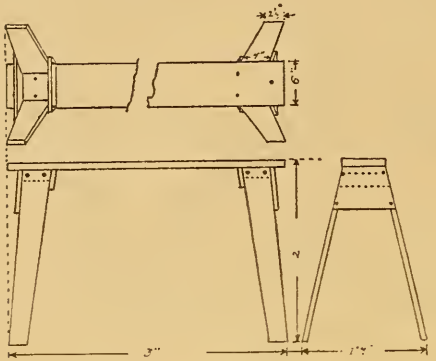
fore this method is used for finding the lengths of rafters and may be formulated thus:

The square of the run plus the square of the rise, equals the square of the

If 100 is the square of the length, then the square root of 100 equals 10. This rule may be expressed thus: Length of rafter equals square root of (run squared plus rise squared).

Another Horse

Am inclosing a sketch of a sawhorse which I find is large enough for most any use. Hardwood and screws should

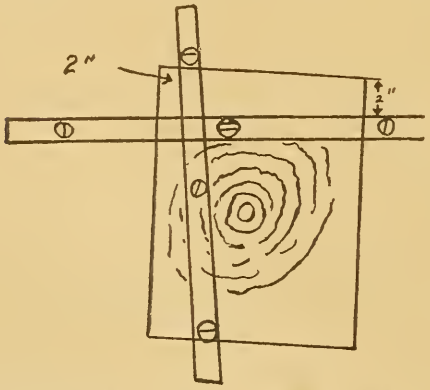


be used and care should be exercised in making the holes large enough so the screws do not split the wood.

Bert DeVries,
L. U. No. 719 Freeport, Ill.

Framing Timbers

Here is a plan for framing timbers which I think is an advantage over Brother H. H. Siegele's method in "Carpentry Lesson No. 21." First, I place timber on skids, turn into proper position, so one face will be level, another



plumb, then I draw a plumb line and a level line at each end of timber, with my spirit level 2 inches from nearest corner of timber. Then strike a chalk line from one plumb line to the other, and level lines the same way. This will apply to round timbers as well as winding ones, and is much quicker, easier and more accurate than using battons to describe the wind. Otherwise follow Brother Siegele's plans.

Wm. Root,
L. U. No. 11 Cleveland, O.

Is He Right?

If a building 100 feet wide and 1,000 feet high was built, and assuming that it were possible to erect the walls perfectly plumb, what would be the result?

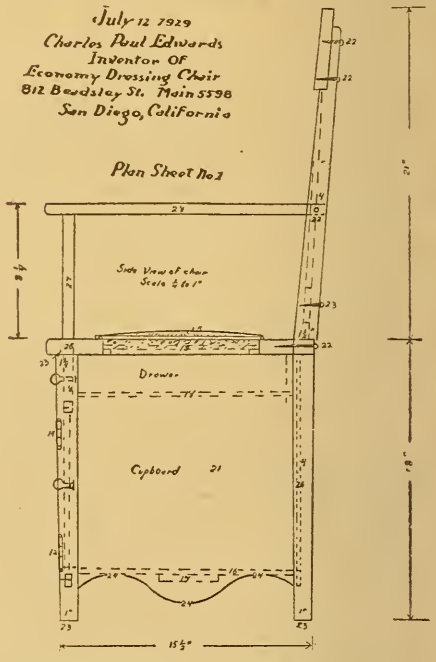
I maintain that the walls would be slightly wider apart at the top, for the reason that all plumb lines point to the center of the Earth, as the center of gravity. So, consequently, as you rise above the Earth the lines will diverge like the spokes of a wheel.

As near as I can figure this the building 100 feet at base and 1,000 feet high, will be .006 of an inch wider at the top.

Fred H. Ferris.
L. U. No. 746 Norwalk, Conn.

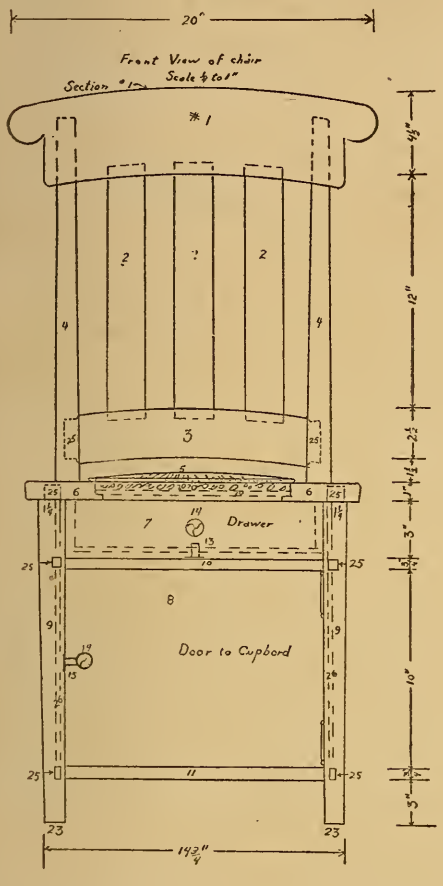
Something New in Furniture

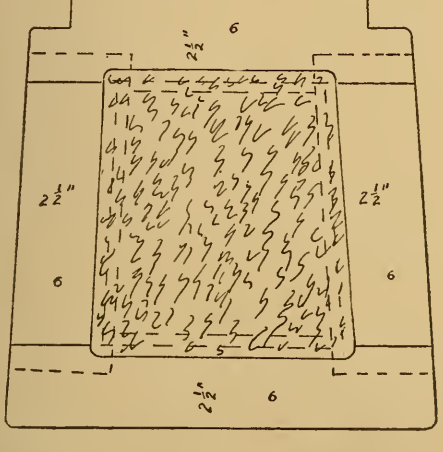
These cuts shown here are drawings of a useful chair designed and patented



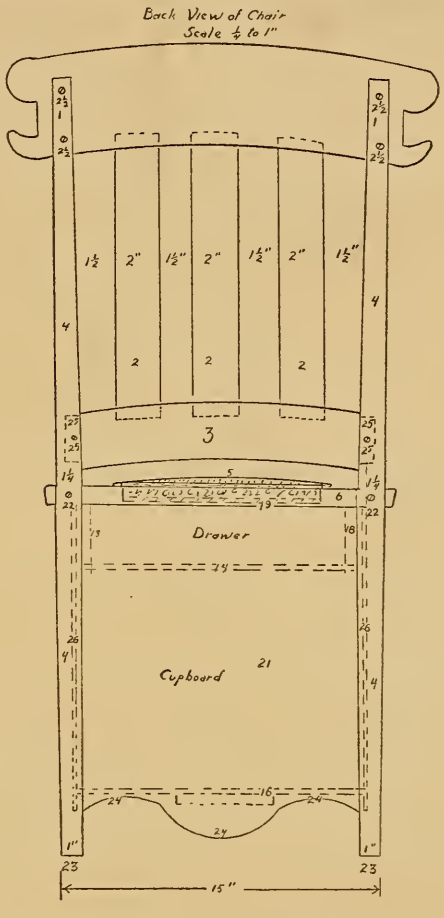
by Brother Charles P. Edwards of Local Union No. 1296, 812 Beardsley St., San Diego, Calif. The advantage of such a piece of furniture with storage space may be readily seen. This type of chair

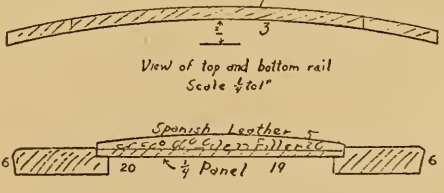
should be suitable for persons living in apartments where closet space is very limited. Brother Edwards would like to have brother members send him the addresses of furniture manufacturers in their vicinity, as it is his desire to have the chair manufactured on a royalty basis.

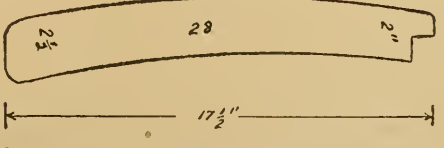




Seat Scale ½ "to1"







Friction

(By H. H. Siegele)

"What in the Sam Hill," I imagine some of my readers will say, when they read this article, "does he want to tell us that for? Everybody knows how to fasten a cord to a stake. What does he want to write about those simple things for? Why doesn't he write about things that are really hard?" Well, I will answer my critics, by saying that so many writers deal with the hard things

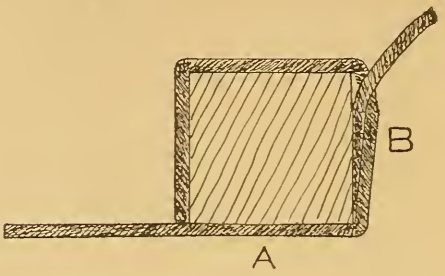


Fig. 1

about carpentry, that that field is well covered, and so often, too, that the hard things are becoming easy for well-read carpenters. I have chosen a field that is seldom, if ever, touched upon by technical writers, especially those writing about things pertaining to the building industry. In this article I am dealing with the problem of fastening a cord to a stake. The method I am illustrating is not a new one; however, it is new to new men, such as apprentices,

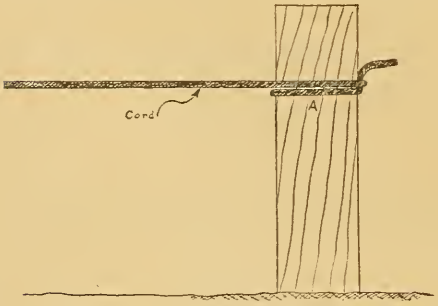


Fig. 2

and it is for them I am writing in particular.

Fig. 1 shows a plan of a stake having a cord fastened to it by the friction method. The cord is shown wrapped around the stake once (sometimes it is wrapped twice). Then it crosses the cord as shown at B, Fig. 1 and Fig. 3. Fig. 2, A, shows the side of the stake, marked A, on Fig. 1.

A cord fastened to a stake by the friction method, if it is carefully done, will not come loose so long as the cord

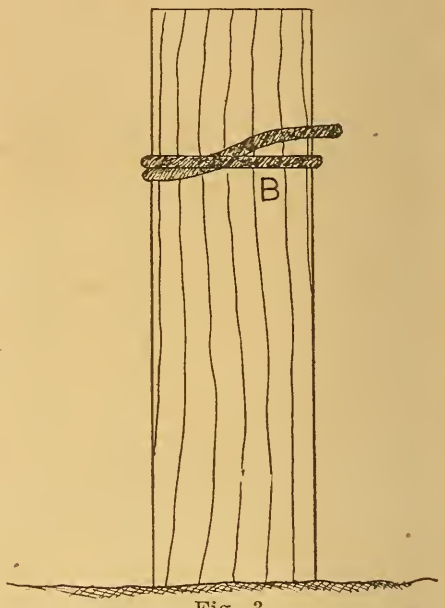


Fig. 3

is kept reasonably tight. On the other hand, it almost unfastens itself on completely slacking up the cord. There is no better method for fastening a cord to a stake than this, and every apprentice should acquire the habit of doing it early in his career.

Funnel Problem Solved Another Way

I wish to submit a solution to Brother J. Becker's problem relative to laying out a funnel with steel square and dividers, which, I think is not as complicated as Brother E. Rutter's solution in the December "Carpenter".

1. Draw a center line A, intersecting the base line at B.

2. Inscribe the half circle b, the same diameter as the base of the cone, using the point B as center.

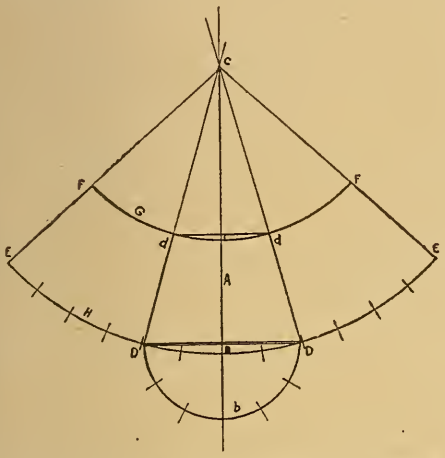
3. Extend the lines forming the sides of the cone until they cross the line A at C.

4. Divide the half circle b into any number of equal spaces.

5. Draw such portions of the circle H as may be required with the radius C-D, using C as center.

6. Beginning at B point off in each direction, on the circle H, as many spaces, and of equal length, as there are spaces in the half circle b.

7. Draw such portion of the circle G as may be required, using C-d as radius and C as center.



8. Draw lines from E and E' toward the point C, until they intersect the circle G at F and F".

9. The pattern thus cut along the lines E-F-G-F-E and H will form the frustum of the cone as required.

10. Sufficient material must be allowed for laps and seams.

Octavis E. Davis,
L. U. No. 176 Newport, R. I.

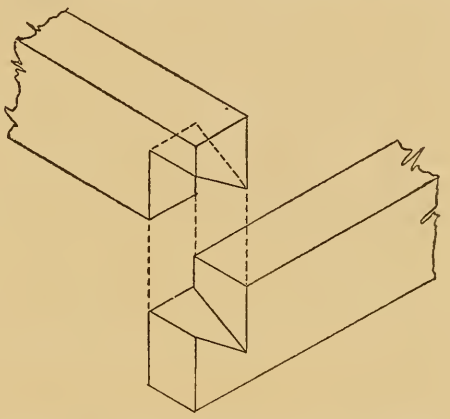
Mr. Siegele Replies

In answer to Bert Ortlieb's criticism, which appears on page 67 of the February Carpenter, I submit the following:

On page 51 of the December, 1929, Carpenter, can be found these lines, taken from the text of the lesson Mr. Ortlieb criticises:

"Because the log house is used so rarely in these days, we are not taking up the various kinds of joints that could be employed for the corner. Nor is the joint we are showing the best. . . . . The joint we are showing could be modified in various ways, which we believe the student should do, should he be interested in this almost obsolete style of construction."

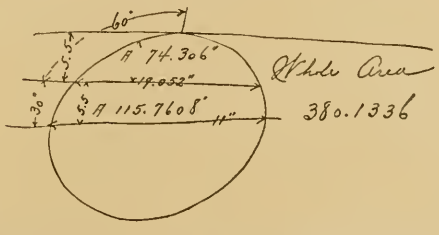
While the joint that Mr. Ortlieb shows takes care of the drainage question, which in a permanent structure is an important thing, it is, notwithstanding that fact, otherwise no better than the joint I have shown, inasmuch as it makes a weak corner—I am speaking of the hewed-log joint. The log he has marked "Bottom Timber," is held in place by the log marked "Top Timber"; but there is nothing in the world to keep the top timber from pushing out, in case of an outward pressure. These remarks are equally true if applied, vice versa, to the joint that I have shown in Lesson XX of the Carpentry series. . . . When I made the drawings for this lesson, I had under consideration two



joints: The one shown in the lesson, and the one I am showing herewith. I chose the former, partly because it was easier to illustrate, and partly because I wanted the student to think for himself, just as Mr. Ortlieb has done. The joint I am showing here, is much harder to make than the other, but it will make a substantial corner, and at the same time take care of the drainage.

Corrects Error In Circle Problem

In reply to solution of the circle problem by Frank A. Miller of L. U. No. 36,



San Francisco, Calif., in the February issue, will say he is very much at error and proof here stated.

Edward Cranson,
L. U. No. 337. Detroit, Mich.

How To File Your Saw

I see there is still an interest in the problem of saw filing, although, judging from the way power saws are appearing we won't need the old hand saw as much as in former times.

I am amused at the confidence Brother G. W. Ahner has in the saw filing ability of the Henry Disston Co.

It is generally known by carpenters that a new saw does not function properly until it has been filed.

I offer this modestly, but I have filed saws for fifty years and if I can tell my brother workmen anything that will help them, I feel it my duty so to do, and it is surely my pleasure.

Brother Arthur Neff told you right: "File toward the point of saw and always joint saw before filing or setting."

There are several things more to tell. In the first place, have a good light with the saw so placed that you can see the little flat places on ends of teeth, made by the jointer and don't file a tooth that does not show this flat place and stop when you cease to see this same flat place. All you file after this, shortens the tooth and makes a loafer out of it.

I consider this caution the key to all good results: In jointing remove as little as possible and if a few teeth are rather short leave them and file to a point and in a few filings they will be up even with the others.

For "hook" make front of tooth about 90 degrees with the saw and for hard wood leave the cutting edge somewhat thicker than for soft wood.

When finished the teeth viewed from end of saw should present a perfect "V".

To remove burr place saw flat on a smooth board, lay file flat on teeth and run lightly from heel to point on each side. this also trues the teeth up on sides, correcting any small variation in set and causes saw to cut a smooth surface.

Should you by chance, get too much set in a saw, a good way to reduce it is by a little more side jointing.

For tools, get a saw vise that will hold saw firmly with a convenient backward tilt. Buy or make a jointer that will joint squarely, and use a good saw set.

Lastly, if you are not a good saw filer now, be willing to study and practice and you will become one.

George F. Dyer,
L. U. No. 158 Los Angeles, Calif.

I have been reading with much interest, the articles published in our Journal about "Saw Filing". I see by Brother Ahner of Yuba City, Calif., that the old time argument is worn out. Such is not the case. The argument is like a hole, the more you use it the larger it gets. Brother Ahner says anyone that doesn't know how to file a saw, write Disston.

I am sorry for the carpenter that has not yet learned better than to file a saw as a new saw is filed when it comes from the factory. I file with much more bevel and have yet to find the man that can cut off a board quicker with a new saw.

I readily agree with Brother Neff of St. Louis, Mo., about filing except, I think I can file better using both right and left hand.

Wm. L. Fleming,
L. U. No. 532 Elmira, N. Y.

Apprentice Asks For Information

Would some kind carpenter go into detail on the method of laying out the forms for an arch, say over a window or door on a 12" brick wall. Although it might seem simple to the more experienced mechanic, it seems quite complicated to a man of lesser experience.

Perhaps a few drawings showing details would be helpful to a clear understanding.

An Apprentice,
L. U. No. 40 Boston, Mass.

New Booklets Ready For Distribution

A series of booklets illustrating and describing their product "Weatherwood" has been issued by the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, under the captions: "Sound Deadening Construction," "For Carpenters and Contractors," "The House that Grew Up," "New Standard of Home Construction" and "How You Can Make Your Farm More Profitable... Any of these booklets are available to any member of this organization upon request sent direct to the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company, 111 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,
And say to all the world, this was a man."

Here it is Carpenters

A New Improved Builders Square

A quick accurate method to square a building by using the reflection of a mirror to establish true square angles at the time of staking off the foundation. Hang this little instrument on one foundation line at one corner, pass the cross line underneath and the reflection in the mirror will give the required angle. Give it a trial at our expense for your money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument if it does not prove to be satisfactory. It comes in a handsome cowhide leather case.



A New Practical Time Saver *for the* *'Busy Builder'*

Post Paid

$3.25

This little instrument is made of two plate glass mirrors cemented together at the back. The ends are of brass heavily nickeled, thus giving it a very neat, elegant appearance. Try the experiment of the line under the thumb and note how easily the line and its reflection can be brought into a straight line with each other thus forming a correct angle with the face of the mirror

Bush Bros. Mfg. Co.

1194 Oak St., Columbus, Ohio

Enclosed find $3.25 for which send me One New Improved Builder's Square. I am accepting your voluntary offer to return my money upon my request if this instrument is not satisfactory in every way.

Name _____

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This COLORFUL line

. . . offers the Carpenter a widening field of profit

Every Carpenter should be familiar with the J-M line of high quality Asphalt Shingles made to meet the demand for low-priced, durable roofs.

THIS is an age of color. Today the owner of the moderately priced home in your community is not only interested in quality and low price when considering roofing or re-roofing, but he is equally interested in colorful shingled roofs—color that will brighten the appearance of his home and make it individual looking. Johns-Manville has realized this. J-M Asphalt Shingles meet the demand for a high quality, low cost roofing with unequalled variety of color.

Selected by a committee of experts, the colors in the J-M Asphalt Shingle line lead the rest of the field. Made in several blends of color of marked beauty, as well as in many bright and attractive standard colors, J-M Asphalt Shingles make it easy for you to please your prospect . . . and easy for your prospect to choose a roof that exactly suits the architecture of his house and that suits his personal taste.



One of the hundreds of homes attractively and durably roofed with J-M Asphalt Shingles.

Back of these attractive, colorful, rock-surfaced shingles is Johns-Manville's half century of experience in the manufacture of roofings of all kinds. Exacting standards make certain that every J-M Asphalt Shingle is first grade in all respects. They are solid, substantial, durable and fire-resistant. Only the best materials—pure asphalt, heavy felts and crushed mineral are used in their manufacture.

Keeping pace with the trend

Already additional colors and color blends in J-M Asphalt Shingles are being put on the market. You can count upon Johns-Manville to keep its Asphalt Shingle line way out in front of all competition to make its sale easy for you. Watch for the new J-M Asphalt Shingle colors.

You can re-side and re-roof with J-M Asphalt Shingles

With J-M Asphalt Shingles you can not only roof new houses, but re-roof old homes. Any size or style can be laid on new houses or over old roofs. Old roofs and side walls are quickly and easily renewed by the simple process of applying these shingles right over the old finish.

For any style of architecture, for brick, stucco, clapboard, or stone homes, there is a J-M Asphalt Shingle made to harmonize in color and style.

And remember when you recommend J-M Asphalt Shingles, your customer is

of J-M Asphalt Shingles

assured of high quality and you are assured of perfect shingles that will make your job easier. Address Johns-Manville at New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco or Toronto for further information.

7 different strip shingles that make your work easier



Giant 12⅓ inch Hexagonal with 3 inch head lap



Giant 12 inch Square Butt with 2 inch head lap



Standard 12⅓ inch Hexagonal with 3 inch head lap



Standard 12½ inch Square Butt with 4½ inch head lap



Standard 11⅓ inch Hexagonal with 2 inch head lap



Standard 10 inch Square Butt with 2 inch head lap



Standard 12½ Hexagonal with double coverage with 4½ inch head lap

The seven types of J-M Asphalt Strip Shingles shown here all help insure a first class roofing job and allow you to lay a roof much quicker than would be possible with single shingles.

The popular J-M Hexagonal strip is made in giant and standard weights and in three different sizes with various head laps and with notches and keys to provide automatic alignment. In addition, Johns-Manville makes a special Hexagonal Strip Shingle which gives double coverage.

The J-M square butt strip type is made in giant weight with three tabs to a strip and in standard weight in two sizes with four tabs to a strip. These shingles provide effects of wide or narrow individual shingles. The shoulders of all these shingles assure accurate and quick spacing.

The J-M Asphalt Shingle is also made in the individual style in two sizes. The use of these shingles permits a wide choice of color effects.

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Fobs (Label and Emblem)	.50	Rings (Emblem)	5.00
Gavels (Label)	1.25	B. A. Badges (Emblem)	3.00
Small Pencils (Label)	.03	Ladies' Auxiliary Pins	1.25
Flat Carpenter Pencils (Label)	.04	Cuff Links, pair (Roman or White) Gold	1.50
Rubber Tip Pencils (Label)	.05	Belt Loop and Chain, Rolled Gold	.75
Pins (Emblem)	.50	Match Box Holders	.15
Buttons (Emblem)	.50	Automobile Radiator Emblem	1.25

Playing Cards (Label) (no Pinochle) 40c

In ordering these goods send all orders and make all remittances payable to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary
Carpenters' Building
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

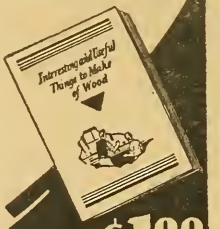
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WRITE. for FREE catalog of fine heavy-duty motor-driven woodworking tools—band saws, rip saws, jointers, lathes, shapers, cut-off saws. Make money for you, on the job or in the home shop.

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AJAX *folding metal* SHEATHING AND ROOFING BRACKETS



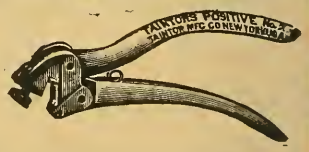
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The New American HANDY SANDER

Just as the American Universal and American High Production floor sanders set the pace for 12″ and 8″ machines—so the American Handy Sander—by reason of its many advanced features and super-performance—assumes leadership in the "portable floor and bench sander" class. Comparison will prove this to you.



Light Socket Operation

All that the Name Implies

In every sense of the word, this machine is truly a HANDY sander. It is handily used for sanding floors in hallways, alcoves, closets, stair-landings, etc. . . it comes in handy for sanding desks, table tops, cabinets, sash, doors, trim, etc. . . it is handy to get at the sanding drum to change paper. . . . it is easily carried anywhere in one hand . . . the switch is handily located for the convenience of the operator. . . in fact, it is such a handy utility that ANY Carpenter cannot afford to be without it.



Sands Table Tops, Desks, Cabinets, etc.

PRODUCTION GUARANTEE

The American Handy Sander is guaranteed to sand to a finished surface without waves or chatter marks more square feet of floor area an hour than any machine on the market of similar size and type.

A Wise Investment

This sander quickly pays for itself, and then easily makes bigger profits for you. Build up a floor sanding business of your own . . . no experience needed, and only small capital. Mail the coupon NOW for details.

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Factory branches and representatives in principal cities

United States—Canada—Overseas

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
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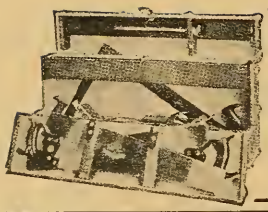
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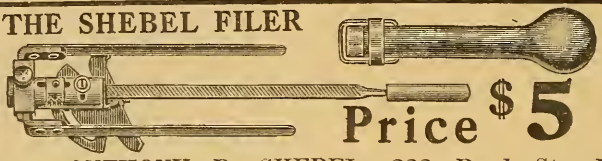
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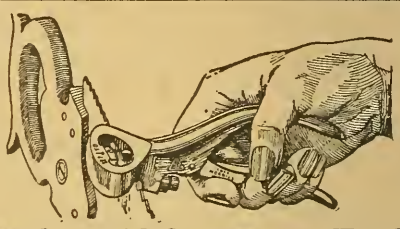
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GYPSUM WALL BOARD



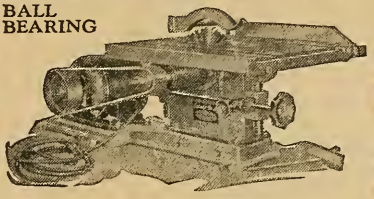
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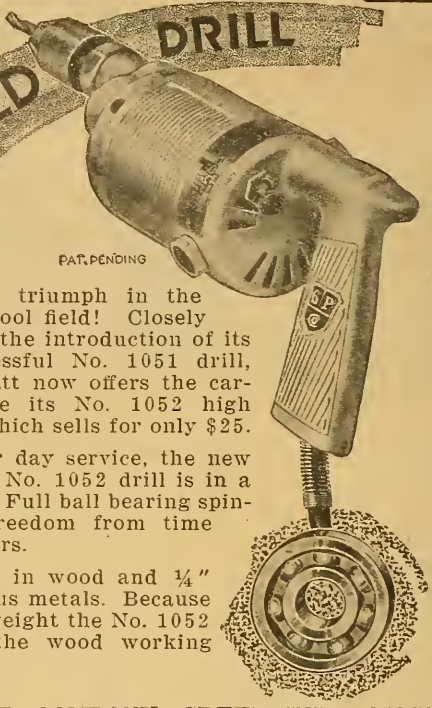
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2. Sell it for more money than had you used other Asphalt Shingles.

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$25

Motor
Westinghouse Universal type for alternating or direct current.

Housing
Die cast aluminum.

Speed
No load 4000 R. P. M.

Chuck
All steel with three hardened jaws holding 0 to ¼" round shanks.

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Only 4¾ lbs.

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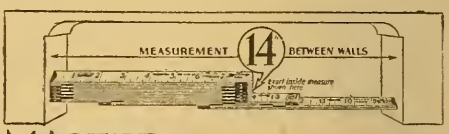


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MASTER INTERLOX SLIDE RULE

5 FOOT SIZE $1.00

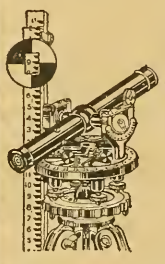
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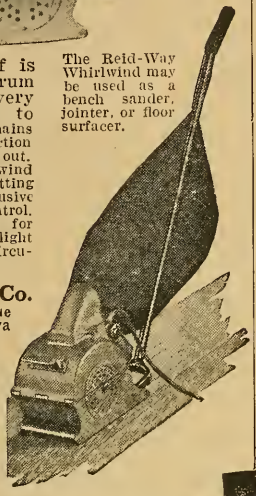
ONLY ONE MOVING PART



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Latest Model

Built for GREAT SPEED and HIGHEST QUALITY of work.

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Roller sands even with wall on either side of machine.
9″ long roller 1¾ HP AC&DC motor.

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Handles Like Putty
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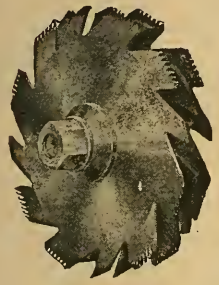
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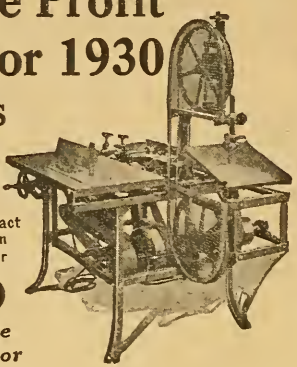
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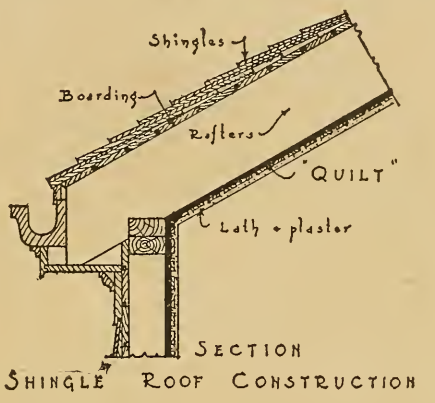
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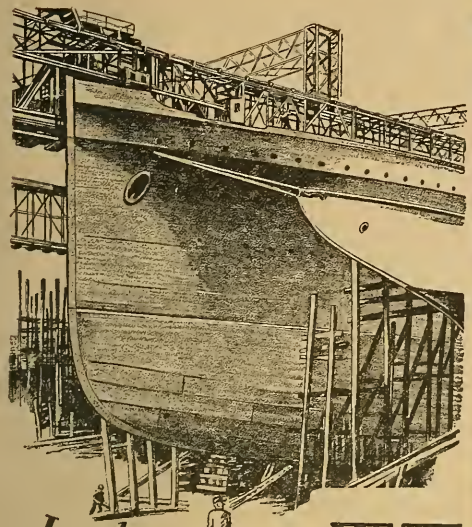


This advertisement appears in full colors in *House and Garden* and *House Beautiful*. Also in black and white in *Better Homes and Gardens*, *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Small Home*.

A MILLION young couples get married each year and set up homes. Some rent, some build, some buy. . . . Oak Flooring advertising is educating this annual crop of new home owners to the value of oak floors as an index of sound building. And it likewise is keeping fresh the prestige of oak with all the millions of others who are buying new homes and remodeling old ones. This kind of advertising helps you sell houses. . . . better houses that afford more profit to you and more value to your customers. Follow the advertising. Use it. The Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the U. S. maintains a technical staff that is always ready to serve you. Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the U. S., 1251 Builders' Bldg., Chicago.

THIS MASTER TRADE-MARK *is stamped on the under side of all Oak Flooring produced by members of the Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States. It is complete protection for you. Every piece is air-seasoned and kiln-dried, then milled, thoroughly inspected and accurately graded, insuring uniformly high quality.*

OAK
FMA
USA



In the Big Ship Yards

Liners, freighters, yachts — all of them have to undergo seasonal overhauling. They are like new when they come out — sides shine with new paint — inside and out they are sound and ready to take on another season on the high seas.

In this overhauling work, there are a multitude of uses for screws. Experienced shipbuilders select American Screws for these jobs because they can trust them. They know that the strong bodies of American Screws will stand up under automatic driving; that they will hold fast in spite of unusual wear.

Specify American Srews

Send for our chart showing types and sizes of American Screws.

WOOD SCREWS | MACHINE SCREWS | STOVE BOLTS | TIRE BOLTS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"

Less Kickback



MARKED MEN--

Using the Estwing hammer with its distinctive appearance marks its owner as a Master Craftsman.

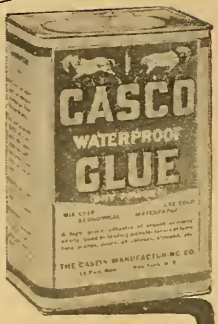
Estwing Mfg. Co.
Rockford - - - Illinois

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of the Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ Util-axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Axe, 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra





The Strongest Adhesive Known

Send for sample

CASCO has many advantages over ready mixed liquid glue or bulk glue. It glues practically everything, wood to wood, metal, glass, cardboard, leather or paper . . . and glues it permanently.

No waste. One pound of the dry powder makes 1½ quarts of liquid glue. And it's *all* glue—high powered—wide-spreading.

No heating. Mix it in cold water and use it cold.

No odor. The unpleasant reek of "cooking glue" is gone when you use Casco. It's clean and convenient to use.

Strength. A Casco-glued joint is stronger than the wood itself.

Waterproof. Veneered doors, hollow jointed columns or any exterior woodwork can now be safely and permanently glued. Inside or outside jobs will stand up in any climate.

Endorsed. Leading aeroplane and woodworking industries have for years put the seal of their approval on Casco.

Convenience. Now Casco is available to you in ¼, 1, 5, 10 and 25 lb. packages.

Try it on your next gluing job.

Fill out completely the coupon below—one test will convince you that Casco is the most practical, durable, convenient, and inexpensive glue you have ever used.

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SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY TRIAL OFFER

The Casein Mfg. Co., of America, Inc.
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Enclosed find 25c (stamps only) to cover postage and handling cost for which send me your trial package of Casco Glue.

Name .....

Street .....

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Hardware, Paint or Lumber Dealer's Name (Please include)

.....A 330

CHAMPION HANDY VISE

The Lightweight Champion With Heavyweight Performance

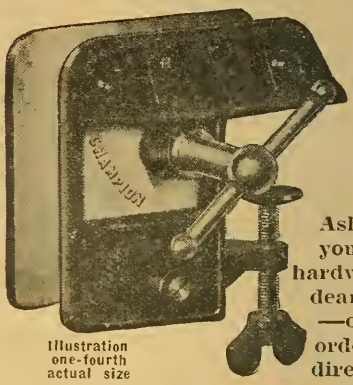


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Ask your hardware dealer —or order direct

Endorsed by 75,000 Carpenters

"The handiest tool I know."

"Good for forty different purposes—I wouldn't be without it."



Saves time, effort and money.

Weighs less than five pounds and is easily carried in a carpenter's kit.

Will fasten to anything from ⅞ to 2¼ inches thick.

Enables you to take your work bench wherever your work calls you.

Just the thing for sash or doors.

Efficient for stair work, sawing bevels and mitres.



Order from your hardware dealer or send us his name and $3.50 ($3.75 west of Mississippi River and Canada) and a vise will be sent prepaid.

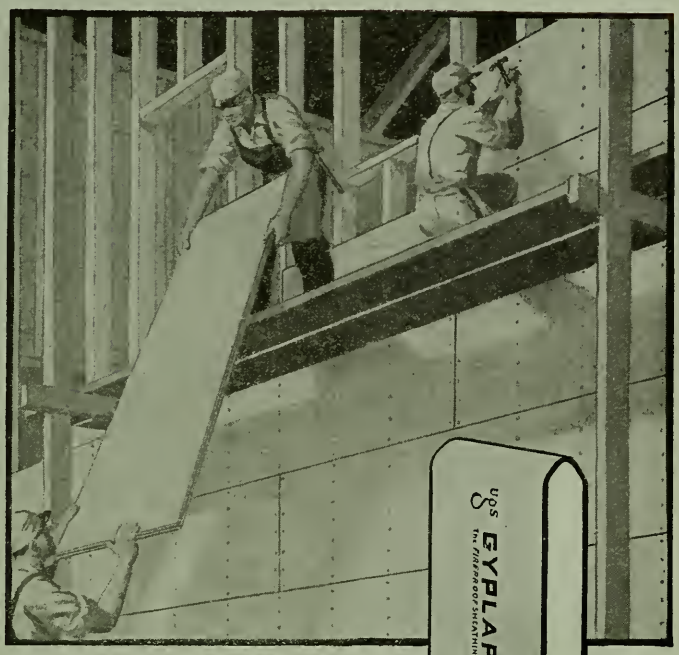
Free illustrated folder upon request.

Identify by red spot behind name Champion

Fully patented and made only by the

CHAMPION HARDWARE CO.
GENEVA, OHIO

Forty-five years of service to Carpenters.



Sheathe with Gyplap

for frame, stucco or brick

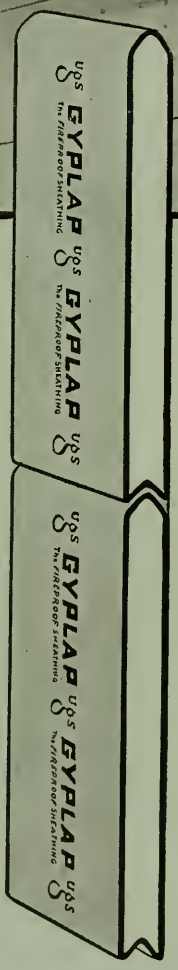
Good workmanship needs good materials—and you'll never find a better sheathing than Gyplap. It takes the place of both wood sheathing and building paper. Handles easily and assures results no other sheathing material can provide.

Gyplap is half-inch-thick sheet gypsum, 24 inches wide and 8 feet long, cased in heavy moisture-proof fiber.

Every sheet is true and uniform—no knots or splinters. It is fireproof.

Patented, interlocking edges provide a wind-tight and vermin-proof barrier. The large units stoutly brace the framework.

Gyplap goes up easily. Less nailing is required and each unit covers a large area. It cuts and nails like lumber. Write for complete information.



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GYPLAP THE FIREPROOF SHEATHING

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PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"You can tell an Atkins Saw, the way it CUTS,

FAST, FREE *and* EASY

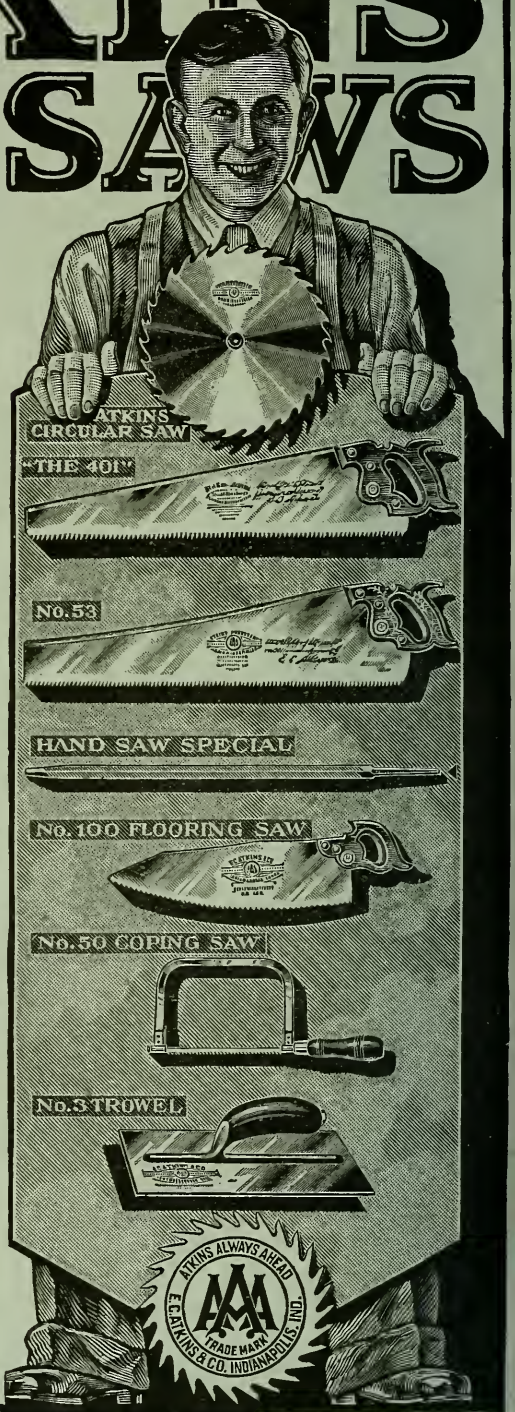
IT PAYS TO BUY ATKINS SAWS."

The reason why ATKINS SAWS are favorites with saw users is because of their two-way taper grinding, their excellent material (SILVER STEEL), their hard, tough filing temper and the high degree of PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the execution of each order.

Each executive, foreman, and workman is an expert at his job, with an ambition to produce the finest and best saws in the world. Thousands of ATKINS customers say that ATKINS SAWS are the

BEST VALUE FOR ONE'S MONEY

All good contractors, carpenters and mechanics who love fine tools, enclose 25c for nail apron, useful souvenir and Saw Sense Book.



E. C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

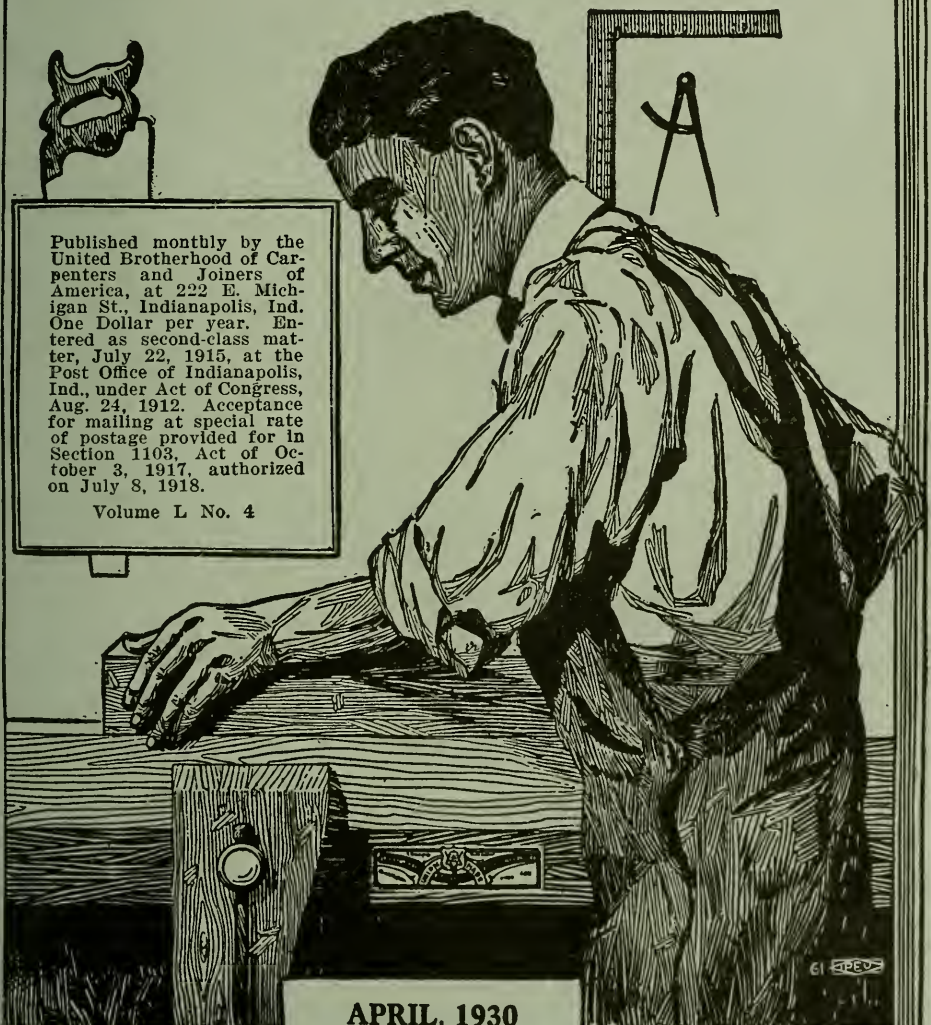
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The Carpenter



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Volume L No. 4

APRIL, 1930

Why carpenters prefer Red Top Insulating Board



Large, easily handled panels of Red Top Insulating Board provide double satisfaction on all jobs.

Red Top has a rich burlap-textured surface, beautiful in its natural state or when decorated. It combines high insulating value with great structural strength. It is an all-wood product, made from the log of spruce and similar northern timber. It is free from grain.

Unlike other fibrous insulating materials, nails need not show in Red Top Insulating Board. They may be countersunk and hidden below the surface.

Red Top Insulating Board is made a full ½-inch thick. Panels are 4 feet wide and 8, 9, 10 and 12 feet long. They are delivered to the job in bundles of six, covered with heavy paper.

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2. Head can't fly off or loosen.
3. Handle guaranteed unbreakable.
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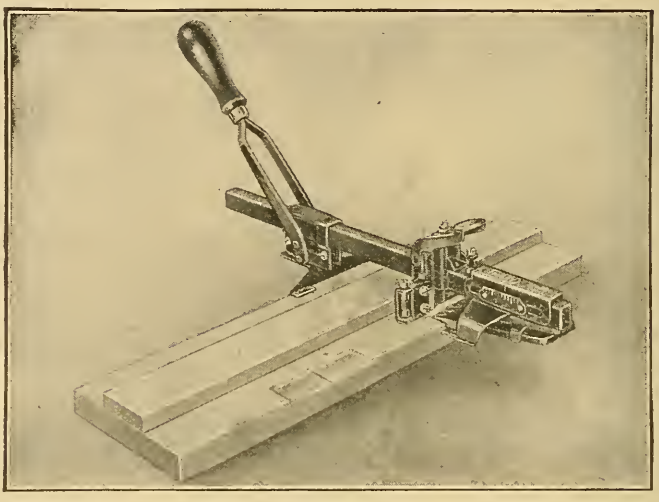
ESTWING MFG. CO
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Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mail man.

		East of Rockies.
☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Ripping " " 12 " "	2.00
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☐	Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐	Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Scout Ax. 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐	Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐	Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

A MORTISE



AFTER the door is fitted, mortises can be cut in door and casing for three butts in as little as *six minutes* with the Stanley Butt Mortiser.

It will cut all mortises — doors, cupboard doors, casement windows, cabinet doors — from 1¾″ up. Regular 3½″ Butts can be mortised without marking the length of the butt on the work. A "hinge bound" door is impossible as all mortises are uniform in width and depth.

Pays for itself on three ordinary jobs — one of the greatest time saving tools on the market.

You should know all about this new tool. Send for booklet No. S66 giving complete description.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

THE CHOICE OF



A MINUTE

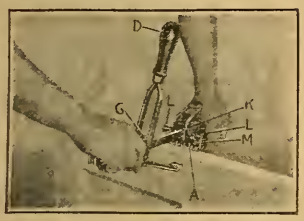


Fig. 1

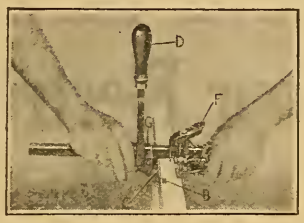


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

1. Mark and start cut from upper end of butt. Mark as usual, ½" from edge of the face of door or jamb to be mortised, as shown at A, Fig. 1.

Release ratchet by throwing handle D forward as far as possible. Take hold of ratchet frame G and slide back out of the way

Hold the machine firmly as shown in Fig. 1 and set on edge of work lining up the location mark for the mortise with the zero graduations on the depth gauge. See A, Fig. 1.

2. Force the machine snugly against the edge of the work so the side cutters will engage. This serves to hold the proper location of the machine.

Slide the ratchet frame G towards work until lips B, Fig. 2, rest on surface. Adjust this part of the machine until the face of jamb C, Fig. 2, is parallel and tight. This is important as the ability of the machine to cut square depends on this adjustment.

3. Grasp handle D as shown in Fig. 3 and force it down and up as indicated by the arrows until the width gauge E, comes against the edge of the work. Do not force it so tight as to mar the work.



Fig. 4

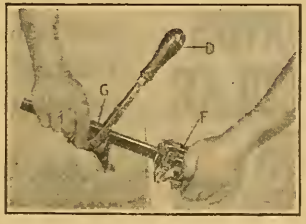


Fig. 5

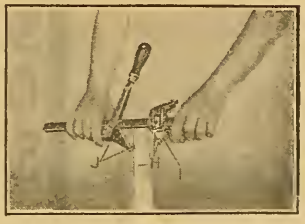


Fig. 6

4. Now hold handle D, see Fig. 4, so as to keep the width gauge E against the edge of the work and while holding handle D, force the knife lever F down as far as it will go as shown in Fig. 4.

5. While holding the end knife lever F down, throw the handle D clear up to the ratchet release position; slide the ratchet frame G back and raise this end of the machine enough to break out the chip as shown in Fig. 5. Then lift the machine out of the cut entirely.

6. After completing the 1st cut, place the machine on the edge of the work again and slide along until the side cutter that is in the space of the 1st cut comes against the shoulder of the cut. With this as a location make the 2nd cut and the complete mortise will be right for a 3½" butt. If the butt is more than 3½" long make the 2nd cut at the other length mark on the work and cut the center remaining with a 3rd cut.

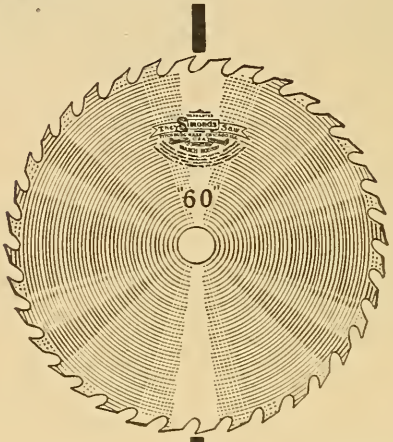
TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

MOST CARPENTERS



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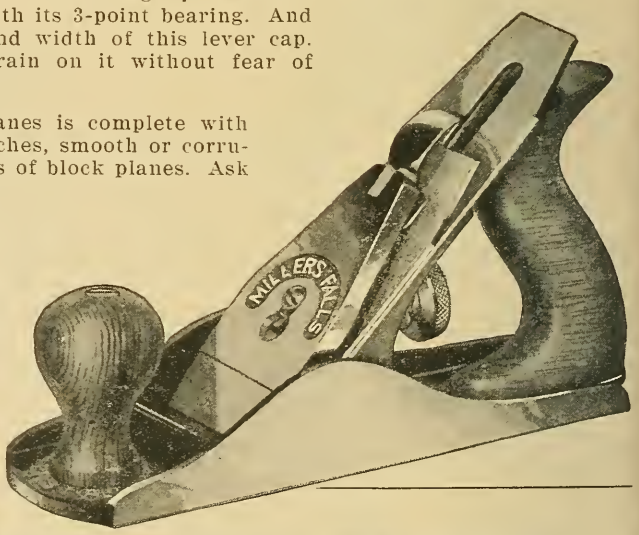
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There's one way you can be sure of getting exactly what you want —look for the Millers Falls Trade-mark—the sign of quality tools. You are assured of tools that will last a lifetime, that have the balance and temper for fine work. And every mechanical feature that makes work easier is yours with Millers Falls Tools—the result of 62 years of fine tool making.

A Plane You'll Want to Own

This is the No. 9 Bench Plane—length 9 inches. It has the famous Millers Falls cutting iron made of electrically heat treated steel that needs less sharpening and reconditioning. This plane eliminates chattering by means of the Millers Falls lever cap with its 3-point bearing. And notice the extra thickness and width of this lever cap. You can put almost any strain on it without fear of breakage.

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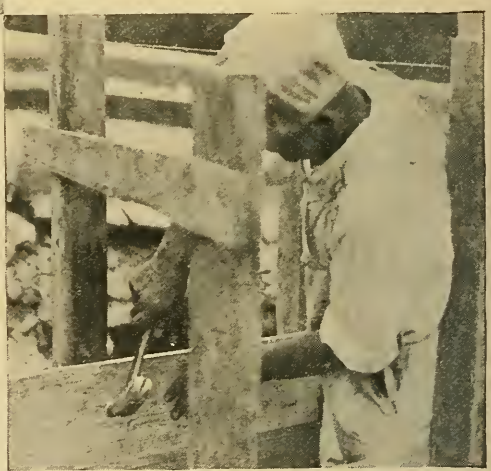




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YOU CAN DO IT TOO! It is right in your line—you have the training. You can use that training without any schooling or books and get going in a big paying business. You might just as well work every day and earn extra big money on time that you otherwise lose.



CAN YOU AFFORD to stay idle because of bad weather or no work? Idle days and short pays don't get you anywhere. If you are going to provide for the luxuries of life that you see some others have, and be independent of help in your old age you have got to start now and do something about it. Be your own boss.

DO AS THOUSANDS of other carpenters have done. Read this carefully and then ACT. Grasp this opportunity to make $25 to $75 per day. Become a Clarke FlorKraftsman, a well paid business man with a steady income of big money all year round. Clarke FlorKraftsmanship is easy, pleasant indoor work. It consists of surfacing floors, benches, table tops, and woodwork of all kinds ready for varnishing or waxing. There is an immense amount of this work to be done all the time, and that means steady employment. The rate per square foot is high because by ordinary methods this work is tedious and backbreaking. If you are a Clarke FlorKraftsman most of your income is clear profit—and here's why—



IT IS ALL DONE by machine, the light weight, high speed, fast cutting Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander. The product of an inventive mind, the last word in ingenuity and precision engineering, this 31 lb. machine places within your reach a princely living. It surfaces floors with amazing speed, unequalled velvet smoothness. It will resurface old floors having two to twenty coats of varnish without the use of varnish remover or neutralizer, and do 300 to 1000 sq. feet in 8 hours. That pays you 8c to 15c per sq. ft. New floors are handled at the rate of 900 to 2200 sq. feet in 8 hours. That pays you 3c to 5c per sq. ft. Figure out your own profits. Performance is guaranteed definitely, and the powerful, fast cutting Clarke is built to stand the gaff. Don't put this off.

TOO MANY LITTLE THINGS interfere and make us forget the important things that we know we should do for our own good. Be the Clarke FloorKraftsman, the floor surfacing specialist in your own community. Send in this Coupon NOW. About $100 starts you off. Get on the road to Prosperity, a big earning business and Independence TODAY.

CLARKE SANDING MACHINE CO.,
Dept. C-44, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Originators and, for over 13 years, Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines

—MAIL THIS—

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Dept. C-44, 3817 Cortland St.
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Without obligation please send the full facts about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....



Residence, West Waldheim Road, Dellefield, Pittsburgh, Pa., J. C. Fahnestock, Contractor. 5350 ft. Masonite Insulation used as sheathing.

How Masonite helps you get the job

That old objection, "cost." How it does bob up to limit your work and cut down on jobs. But building or remodeling with Masonite Structural Insulation is different.

For Masonite is not an expense but an investment. It brings in more jobs—justifies increased work on present jobs—because of the money it saves on fuel.

Home lovers, seeking both comfort and economy, build wisely with Masonite. Carpenters wisely use and recommend this all-wood board, which has no foreign binder—and never harms fine tools.

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. M-4, 111 West Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois

Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION · INSULATING LATH · PRESDWOOD

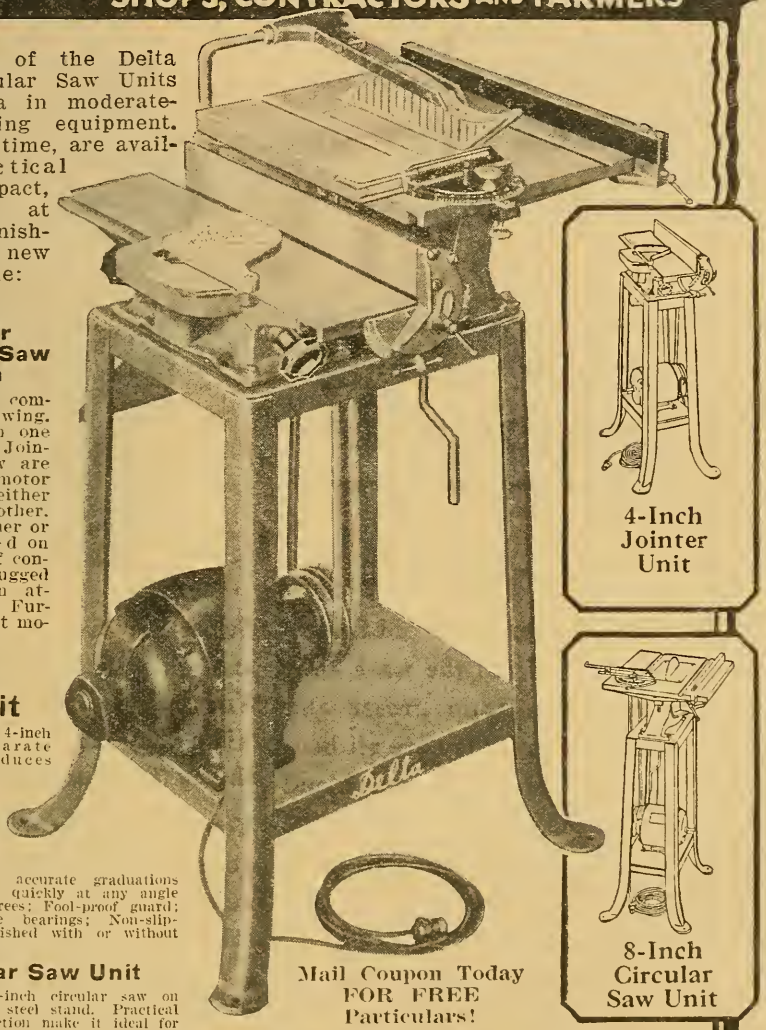
(C) 1930 M. C.

Delta Woodworking Units
for HOME CRAFTSMEN, FACTORIES, SHOPS, CONTRACTORS AND FARMERS

The introduction of the Delta Jointer and Circular Saw Units marks a new era in moderate-priced woodworking equipment. Now, for the first time, are available sturdy, practical machines in compact, convenient form at price levels astonishingly low. The new Delta Units include:

Combination 4-Inch Jointer 8-Inch Circular Saw Motor Driven

A convenient, efficient combination. Permits sawing, sizing, and smooth in one quick operation. Both Jointer and Circular Saw are run from the same motor with separate belts. Neither Unit interferes with other. Can be operated together or separately. Mounted on sturdy welded stand of convenient height. A rugged portable outfit at an attractive low price. Furnished with or without motor as desired.



4-Inch Jointer Unit

8-Inch Circular Saw Unit

4-Inch Jointer Unit

Consists of new Delta 4-inch Jointer mounted on separate welded steel stand. Produces smoothly finished work in surprisingly short time. Built to give years of satisfactory dependable service on production work. Incorporates numerous exclusive features such as Self-Aligning Fence with accurate graduations permitting fence to be set quickly at any angle from 0 degrees to 45 degrees; Fool-proof guard; Automatically-oiled bronze bearings; Non-slipping V-belt drive. Furnished with or without motor.

8-Inch Circular Saw Unit

Consists of new Delta 8-inch circular saw on gracefully designed welded steel stand. Practical design and sturdy construction make it ideal for steady production work. Has Automatically-oiled bronze bearings; Patented tilting table; practical Miter-gage and Rip gage; Raising and Lowering Crank Screw permitting micrometer-like adjustment; V-belt drive. Furnished with or without motor.

Mail Coupon Today FOR FREE Particulars!

10-DAY TRIAL EASY TERMS

For complete details and full description of the new 1930 Delta line, send coupon for FREE illustrated literature. It describes numrous items of interest to those who work with wood. You will learn also how you can try any Delta equipment for 10 days under actual working conditions at our risk. Your choice of three convenient payment plans.

Delta Specialty Co.

1661-67 Holton Street
Milwaukee, Wis., Dept. W-430

Delta Specialty Co., Dept. W-430
Division of "Delta Manufacturing Co."
1661-67 Holton St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me without obligation, FREE illustrated literature showing new 1930 Delta line. Also full details of your 10 day trial offer and easy terms.

Name _____

Address _____

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_____

After the Wash...

do your overalls look like a screen door



?

NOT IF THEY'RE SWEET-ORRS!

No Sir! When your good old Sweet-Orrs come back from the wash they still protect you from grease and dirt. That's because they are all honest cloth, not loaded with starch and glue. Starch and glue come out in the first wash. No wonder some overalls look like a screen door after they've been wet!

Sweet-Orr overalls don't need starch and glue to make them *feel* tough. They're just *naturally tough.* And when they come back from the wash the cloth is just as tight as before.

You get 100 cents value for every dollar invested in Sweet-Orrs. The next time you ask for them, refuse a substitute of any kind.

This trade mark is your work clothes insurance policy



SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

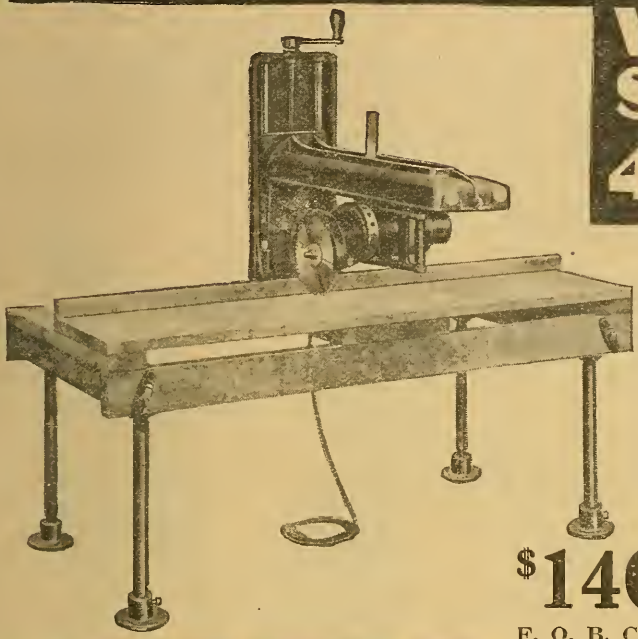
15 Union Square, New York

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

"First to adopt the Union Label"

ALL CUTS *At Any Angle*

With Saw Speed of 4000 RPM



THE Workace Radial Saw is a popular priced machine that drives building costs down and profits up. This agile high speed machine handles all cutting operations at any angle. It is adapted for compound mitering, cut-off work, ripping, dadoing, tenoning and routing, shaping, fluting, boring, sanding—practically every cutting operation done in building.

$140.00

F. O. B. Chicago

Cast iron table and legs $25 extra or wood table and adjustable legs $30 extra.

Lower Your Bids — Make More Profits

The Workace Radial Saw is direct driven from any convenient electric light or power line. The machine is compact and easily portable. Use it in the shop, take it out on the job or move it from floor to floor in the building. Your choice of tables, either cast iron 19½" x 17" x 32" high or the hard wooden table 56" x 11½" x 32" high with adjustable legs. The stock lies flat on the table and the saw travels rapidly through the work. Easy to operate. No need to handle stock after it is placed on table. Saves time, saves material, saves power. The coupon will bring complete details.



Workace Electric Shaper

The Workace Shaper is a powerful, direct driven time and money saver for making moulding. Adjustable table. Easily portable. Operates from any convenient power or light socket. Diameter of table 16", height to table 13". Motor ½ h. p. Universal type.

$95

F. O. B. Chicago

WORKACE

J. D. WALLACE & CO.

154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. D. Wallace & Co.,
154 S. California Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

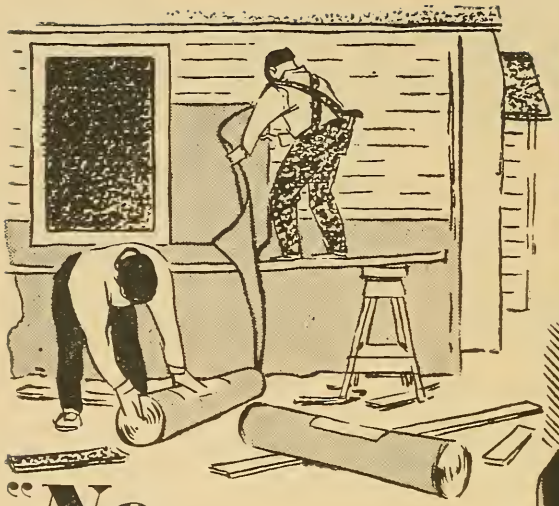
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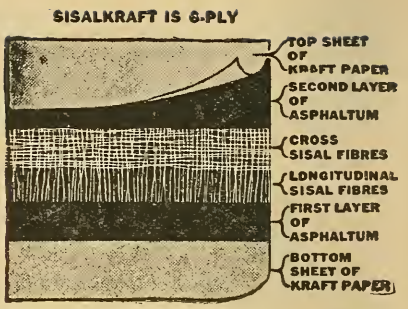
- ☐ Workace Radial Saw
- ☐ Workace Electric Shaper

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....







"No other paper has these sisal fibres"

THOUSANDS of carpenters and builders throughout the country know from experience that Sisalkraft is different from any other building paper that they ever saw before. They have put it over sheathing in a high wind when ordinary flimsy paper would be ruined. They have laid flooring over it without any bunching or tearing. They know that it is clean and easy to handle, can be put on without battens when it is to be covered promptly, and that it saves all the trouble of patching rips and tears that has formerly been considered a necessary part of applying building paper. They have seen it walked on, wheeled over, and otherwise abused without damage. And when the paper is in place they can show the owner or architect what a fine airproof, moisture-proof job he is getting.

Get a Free Sample from your Lumber Dealer

Sisalkraft will give more satisfaction per dollar for any building paper use and comes in handy for scores of other uses around the job — such as covering millwork, protecting finished floors, temporary closing of windows and doors, etc. If you are not using Sisalkraft, ask your dealer about it. More than 10,000 lumber dealers stock and recommend this quality building paper. They can give you a complete list of uses and samples of the material for you to test or to show your customers. It will pay you to know more about Sisalkraft.

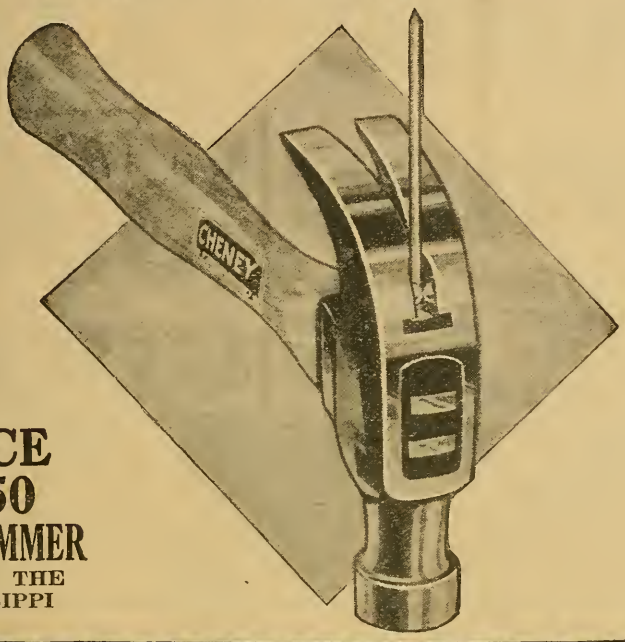
THE SISALKRAFT CO.
205 West Wacker Drive (Canal Station)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SISALKRAFT *"more than a building paper"*

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

C4-Gray

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HAMMER



PRICE
$1.50
1 lb. HAMMER
EAST OF THE
MISSISSIPPI

YOU'LL NEVER KNOW REAL
HAMMER SERVICE UNTIL YOU OWN
A CHENEY NAILER
MAIL THE COUPON—NOW

Everything you expect to find in the world's greatest hammer you'll find in the Cheney Nailer.

You'll like the Cheney Nailer from the very first swing and your love for it will grow with every nail you hammer home.

If your dealer doesn't carry the Cheney Nailer send the coupon today and we will send you one.

PRENTISS VISE CO.
106-110 Lafayette Street
New York City

PRENTISS VISE CO., 106-110 LAFAYETTE ST., NEW YORK CITY
Please mail me a 1 lb. CHENEY NAILER for enclosed $1.50.

NAME _____

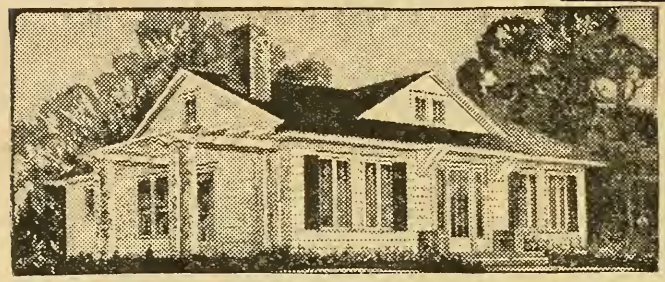
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CITY and STATE _____
MY DEALER'S
NAME and ADDRESS _____

Name This House

$500.00 GIVEN!

We Will Pay $500.00 Cash For the Most Suitable Name For This Beautiful Six-Room House



ANY NAME MAY WIN!

Offer open to everybody. Nothing to buy or sell. No Obligation.

WHOEVER SENDS THE MOST SUITABLE NAME WILL WIN $500.00—NOTHING ELSE TO DO!

This is a new Colonial Bungalow---cozy, convenient---yet a roomy house. It is meeting with such popularity that we are desirous of obtaining a suitable name for it for use in connection with our building program, and will pay $500.00 cash for the most suitable name suggested. There are no strings tied to this offer. Sending us a name for this house does not obligate you in any way. Nothing to buy or sell. We merely want a suitable name and are willing to pay $500.00 in cash for the best one sent in. Surely you can think of an appropriate name for such a beautiful home. Do not use more than two words. Any word or words may be used or any combination of words, such as Ridgelawn, Shadynook, Hearthome or names like Sunshine Inn, Journey's End, etc. No matter how simple your suggestion is, you cannot afford to neglect sending it in at once. Any name may win. Possibly you may have the most suitable name right on the end of your tongue this minute. If you have, send it in at once, and $500.00 in cash is yours.

$100.00 EXTRA FOR PROMPTNESS

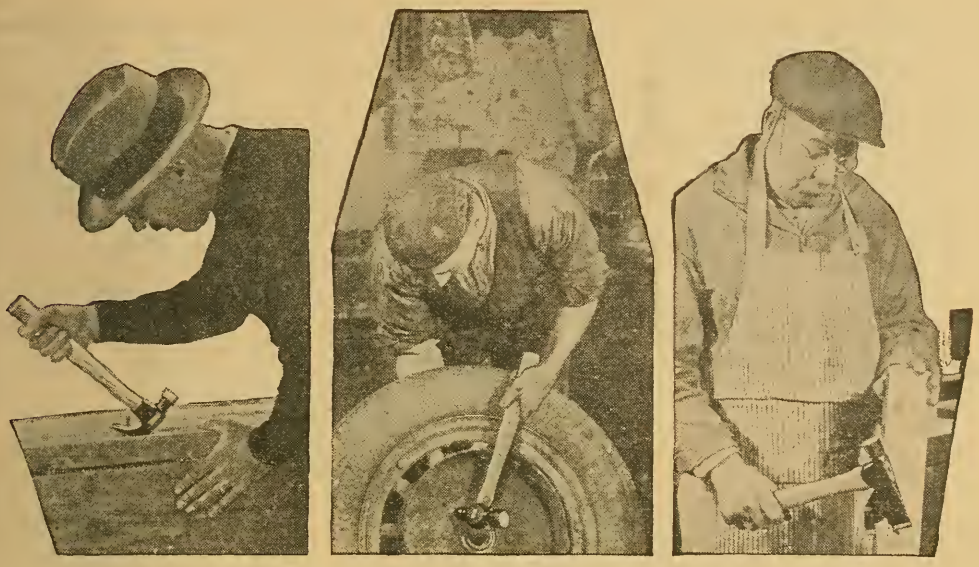
We want the name for this house quickly, and will pay the winner an extra $100.00 cash just for promptness—or a total of $600.00 in all. Send your suggestion today! The very first name you think of may be worth $600.00 cash to you.

FREE! In appreciation of your suggesting a name for this house real quickly, we will send you FREE and POSTPAID, the floor plans and blue print of this beautiful house. Understand, this does not obligate you in any way. Rush us a name for this house TODAY—QUICK. A postal card will do.

FOLLOW THESE RULES

This offer is open to everyone, excepting members of this firm, its employees and relatives. Each participant may send only one name. Sending two or more names will cause all names submitted by that person to be thrown out. Contest closes June 28th, 1930. Should two or more persons submit an equally suitable name for this house, the full amount of the prize offered will be paid to each one so tying. To win the $100.00 CASH PROMPTNESS PRIZE, the winning name must be mailed within three (3) days after this announcement is read. This $100.00 CASH PROMPTNESS PRIZE will be added to the $500.00 prize and paid to each one submitting the winning name, provided suggestion is mailed within (3) days after this announcement is read. Rush name today.

HOME BUILDERS' SOCIETY, Box 1454, BATAVIA, ILLINOIS



There's economy in buying these
"lifetime" PLUMB TOOLS

IT'S the service that counts; not the initial cost. When a Plumb Nail Hammer will give you years of faithful service, where's the economy in a cheap tool which, on one job, wastes enough time to pay for a Plumb?

The Plumb is scientifically designed . . . a development of hundreds of tests with carpenters.

It has a full face for accurate nail driving; with the weight centered to give the tool a natural fall; nipper claws that pull even a headless brad; *balance* that makes it work like a part of your arm; a shock-tested, second-growth hickory handle; and that exclusive feature—the Plumb Screw Wedge—which tightens the handle, just by a turn of the screw. A tool you'll be proud to own.

Model HF81
PRICE $1.50

POWER! Accuracy! And Balance! You get them all in the Plumb Ball Pein. The head is mounted off-center to give more driving force to your blows; the oblong eye takes a sturdy, full-size handle; the cone-shaped pein spreads rivets instead of mashing them; the balance gives precision on fine jobs, and power on big ones.

Equipped with the Take-Up Wedge which tightens the handle (when it finally loosens) just by a turn of the screw. For work-bench or car, own this finest of all ball peins.

Model HF375, 1½ lbs.
PRICE $1.30

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes

CONFIDENCE in a tool, and especially in a hatchet, is a big asset. With a Plumb you can sink home those long, clean blows that get work done. The edge goes where you aim it. Every line of the head and handle, every ounce of weight in a Plumb is worked out to give that balance that is so vital in an edge tool.

The entire Plumb Hatchet head is one solid piece of steel . . . with the edge tempered through and through to hold a keen edge; with the head toughened for heavy pounding; with a broad eye to reduce handle breakage. And, of course, that unique safety feature . . . the Screw Wedge . . . which enables you to keep the handle tight.

Add this Hatchet to your kit.

Model 2962
PRICE $1.60

AT GOOD HARDWARE DEALERS' EVERYWHERE

MADE THE WAY YOU WANT THEM



This photo-diagram shows the difference in width between the new Disston D-8 Lightweight (ship pattern) Saw and the new Disston D-8 Regular Pattern (Standard Width) Saw.

YOU, who work with them, know what you want in hand saws, and you get what you want in the new Disston line: straight back or skew back, lightweight or regular width, your old favorites—every one greatly improved.

It is significant that carpenters are using more Disston Hand Saws than all other makes put together! They know that Disston Steel and Disston Temper are world-famous; that the Disston Design is right; and that Disston Workmanship can not be equalled.

And now all Disston Hand Saws are better than ever before: True-taper ground, for faster cutting; lighter in weight, to save your arm; and thin, yet stiff, for true running. Handles are of new design, giving better balance. Handles have the new Disston weatherproofed finish.

When you see these *new* saws at your hardware store, you will want to retire some of your Disston veterans, which have given you long years of faithful service, and replace them with new and better models.

Lightweight (Ship pattern)

Straight-Back: D-15, D-12, D-23, D-16, D-7.

Skew Backs: D-20, D-8.

Regular Pattern (Standard Width)

Skew Backs: D-115, D-8, D-112, D-120, D-17.

Straight Backs: D-12, D-16, D-7.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC., PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.
Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881 | Vol. L—No. 4. | **INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1930** | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Kindness

Let us be kind;
The way is long and lonely,
And human hearts are asking for this blessing only—
That we be kind.
We can not know the grief that men may borrow
We can not see the soul storm-swept by sorrow.
But love can shine upon the way today, tomorrow,
Let us be kind.

—By W. L. Childress

CHANGES IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(By Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

SOCIAL and economic conditions in the United States have undergone a most extraordinary change during the past 30 years. Living standards have moved to a higher plane and industrial processes have become revolutionized. During the early years of the present century social experts and the representatives of Labor contended most vigorously for the establishment of a living wage. Many can recall the political slogan, "A Full Dinner Pail" for working-people, which was emphasized in a national political campaign about three decades ago. People no longer think in terms expressed in these phrases and slogans. The typical American, no matter what may be his station in life, is no longer satisfied with earning an income which would merely guarantee a bare living. We now entertain a much higher idea of what constitutes a proper income and living standards. Today the popular conception of a satisfactory living standard includes better homes, the enjoyment of increasing leisure and enlarging opportunities for the education of children, the enjoyment of recreation and of art and artistic opportunities. Generally speaking, the masses of the people are demanding a greater degree of financial security.

In considering the question of greater financial security it will be most interesting to consider some facts and figures which would serve to indicate the progress made by the American people along lines of thrift and investment. In the year 1912 the people in this country were credited with savings deposits amounting to more than twelve and a half billion dollars; in 1928 these deposits had increased to over fifty-three billions—a gain of 238 per cent. Stating this fact in another way—the savings per person in the United States were approximately $88 in 1912, and $237 in 1928—an increase of $149 per person or about 170 percent in sixteen years. Here are some further interesting figures. The average yearly earnings of all persons employed in the manufacturing industries of our country in 1914 amounted to $590 per person. In 1927, it amounted to $1299 per person. In a representative group of twenty-three industries the average hourly wage rate in 1914 was 25 cents and in the same group, in 1927, it was 57 cents.

One can appreciate, from a comparison of these figures, what steady progress has been made along economic lines during the past twelve or thirteen years. It might be well to observe that even though progress, as indicated by these figures, has been made, the great masses of the people have not shared equitably in the increase in developing industrial earnings and productivity. The increased productivity of the workers has increased 52 per cent during the ten year period ending in the year 1929, while the increase in earnings amounts to 18 per cent for the same period. If the masses of the people had shared equitably in the increased wealth which has been created during the last twelve or fourteen years the purchasing power of the people would be much greater and the ability to invest would be greatly increased. The steady increase in the wealth in the United States is indicated by the fact that its total income for last year is estimated at about ninety billions of dollars. No other country in the world has made such a record. Between 1912 and 1922, a period of ten years, the national wealth of various important nations of the world increased as follows: England and Italy —13 per cent: France—17 per cent; and the United States—72 per cent. It is most unusual that while our country has only about nine per cent of the world's population it possesses about 33⅓ per cent of the world's wealth. Here are some more interesting facts: In 1914 there were slightly in excess of eleven million savings depositors in this country while in 1928 there were more than fifty-three million. At the same time, there has been a great increase in the value and number of insurance policies written in the United States.

It is also a matter of common knowledge that there has been an amazing increase in the number of people who have bought and who own securities of different types and character. While there are no exact figures available it is estimated that approximately fifteen million have invested earnings and savings in various securities. These facts

and figures are significant—particularly when studied and analyzed. They indicate that not only have the workers created great wealth through labor and service, but, in addition, they have supplied industry with a part of their earnings and in that way the capital requirements of industry have been more adequately met.

Gradually most of the owners of industry and those who manage it have come to understand that the progress and prosperity of American business, to a very large extent, depends upon the payment of high wages to their employes and the enjoyment of increasing leisure by working people. The great masses of the people must be able to use and enjoy, as well as buy, the things which industry produces. The classification of working people has been broadened so that they are now regarded as the greatest consumers. As much attention is now being given to the consuming power of the masses as was formerly given to their productive power. America's millions of working people, together with their families and those dependent upon them, constitute the greatest of all markets for the sale and use of American-made goods. We know now, with certainty and precision, that any reduction in the purchasing power of the masses of the people means stagnation and business recession. The working people must be well paid and when well paid they must feel secure in the enjoyment of continuous employment. The consequence of such an industrial and economic condition will be that the masses of the people will buy and invest and in turn the manufacturer will sell goods and economic equilibrium will be maintained.

It was a realization of this very vital relationship of high wages and work security to national prosperity and community well-being which caused the President of the United States to summon into conference representatives of business, labor, employers, finance and other groups when a menacing liquidation of stock values took place recently. It was an occasion which called for the exercise of common sense, good judgment and the performance of patriotic service. Both the material and psychological facts required attention. It was highly necessary for all to think and act right. The effect of the shock which the nation sustained must be overcome quickly if serious economic consequences were to be avoided.

The wage theory of the American Federation of Labor regarding the payment of high wages was emphasized by the group representing Labor as a primary and essential requirement in the maintenance of industrial stability and economic prosperity. The employers of Labor who participated in the conference with the President accepted Labor's point of view when they expressed their opposition to any reduction in wages with a resultant reduction in the buying power of the masses of the people. Through the prompt and constructive action of the President the effect of the national chill upon the Nation's financial life was greatly minimized. We believe our country has escaped the violent consequences which heretofore have characterized similar experiences.

I express the hope that in the future, we will enjoy a wider distribution of created wealth and income among the great mass of the people. Such a condition will make for steady progress and permanent prosperity.

Along with these great social and economic changes which have so greatly affected the life and living conditions of the great mass of the people have come opportunities for investment and saving. The banks in every community have established savings departments and through printed literature and correspondence have encouraged the wage earners to save and practice thrift. Then there are many who have become investors in stocks and bonds. For many of these investment was something new, an experience for which they had not been trained. It is therefore natural to hear of people who have lost their savings, their investment in unwise speculation through the lack of a proper understanding of finance and financial investments. They are not in a position to discriminate between sound and unsound investments and between sound and unsound values. It is most fitting and appropriate that very substantial and serious consideration be given, at the present time, to the investment of wage earners' savings. The recent experience through which the nation passed attracts our attention to this fact. Many millions of people lost heavily in the recent decline in stock market quotations. Heavy losses and tragedy have been the experience of many peo-

ple and many communities as a result of investments which resulted in heavy financial losses.

I am sure I would not be regarded as being presumptuous if at this time I sounded a note of caution and warning to the wage earning class regarding the investment of earnings and savings. The working people can ill afford to engage in speculation because they cannot experience loss without imposing injury and sacrifice. Wage earners must of necessity invest only in sound, substantial securities. Prudence, safety and wisdom require that their funds should be invested only in such securities as may be guaranteed and in which there is no question regarding their value or their safety.

It is not within my province to attempt to give expert advice on how to choose investments. I would not undertake to do so. However, there are a few common-sense rules which all can remember and which are worth emphasizing to those who because of opinion and desire are inclined to invest their earnings and their savings.

First of all, I would advise against speculation or gambling. Think first of the safety of your investment. Be convinced and certain that you are really investing. In choosing a really safe investment take into account its earnings and its safety. Safety and sudden wealth do not go together.

Secondly, may I refer to a matter which I think is very important but which is very often overlooked. Before you make an investment satisfy yourself that you are dealing with a strictly reliable firm, one that has established itself in business and one that has a high class record for honesty and for the sale of high-grade investments.

Just a closing word of further advice. Be convinced beyond doubt that any investment you decide upon is suitable to your needs. Be sure it is safe. Always keep in mind that you may need your savings and your money at a moment's notice or at some definite time. This calls for a consideration of the question as to whether or not the investment you are about to make has a good market or that it will come due when your money will be needed. The question of a fair rate of return with unbroken regularity should be considered and when there is some doubt in your mind regarding your judgment and opinion consult with your friends and particularly with such financial institution in which you may have confidence and faith. Proceed carefully, act cautiously. Do not speculate but satisfy yourself that any investment which you may make of your savings and earnings is sound and secure.

CHILD LABOR

CHILD Labor creates social and economic problems that obstruct progress. It denies individuals opportunity to develop their capacities and talents. To put children to work is as shortsighted as for a farmer to grind his seed corn. The slight cost of supplying a substitute for the wages of child labor would cost much less than to find remedies for the consequences of child labor.

There are children under 15 years of age working regularly in factories, on farms, and in stores and offices, and in the streets. These children, who are being permanently handicapped for life, number more than a million.

The National Child Labor Committee has issued a report covering the last quarter of a century. The Committee was organized in 1904, and there is some justification in a statement of the report that it has accomplished some good. While the goal set has not been realized in full, much progress has been made.

Twenty-five years ago seventeen states kept children under fourteen out of factories. At present every state has some kind of age limitation of child labor on its statute books. In thirty-nine states no children under fourteen are allowed to work in factories under any conditions. Although the fourteen years age limit is recognized in all the states in some states it applies only during school hours. Some do not include all occupations and some have poverty exemptions. There are loopholes in the laws of several states by which children still can be employed. The committee cites educational figures as an index of the progress it has made. The average daily attendance at public schools has nearly doubled in the last quarter

of a century. The number of school houses has increased by some ten thousand and high school enrollment has increased from a half million to three and a half million. No figures are given for private and parochial schools but they could show a larger increase of enrollment and number of school buildings. While the educational figures bear some relation to child labor legislation they can not wholly be attributed to that cause. Increased prosperity and higher wages swell school attendance by children as parents do not need their assistance as bread winners. The committee announces that it intends to raise the child labor standards in states where it is low. It will give special study to those types of industry and agriculture which still exploit small children until some effective plan of control is found.

Four years ago an amendment to the Constitution authorizing Congress to legislate in favor of the child was defeated. It is hoped that with the assistance and advice of such agencies as the National Child Labor Committee the whole problem will be better understood and that the amendment referred to will be finally adopted. To the labor movement the child labor amendment is a live issue. It is unthinkable that our rich and prosperous country should fail to protect its children.

PAST AND PRESENT

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor)

THE American Labor Day is a unique institution. It is unknown to any other country and history does not show its counterpart. During the Middle Ages workers in their respective guilds, or what we would now call trade unions, each had a day which was generally the anniversary of their Guild's patron saint.

These ancient Labor Days were as numerous as were the crafts and callings. They were not country-wide, as is the case with American labor.

Since Labor Day was established in the United States, European workers have set aside the first day of May for a movement that some persons insist resembles our Labor Day. The European movements, however, are political and revolutionary.

Labor Day in America was suggested by P. J. McGuire, a union carpenter, in 1882. It was adopted by the American Federation of Labor in 1884, and has been declared a holiday by the United States Congress and by State legislatures.

Our Labor Day is not primarily intended to be devoted to sport and amusement. While these activities naturally follow when normal men, women and children assemble, the purpose of a nation-wide cessation of work on the first Monday in September is to recall the dignity of labor, and the trials and triumphs of wage earners that these reminders may spur us to greater effort in organization and education.

Labor Day, 1929, was no exception to the unvarying rule that workers organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor report substantial progress since the previous Labor Day.

Year by year our movement records that resistless advance that is based on a wider intelligence of the workers and a sounder public opinion that is accepting our purposes and our ideals.

I do not mean that we have secured approximate peace in industry or that the past year has been unmarked by industrial dissensions and tragic wastes that could be avoided if conciliation and mediation were applied.

Nor would I infer that issues of vital moment do not confront the American people.

I am conscious of much discord and many ills that call for solution when I say substantial gains have been made the past year.

These gains include a pronounced drift toward the five-day week, increased wages, a better understanding of trade unionism, the value of high purchasing power, a wider knowledge of the evil effects of the labor injunction, a stronger determination on the part of organized wage workers to correct social ills, and their greater capacity and a growing consciousness of social importance and worth.

The trade unions have developed a holy discontent and instilled higher

ideals among wages workers, who insist that these higher ideals can only be realized through organization and education.

The trade unions accept the law of social development. We hold that ,a sound public opinion is the basis of progress, and that social advance is the result of new viewpoints, concepts and outlooks that society accepts.

Democracy is not for select groups in society, as was the rule in Ancient Greece when the few ruled and called it freedom. The democracy that trade unionists believe in is expressed in the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are born equal. This does not mean that men are born with equal intelligence, equal capacity or equal social standing, but that they are born with equal inherent rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

To secure these rights, continues the Immortal Declaration, governments are instituted. This is the function of government and when that objective is ignored man's rights are jeopardized.

Our governmental ideal does not provide for regulating the lives of citizens who may act as individuals or in groups. In either case their efforts are encouraged by the government and their rights are protected always with the understanding that the rights of other citizens are not interfered with.

The Founders of our government lived in an age of individualism. They fled from Old World tyranny with the governmental regulations and interference with what they believed were inherent individual rights. Those were the days of individual efforts, of individual handicrafts, when employer and employe worked together.

The machine age ushered in the factory system and the stock corporation, with the owner of the plant unknown to workers. A train of industrial ills followed. It was then that men abandoned the individualistic theory and accepted the new system of united action—the modern trade union is the result.

It is idle to discuss what individual was responsible for trade unionism. Organized Labor is not a creation. It did not emanate from the brain of one man. It is the logical development of forces that silently operate on every field of activity, and are as natural as the creation of stock corporations, and the massing of captial for greater and more economical production.

To ignore the logic of the trade union is to challenge forces beyond man's control and to say that the nation-wide sweep toward centralization of effort and unity of action can be checked.

The trade unions ask no favors from society or from government. All we ask is the same rights freely accorded other groups of citizens. When we demand the abolition of Child Labor, for instance, we do not say that this shall only apply to the children of organized workers. When we insist on protection of life and limb in mill, mine and factory, we urge that this protection be given to every one who works in these dangerous places.

FLORIDA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

(By John W. Martin, Governor of Florida from 1925 to 1929)

FLORIDA, a pioneer state but a few years ago, has progressed almost overnight to one of the most important and powerful states in the Union. This rapid stage of readjustment and progress means a change in economic conditions and business methods.

It was during my administration that Florida had its so-called "boom," then the trying times that followed, to be climaxed by two devasting hurricanes. As chief executive of Florida, it was my task to rehabilitate and to reconstruct.

With her vast natural resources barely touched, her agricultural lands, some of which scientists claim to be more fertile than those of the Valley of the Nile, and her climate, Florida is destined to become the center of American productivity and population.

Here is a peninsula that produces over 81 per cent of the grapefruit consumed in both South and North America, where farms exist upon which 500 acres of sugarcane have yielded 50 tons to the acre, and where the agricultural possibilities are unlimited, where crops are being harvested when Northern States are under a blanket of ice and snow.

But there are other things besides agriculture. Great mineral deposits

yield phosphate, kaolin clay, Fuller's earth, peat, zircon, ilemnite, monazite, lime, rutile, limestone, flint and mineral waters. The value of phosphates mined alone in Florida average approximately $9,000,000 a year. Florida has ranged second in production of Fuller's earth in the United States since 1924. Her mineral resources have yielded to the state over $18,000,000 annually.

In 1920 the population of Florida was 968,470 and today, preliminary reports of the United States Department of Commerce estimates the population at a million and a half. Most of this growth was during the past four years.

More accessible to tourists than it has ever been, due to our excellent highway system and highways from every direction leading into the state, with greater transportation facilities via air, land, and water, Florida is destined to see the finest winter season it has had for years. It is possible to drive practically the whole distance from Northern Canada through the State of Florida over paved road.

Florida was on the verge of a great come-back when the Mediterranean fruit fly hit the state, 90 per cent of which was merely propaganda.

There is no question but that Florida will see greater advancement in time to come than she has ever had. This coming winter season will do much toward indicating its future.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN CONSTRUCTION

(By William G. Wheeler, Executive Secretary, Committee on Accident Prevention, Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York)

THE building industry, due to its unfavorable accident record, has had considerable and decidedly unwholesome publicity during the past few years. We have heard repeatedly of the great dangers connected with its various operations and that contractors, either individually or collectively, have done little to protect their workmen and the public. A rather serious indictment for such an important industry, but perhaps justifiable from its past performances.

There are several contributors to this publicity. Labor departments of various states, when publishing accident statistics, usually call specific attention not only to the greater number of serious injuries chargeable to construction than to other industries, but to the increased number of construction accidents over a period of years, without mentioning that the contributing causes for the increase may not be for such factors (for instance) as a heavier building program, change in the type of structures and methods of doing work, or the haste in which the modern structure is usually erected. Other contributors, unwittingly perhaps, are safety speakers who say "Yes, building construction is decidedly dangerous work. We may stop some of the construction accidents but not all of them. We will always have plenty of bad accidents in that industry."

Then an attempt is made either in justification of their stand in defense of the industry by offering, as proof, the following reasons—the peculiar problems of the industry; the constantly changing physical conditions; labor turn-over and unrest; haste; faulty construction; safeguards removed and not replaced; and complications and confusion due to the many different contractors on the job.

All of these put together may be good and sufficient cause for any speaker to call the work hazardous, but the industry, as a whole, needs no such defense because these reasons simply become separate problems of the industry for its elements to solve. Gradually there has been built up a general distrust of such speakers, and we have learned to look with suspicion on all sorts of statistical figures. It is time to retire when we hear a speaker on safety matters quote figures from memory without citing his authority or the source of his information. It is a deplorable fact that accident statistics are more often produced merely to prove what the speaker starts out to prove, rather than used to lead or point to some truth in connection with actual prevention.

Such loose talk, supported as it is by statistics and abetted by the press in playing up the tragic or the spectacular

occurrences, has led us to accept, passively, the so-called perils of building construction as a gigantic specter, something existing now and for always, a bugaboo to be always handy for an alibi in case published statistical report show any increase in accidents over a previous report. Also, any effort of the press or of public speakers, or any pretense or gesture to cure the industry of its "lack-of-safeguarding" affliction by criticizing the industry as a whole or some specific, spectacular or even minor offense without offering a remedy, is like clipping a man's finger nails to cure him of a stomach ache. Anyone can find fault, but the one who criticizes, then suggests a remedy, shows a real capacity for prevention. I am afraid that a great many of the industry's critics would be obliged to abandon their pet diversion if it were strictly understood that no one must find fault who did not suggest an improvement. Such notoriety, exaggerating the hazards of the work, if meant for propaganda to stimulate greater safety activity, has not been very successful except in few instances. It has, however, created a general impression of extreme peril in connection with building, and has had the effect of setting public opinion against contractors in general. It has also paved the way for alibis by supplying irresponsible contractors with the ammunition for a plausible excuse for their bad accident records and for continued unsafe practices.

All of this suggests the question: Is building construction really a hazardous employment? Of course it is. Almost any construction accident statistics will prove that. It is hazardous not entirely because of perfunctory and insufficient effort in organized methods by individual contractors and associations, but because of the lack of co-operative accident prevention on the part of all of the elements engaged in the industry. By "the elements" I refer to financial groups, architects and engineers, investment-builders, contractors and their associations, manufacturers of material and equipment, and labor—every one of which has a distinct obligation to perform. The principal points I wish to emphasize are: First, that contractors are not entirely to blame for the condition; and second, that while there are certain obvious hazards connected with construction, such as the pioneer steps in any of the various operations, the danger in the ordinary progress of the work has been greatly over-estimated, and the work taken as a whole, contrary to the prevailing opinion, is not inherently dangerous. Individual contractors have definitely proven the latter by decreasing their accidents and accident costs, not spasmodically, but steadily over a period of years in the elimination of the perfectly obvious hazards and by the use of intensive informational work in safety within their entire organizations. Construction is only hazardous, therefore because the elements engaged in the work allow it to remain so, and further, because there has been insufficient well-directed and concerted group informational effort to improve the condition.

The trend of modern big business is toward better methods and greater organization and production. One of its prime requisites is careful management, and the test of a big contractor is in honest competition, integrity, stability, usefulness of purpose, freedom from unnecessary encroachments and the elimination of waste. The cost of erection of a building is of vital importance. Higher wage levels, less working hours with unwillingness, ineffectiveness and inefficiency of workers are repeatedly blamed for higher costs. But facts show that needless waste of various kinds resulting from the failure of the contractor to adapt proved economies to modern methods, forms a significant portion of this cost. Preventable accidents is one of the biggest kinds of waste. Better building values are within the reach of all contractors who will apply safety procedure when planning their other economical details. The average new building will not bear the scrutiny of intelligent cost analysis unless the contractor makes his choice for safety before the turning of the first shovelful of earth and at the same time that he is choosing the least expensive material which may be adequate for his needs. A truly economical job is the sum of its economical details, and anything else is extravagance.

Construction is probably the third greatest industry, ranking only below automobile and steel. Contractors would not be measuring up to the standard of big business men if they refused to profit by the experience of other industries and do all that can be done to eliminate

the loss caused by preventable accidents. What shall we do about it?—For something must be done. Safety specifications, safety codes and laws, legislation that is enforced, activity by labor organizations—all may have their value, but they do not provide a remedy in themselves.

I believe you will agree with me that the answer which quickly presents itself, for the lack of a more practical plan, is in better organization of the contractors throughout the country. You might ask, why pick on the contractor and not put it directly up to labor who reaps the greater benefit or advantage of safety? Principally because the contractor conducts a business and safety brings a direct monetary result to that business because he is in a better position to get safety organizations functioning and tying prevention in with his operating staff in an orderly manner; because he does not want labor conducting a part of his business; and lastly, because he has a moral responsibility to protect his workers, who through lack of experience or otherwise, are unable to protect themselves. For these reasons the contractor is the logical one to lead in the movement. It is his job, and he must make it a real issue with his operating executive and his supervisory staff so that they may be held responsible for the condition so as to promote means to effect an improvement.

But we are confronted with this situation. A contractor may be sold on safety, yet he may not know how to get started in the work. Safety cannot be crammed down the throats of contractors. They must be taught its dollar value. When they realize its economical worth and know where they can obtain practical information that may be adapted to their working conditions so as to conduct a consistent safety program, their co-operation becomes voluntary, active and real—and especially so when they can procure this information from an organization which they help to sustain.

Safety measures in building construction have not kept pace with the expansion of the business or the enormous increase in size and height of buildings. Outside of changes in the application of mechanical force to move materials there has been little improvement in methods of building construction during recent years. That is the reason why contractors' associations must organize for accident prevention and maintain an informational bureau on the entire subject. More and better detailed information on safer methods of work must be disseminated if contractors are to be awakened properly to the responsibility of making their jobs safe work places. This will tend to bring about the application of standardized practice and will eventually revolutionize building construction safety as it has already revolutionized manufacturing.

THE PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER

(By H. H. Siegele)

"STARTING a job right in the beginning," remarked the old carpenter, "even though it may take a little more time, always proves to be the most economical when you come to doing the finishing." And speaking more from a philosophical than from a conversational standpoint, he went on, "In the beginning keep the long-run in mind, and you will not be sorry in the end. 'The longest way around often proves to be the shortest way home," he quoted as authority for his philosophy.

It was Saturday afternoon, his cherished half-holiday. These half-holidays, the old carpenter usually spent in his workshop, either "tinkering" with his tools, or in conversation with associates and friends. Nor was it an uncommon thing to find him in his workshop, on these afternoons, tinkering and talking at the same time. The callers who were especially welcome, were the beginners, or those who were contemplating to take up carpentry as a life's work. These boys, as they were commonly called, were as glad to call on the old carpenter, as he was to have them call. On this particular occasion, he was speaking to an apprentice who was soon to step over into the ranks of the journeymen carpenters.

"The rough work," the elderly man said, changing from a philosophical to a practical viewpoint, his conversation,

"is too often thought to be of little importance, but that is a mistake. The rough work is as important as the finishing, if not more so. Rough openings for doors and windows, for instance, should be framed painstakingly. The rough door openings, if the jambs are made of ⅞-inch material, should be from 2¼ to 2½ inches wider than the width of the door—wider or narrower than this will add extra expense to the job later. If 1⅛" unrabbeted material is used for jambs, 3 inches should be added to the width of the door. The thickness of the jambs should always be taken into consideration when a rough opening is laid out. Unfortunately, many carpenters lay out all rough openings by the same rule, which often makes it necessary, either to make the opening larger, on setting the jamb, or to block it out. Of course, enough allowance for plumbing and leveling should always be given. Making the rough opening between the rough floor and the bottom of the header, 3 inches higher than the length of the door, as a rule, will give enough allowance for leveling the jamb. The material should be cut perfectly square, in framing these rough openings; the headers should be level, and the rough jambs should be plumb. In this way the work will have a workmanlike appearance, besides, when the grounds are put on for the plasterers, there will be little, if any, trouble."

"And can you tell me," the young man asked, "the best way to put on grounds?"

The old carpenter, who on this occasion was operating his mind on the proverbial "double track", put the saw that he had brightened in the mean time, into his tool box. Taking another saw from the box, and squirting oil on it, he began to brighten it, using a well worn piece of pumice stone.

"There are several ways of putting on grounds," he began in answer to the young man's question, "but the best way I know is the double-straight-edge method. With this method it is necessary to make a templet, using two straight-edges 6 feet, 8 inches long—if the doors are 6-8 doors—and tie the two straight-edges together with two cleats, say, put a cleat about 18 inches from each end. Make the distance between the two straight-edges equal to the width of the jambs, which usually is 5¼ inches for 2x4 partitions. A little block about ⅞-inch by 1¼-inches, fastened half-way between the two straight-edges onto the cleats will hold the templet away from the rough work enough to permit the grounds, which in this case would be jointed laths, to be slipped into place and nailed on."

Wiping the oil off the saw he was cleaning, and examining it, he went on:

"The setting of the templet is an easy matter—start a nail at the center of each cleat, in such manner that it will go through the little block. This done, set the templet up to the rough jamb and drive the upper nail, being careful that the templet will allow an equal amount of space for plastering on both sides of the partition. Then plumb the templet and drive the bottom nail. The nails should be driven so they can be pulled with a claw hammer, in other words, they should not be driven all the way in. When the templet has been set, take common laths with one edge straight, or nearly so, and nail them to the rough work, keeping the straight edge of the laths against the templet. After the grounds are on one side of the opening, set the templet to the other side, and put the grounds on there in the same way. For the grounds overhead, take two perfectly straight laths, cut them in length equal to the width of the opening, and nail them so they will intersect with the side grounds . . . This method gives better results and requires much less labor than the old way of using a single straight-edge and a gained-out gauge."

At this point, having turned the saw over, the old carpenter began to clean the other side. Rubbing away with the pumice stone, he said: "With the grounds on right you will not only get a better job of plastering, but the jambs will be easier to set, and the casings will go on better, besides the finishing work will have a good workmanlike appearance."

The old carpenter was a practical philosopher, and the apprentices always found him whole-hearted in whatever he said to them. Not all carpenters, when they get along in years and in experience, are as willing to pass on to the on-coming tradesmen the things they learned by their experiences. It is not an uncommon thing to find some

old carpenter doing his best to keep the apprentice from "catching on" to the methods he is using.

"Let him learn it just as I did," is the thought with which they try to justify their hording of knowledge. As a rule, though, those fellows haven't any too much knowledge themselves; but they think they have. The man who has to keep his methods secret, in order to hold his job; for that seems in many cases to be the reason for keeping such secrets, will in the long run fail sooner than he would by passing them on to those who will sooner or later have to fill up the ranks of the older men. Our practical philosopher, never grumbled when he saw the younger men doing the work on a job that used to, in his earlier days, fall to him. He was content to take the jobs that naturally were more suitable for a man of his age. It was he who was among the first to favor making Saturday afternoon a half-holiday, because he wanted to "tinker" with his tools, and talk with his associates.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

IN order that the public may be correctly informed about a number of important misconceptions about lumber and the lumber industry, the following misconceptions are stated briefly, followed by a summary of facts which will be of interest to present and potential buyers and users of lumber, to forest lovers and the public at large:

Misconception 1

That the supply of lumber is nearly exhausted and that substitutions should be used in order to conserve our forest resources.

Such statements will not stand close scrutiny. Statements of such a nature are customarily false and are commonly made by those financially interested in "substitutes" for wood, or subsidized by them, and sometimes by well-meaning but poorly informed conservationists. Instead of helping conserve the forests such statements have injured the legitimate market for lumber, because it is necessary to fell the entire tree to utilize any of it and the portion that cannot be sold profitably must be left in the woods as economic waste on the public ledger and lost profits to the lumber man. It is also necessary to leave standing the poorer trees that have insufficient economic value and these trees interfere with the growth of more valuable young growth. In addition, the leaving in the woods of many mature trees of important species, such as hickory, beech and hemlock, because the average sale price of the lumber that could be cut from them would result in an excessive manufacturing loss, is not true conservation for the reason that they will have died before a second forest cutting is economically feasible.

Many well meaning conservationists have reasoned too naively on these points pertaining to forest waste, because they have overlooked the practical factors involved in lumbering in that the lower grades of common lumber form the largest percentage of the lumber cut and the profits on the upper grades cannot equal the losses on the lower grades if the low grade timber and poor logs now left in the woods are manufactured into lumber resulting in an even greater proportion of lower grade stock. The average grade of lumber produced sells, f. o. b. mill, at about its production cost and each lower grade at a progressively increasing loss, the mill price of the poorest lumber shipped being about one-tenth of its production cost. High freight rates and necessary distribution cost comprise the bulk of the retail selling price. The wood-fabricating factories under present highly competitive conditions, cannot afford to pay a fair economic price for lumber of any grade so low that excessive waste is incurred in cutting up the lumber for clear pieces,—hence its market value is insufficient to warrant the manufacture of low quality timber and logs.

The Honorable Herbert Hoover, as Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, has stated: "The entire nation is vitally interested in the continued liberal use of lumber and other forest products." A former Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service stated: "The relation of wood substitutes to forestry is a subject which

has only recently gained attention. There has been a popular assumption that substitution by extending the life of the present timber supply would be beneficial to the public. This is only true if the substitute is of superior merit. If, however, wood is not displaced by superior merit but by superior pushing of the substitute, this merely creates uncertainty as to future wood requirements and harmfully discourages the growing of timber crops." The present supply of timber is ample for many years to come and while considerable new forests are being grown to provide for future generations, an excellent answer to the problem of a possible future timber shortage is, as the Forester stated: "a positive program of land management that will insure reforestation."

VITAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS IN THE BUSINESS OF BUILDING

(By H. R. Bigelow, Director, Chicago Technical College)

THIS is the sixth of a series of vocational talks supplied by Mr. Bigelow which are intended to assist building tradesmen—young and old—to improve upon the opportunities in their trade—to make better use of their practical experience through the seeking of further knowledge of the technical and business phases of the industry.

The Reward of Work and Study

Whether or not you have been working steady with some concern, you look forward to the day when, through your experience and training you will secure a worthwhile position with another organization, or well earned promotion within your present organization. Or you may look forward to entering business for yourself.

Through your experience and training I assume you have followed one of the first rules for advancement and success—continuing to build and add to what you have to sell—your trained experience. For the services of a man become more valuable to the employer and command more money when they embrace both practical experience and technical training.

As a matter of insurance against unemployment or under-payment, you should know how to market that trained experience at its fullest value. If you are making yourself worth the higher price—worthy the more responsible position, so learn then how to go after it.

Suppose, for example, circumstances made it necessary that you immediately seek a position, what would you do? How would you go after it? For what kind of a position would you try—where would you look—how would you go about getting a chance to present your case—just what would you say to a prospective employer—how would you sell your services?

On the other hand, assume that your training has developed you to the point where you are worth more to your present employer and you could prove it. How are you going to get that better position or that higher salary?

The jobs are there for the right man—opportunities for advancement no doubt exist right where you are now employed. For example—

The Fidelity Construction Company needs a superintendent. The right man is required immediately, for the supervision of a large building project is up and the starting of the work as well as its progress and completion at a profit hinge upon the choice of the right man.

Trained experience—familiarity with plant layout—knowledge of blue prints ——better methods—ability to handle men—may mean a saving of tens of hundreds of dollars on the work.

The heads of the firm look about within their own organization for the right man; the head executives weigh the abilities of their foremen as possible material They fail to find the man. No man in their entire working force has foreseen this opportunity and prepared for it. Or if he has he failed to sell himself to the executives in the organization.

The president mentally checks over a list of men known to him—gets in touch with several, but all are content where they are. He phones other organizations to learn if they have a superintendent not assigned to a job—he calls upon every resource possible. A real job ex-

ists—the man for the job can't be located.

The man will be found, eventually—possibly from outside the organization. Yet the possibilities are that right within the Company's own organization there was a man who had made himself ready for that position BUT FAILED TO SELL HIMSELF to his employers and lost the chance.

He was probably a foreman who had developed his ability, added to his experience, improved himself—but overlooked letting others know of his progress. He failed to realize that the man who knows how to market his ability will cash in on that ability more quickly and to a greater degree than another man.

The Personal Interview

Through your friends or by other means you have located an employer who has expressed a desire to talk to you. He is in need of a man who has experience and training similar to yours so it is now up to you to sell your services to him at the right figure. In other words you have now reached the desired goal for which you have been striving— you have located a position and are granted an interview. In fact, you will likely have a number of such interviews granted you and it is essential that you keep such appointments strictly as to hour set.

Your man will undoubtedly be of the type who will appreciate the value of good appearance in an interview. From the very start it is essential that the impression be favorable, even to the bearing of the applicant.

Believe in yourself. You have training and a perfect right to ask for employment. So walk into the man's office determined to make every effort to land the position. Let your bearing, your voice, everything about you reflect your faith and determination.

Your first objective will be to get your man talking as quickly as possible about the position in question so you will be able to intelligently demonstrate how your experience and technical training fit into the requirements of the position.

When your man has had his say and it is your time to talk, tell him concisely what your experience has been—your training, your qualifications, the reasons why you feel every confidence in your ability to make good. With a mental picture of your past experience and training before you, endeavor to pick from it the essential features which fit into the present situation and feature them.

If the man is favorably impressed by your presentation his general conversation and bearing toward you will show this to a certain extent. Just the moment you sense this favorable impression and inclination to accept your services, stop talking about yourself—start something that will help toward definitely settling the whole matter.

Just as the salesman watches for this moment and makes it a point to introduce some comment such as "How many of these do you feel you could handle during the next thirty days?", so too you can help settle the details by asking something like, "When do you want me to start." The rest of the interview is largely a matter of routine, settling minor points in connection with your employment.

Should it so happen, however, that your man appears favorable to you and yet insists that he has agreed to interview several others, there is nothing further to be done at the moment than to express your appreciation for the opportunity given you, and the suggestion that you can be reached quickly by telephone when he is ready to make his decision.

Follow Up Your Advantage

Do not let the matter drop at the close of the interview. You still want the job. Then continue to go after it hard. Remember you are selling services and should go about it just as would any other salesman handling a commodity. The interview has not finished your task by a long way.

Find some legitimate justification for dropping a short letter to your man a day or two after your interview. Do not write him a rehash of what you have told or written him before—give him some new point of information. For example, if you have discussed a certain type of construction work on which he asked your qualifications, you could say:

> Dear Mr. Brown:
>
> It is probably a little early for you to have made a choice from the candidates, yet I want you to know that I am

decidedly interested in the position discussed with you.

In this connection, you brought up the question as to my experience in deep foundation work, especially in heavy construction. I am enclosing a picture of a recent job along this line which you will probably find interesting. The reinforcing steel, by the way,, amounted to 2,500 tons—1,-700,000 feet of lumber was used in the form work.

Should there be any other information I can give I should be glad to have you get in touch with me. Meanwhile I look forward to a word from you as to your decision.

Very truly yours,

By intelligent follow-up you set yourself apart from the crowd of men seeking the same position you are after. Furthermore, you reflect the fact that you possess initiative and perseverance —two qualities highly appreciated by any executive. Intelligent, persistent effort gets one to his destination almost every time.

Once a job is landed it rests with you to continue to improve your self and add to your trained knowledge so as to deserve and earn promotion.

MIDDLE AGED MEN THROWN ON THE SCRAP HEAP

(By Jno. P. Frey, Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor)

WASTE in industry has received much consideration since production engineers entered the industrial field. As a result of the work they accomplished, which was assisted by the entire group of engineers, including the chemical and hydraulic, much waste material has been saved. Many millions of dollars have been recovered from what was formerly waste material. Valuable articles are now being produced from material which a few years ago was refuse. Valuable by-products are secured from material which a few years ago was an expense for the labor required hauling it to the dumps.

A goodly portion of the wealth produced by industry today comes from materials which were formerly waste. All of this is beneficial to the community. It is praiseworthy; it is an evidence of the great value which science has been to industry.

Hand in hand with this scientifically conceived program to eliminate all unnecessary waste, has developed another policy which is scientifically unsound, the elimination from industry of wage earners who are capable of many more years of productive labor.

The introduction of all of the methods connected with mass production has led large numbers of employers to lay off employes when they reach middle life. A dead line has seemingly been established for the hiring of new men which is between forty and forty-five years. Old men may not be able to keep up with the gang and the belt conveyors. Older men may not have the quick muscular resilience of younger men. Men must be capable of keeping up with the highest speed at which machines can operate.

Not only is there something most inhuman and unsocial in the results which follow any such policy relative to employment, but there is also something which is thoroughly unscientific. To eliminate all waste cost in materials; to save every particle of materials which were formerly waste and turn them to practical service while at the same time throwing away the productive capacity of hundreds of thousands of middle-aged workmen, is the very antithesis of scientific methods in industry. In many respects the middle-aged semi-skilled and skilled workman is more valuable at middle age than at any other period of his life. What may have been lost in muscular resiliency has been more than made up by acquired knowledge and skill.

The scientifically trained minds having done so much to eliminate waste in industry cannot escape their responsibility if they fail to call attention to the greatest waste of all which is taking place—the elimination of the middle-aged workmen.

If industry, to function efficiently, must eliminate workmen when they have reached middle age, then industry

will be unable to escape the demand which will be made upon it to help solve the problem of what will be done with the middle-aged workman who, because of his age, is unable to secure employment.

In some savage countries we are told that when members of the tribe become too old to hunt, their relatives send them on their way to Paradise, but this method will not be permitted to operate in civilized countries. Industries which began by emptying orphan asylums so that children would have an opportunity of earning an "honest" living are now seemingly of the opinion that middle-aged men must be eliminated; they must be forced to retire upon the fortunes they have saved while employed by our prosperous American industries.

NECESSITY FOR HIGH WAGES

IN a series of advertisements, True Story Magazine is setting forth in the pages of the United States Daily the philosophy of high wages, practically as proclaimed by Organized Labor.

The magazine, regarded by most persons as far from any interest in economic affairs, is running advertisements covering full newspaper pages. In the most recent page advertisement there are these sentences:

"And the great underlying motives of that (pre-war) period were lack of time and lack of money.

"Then came America's great discovery.

"The post-war period had come. Factories were going into production as they had never done before and the comparative handful of rich people could no more consume their output than a river could swallow an ocean.

"No millionaire could wear ten thousand pairs of shoes, nor drive a hundred or a thousand automobiles—nor use ten thousand washing or talking machines in his home—nor, in fact, find place for any of the multiple thousands of necessities and conveniences that American factories were grinding out, when this madcap nation hit into its production phase. The eccentric millionaire did buy a thousand pairs of socks and the story made the front page all over America.

"Then somebody discovered the key to the first door—more money for labor—more money for labor in order that labor might spend more money.

"Who thought of it first nobody will ever know. Henry Ford was one of the first to apply it. And with hardly more than a word of remonstrance from his own competitors, the idea began to creep unnoticed over the land.

"Then the key was found to the second door—the key of leisure for the same workers. For the man who worked too long at his job did not have either the energy or the desire to go out and buy of the extras provided for. Bodies that were too weary wanted neither fine clothes nor travel, nor amusement, nor thrills. All they wanted was sleep."

While the magazine is doing this advertising for obvious circulation purposes, it is probably proclaiming the necessity and value of high wages and growing leisure time more emphatically than has ever been done by any non-labor source. The fact that it does not recognize the parentage of the philosophy as belonging to the trade unions does not detract from the unusual and almost startling character of the advertisements which support labor's contentions in an age that has just begun to show what machine and mass production can do.

Stay Away From New York

It has been reported by the Delegates of our District Council, that many of our brothers are coming into this City and depositing their clearance cards in the various Locals, with the result that they are unable to get employment. We have a membership of 30,000 in this District. It is safe to state that 50% of them are walking the streets looking for work.

In the early Fall of 1929, work commenced to slow up in the Building Trades, as there are no new buildings contemplated at the present time.

We believe it is our duty to inform traveling members to stay away from the New York District as they would only be increasing the numbers looking for work.

Alex. Kelso, Sec.-Treas.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

MY dear readers my old befuddled mind is once more enwrapped in the memories of the past. Would you believe it is a year ago today that I was keeping my upper lip stiff. I had been notified to proceed to Lakeland and while I smiled and tried to appear happy still deep in my heart I was sad for I had a lot of sentiment attached to my daily contacts, my city and my Local Union, and all who had a kind word or a pleasant smile for the old man; I felt I was more or less a pioneer. When I met the knocker he invariably left me in the slough of despair when he drew a picture of our Home as a poorhouse, always saying something disrespectful in regards to the efforts of our national officers, and the General President in particular.

By the time this reaches you I will have been here a year and from time to time I have told you of my conception of things as I found them, without fear or favor. My year's sojourn here has improved my health and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight. I visited my friend, Dr. Griffin, the other day and as he sounded me all over he shook his head and said, "Young fellow, it's bad, very bad. I will have to prescribe hard work for you." Now folks, do you know of anyone who can fill the doctor's prescription for me and produce the work for there is certainly a wonderful improvement in me?

While I discuss my own feelings I could just as well apply the same conditions to anyone of my fellow guests here. We are all a whole lot better off here than we would be elsewhere and I do not make any mistake about it either.

During my sojourn here I have been fortunate enough to cultivate the friendship of the great majority of my buddies and it is only too bad I did not meet them earlier in life. I am sure some of them and their influence would have made a better man of me but it is never too late. Folks, take Old Hickory's advice and prepare yourself for the future and if you are fortunate enough to get here to spend the autumn of your life it will be crowned with happiness and bathed in the warm homelike and God-fearing atmosphere that prevails here, all of which radiates from the General Officers and the domestic staff, and it is my sincere prayer that God may bless all who have contributed to our contentment and happiness.

You have all read at some time in your life of blossom time in the various parts of the world. I cannot understand why the poets and fluent writers have never immortalized by song or story the beauty of orange blossom time here. Folks, it's simply gorgeous, and when the sun goes down the air is laden with perfume. Oldtimers here tell me that the blossom is exceptionally heavy this year and the prospects for the next year's crop of citrus is good.

We have all been following with interest the federal investigation of the fly situation here. I predict that the investigation committee will find some startling evidence regarding the waste of federal money. The paramount fact is there has not been a Mediterranean fly in Florida since August of 1929 and it is a credit to our Brotherhood to read of the able manner in which our General President presented facts as he knew them to the committee. Each statement was made in a positive manner and substantiated by facts which will go a long way to impress the committee with the necessity of giving the citrus grower relief.

Since I started to write old man rheumatism has called and settled in my hand so I am forced to conclude.

HISTORY OF GUESTS

W. H. HOCKING, born June, 1853, in New York, N. Y. Arrived at the Home in Lakeland after holding membership in the U. B. of C. and J. of A. at Daytona Beach, Fla., Local Union No. 1725.

* * *

JOHN T. SCHWENK, a member of Local Union No. 1619, Atlantic City, N. J., who was born in Schoenixville, Pa. Held membership in our organization many years. Has been guest at Home since May, 1929.

* * *

GUSTAV LENZE, born in Magdebury, Germany, August, 1853. Upon arriving in this country became member of U. B. of C. and J. of A. Came to the Home in Lakeland from New York, N. Y., where he was a member of Local Union No. 1164.

* * *

FRANK KUBICKA, a former member of Local Union No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio. Born in Bohemia, August, 1855. Held membership in Brotherhood many years before coming to the Carpenters' Home.

* * *

JOHN W. PAYNE, born in Sussex Co., Va., February, 1857. An active union worker throughout his membership in the organization. Prior to his becoming a guest at the Home was a member of Local Union No. 1141, Pampa, Tex.

* * *

J. J. STAMPER, born in Waco, Tex., 1852. A member of United Brotherhood for 32 years, having joined in October, 1898. Came to the Home from Waco, Tex., where he was a member of Local Union No. 622.

* * *

JOHN M. RICE, born July 5, 1851, in Millegeville, Pa. Joined our movement at the age of 47 and has held membership 31 years. Arrived at the Home May, 1929, from Local Union No. 1524, Miles City, Montana.

* * *

W. S. TRAINER, a former member of Local Union No. 98, Spokane, Wash., was born in Baltimore, Md., September, 1860, and is now a guest at our Home in Lakeland.

* * *

JOSEPH A. ENTWISTLE, born in Andover, Mass., November 8, 1854. A member of the Brotherhood 42 years and throughout his long membership active and interested at all times. Has been a guest at the home since June, 1929.

* * *

THOMAS WALLACE, born in Liverpool, England, October, 1863. Was a member of United Brotherhood many years. Arrived at Home last June. Came from Homestead, Pa., Local Union No. 288.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

If noise will win a game of euchre, Brother Hocking is evidently the champion euchre player here at the Home.

* * *

Brother Severe Paradis is at the present time the champion checker player and is looking forward to the time when more victims will arrive for him to try out. Here's hoping that in our next arrivals we may have a champion checker player among them.

* * *

Brother James Steele made the Home library a present of over four hundred books, covering a wide field. Superintendent Weyler has requested Brother Steele to take charge of the library and index the many books. We are glad to say that Brother Steele is well fitted for this little task and is taking it as a real labor of love.

* * *

While lingering near the office desk the other day, we heard a good one from Brother Murphy, Local 488. The clerk was asking him various questions for our information records and among them was the question, "Where were you born?" Brother Murphy replied that he did not know as he was too young to remember.

* * *

The spring garden here at the Home is now getting along in fine shape. I would judge that there are about two acres of sweet corn, one-half acre of beans, one acre of English peas, one acre of Irish potatoes and about two acres of mixed stuff, such as onions, radishes, rutabagas, turnips and squash. In a few weeks we will have a supply of home grown vegetables on our menu.

* * *

Our live stock is increasing. The lady duck on Lake Jessie Mae has a little brood of ducklings following her around.

Brother Jerry Williams is having a busy time trying to keep them from getting wet. I do not know which is the proudest, Old Father Duck or Jerry.

* * *

There is going to be something doing before long! Brother Saegart came in with a big opossum and Brother Morris was complaining about getting lazy so Brother Saegart told Brother Morris to raise some sweet potatoes and we would have a feast.

* * *

Well, Old Hickory has been too busy entertaining visitors to write much lately! We have had, according to our register, 2,880 visitors since the first of January, 1930.

* * *

The latest addition to our zoo is two fine specimens of owls, a particular breed that I have never seen and are quite uncommon in Florida.

* * *

I saw some cases arrive the other day and my natural curiosity got the better of me. It looks as if it might be a pool table. If my suspicions are right I hereby issue a challenge to all comers. My reason for so doing is that I ought to be good when I take into consideration the amount of money I spent on the game when a young fellow.

A Fable of a Carpenter and His Tools

There was an awful row in the carpenter's chest,
Each tool was claiming that he was the best,
Or claiming he had the most to do,
The whole blamed kit was in a stew.

"Hey," said the hammer as he hit a block,
"Just listen to me and hear me knock,
'Tis very seldom that I fail,
Either to drive or draw a nail."

"That's all quite true," then said the saw,
"Nails you have to drive and draw,
But listen to me, hear what I do,
Just think of the lumber I go through."

"Say," howled the plane, his name was Jack,
He had been yelling until his face was black,
"I do the beginning of making things slick,
Neither of you can do that trick."

"Ha! Ha!," laughed the plow, "to you I'll prove,
That none of you can make a groove."
The chisels and screwdrivers made a roar,
"Without us how could you hang a door?"

"Now you all know, I am always there
When I am needed," said the square.
"From sills to rafter, and all the way through,
I am used to keep work square and true."

And so it went all through the kit,
Each one bragged of his little bit
Until the carpenter heard the row.
Said he, "You fellows, just stop it now."

"Now listen while I talk to you
We each one have our job to do
So let us do the best we know
As down the path of life we go."

"Of your good points, don't loudly bellow,
But try and help the other fellow.
'Tis only when we are all together,
The stormy job of life we'll weather."

The unions in the building trade
Have the best mechanics ever made,
But there is this, I hate to mention,
There has always been some contention.

Each one howls of jurisdiction,
It's been so since the crucifixion.
Think less of self and more of others,
Then union men will all be brothers.

Composed by C. Lender, Guest of the Carpenters' Home.

Cheerfulness Wins

Cheerfulness is a wonderful tonic. If you are enjoying yourself thoroughly, how much you can do. It is hard to tire out a happy person. It has been proved, too, that gloom is wearing. You can exhaust yourself worrying and while you are lying abed and not moving a muscle. If you worry, you seldom do good work, because you have not energy enough to go around. You use it up in worry, and there is not enough left for your work. It follows logically that if you wish to make the most of life, you must cultivate cheerfulness and discard gloom. If you forget your trouble in helping some one else, however, you will find that you can always put gloom to flight and get the mastery of fear. It is your only chance for happiness.—Exchange.

Our Home

In the March, 1930 Bulletin of the Building Trades Employers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, the following statement appears:

CARPENTERS' INTERNATIONAL HOME

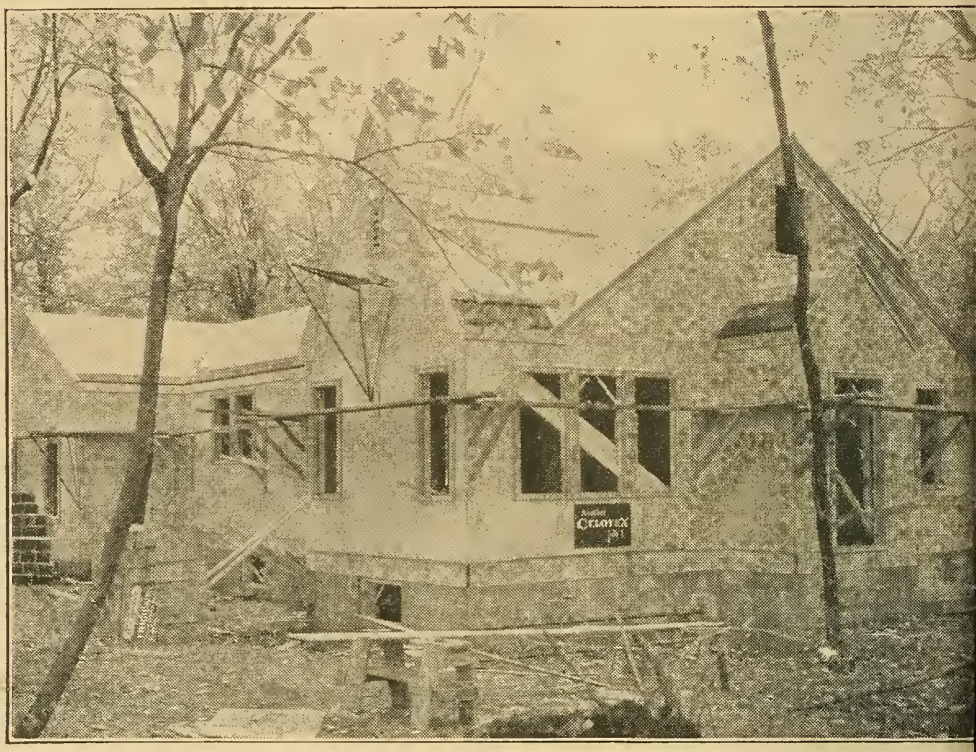
The Cleveland Building Trades Employers' Association delegation to the Tampa jurisdictional conference, consisting of Messrs. J. O. Barnett, Geo. Thesmacher, J. S. Peck, Hugh Cook and W. P. Carroll, made it a special point to visit the Carpenters' International Home at Lakeland, Florida, before returning to Cleveland.

This home, a monument to the capable and vigorous leadership of Wm. L. Hutcheson, president of the organization, is for aged carpenters who have become incapacitated and are unable to work at the trade. It has a gorgeous setting built at one of the highest points in the state on a tract of land consisting of more than 1900 acres and covered with 46,000 citrus trees. An eighteen-hole golf course is also one of the features of the place.

The Home and the grounds together are said to represent a valuation of more than $2,000,000. The building itself does not have the appearance of an institution but is constructed on the lines of a modern hotel or resort, and is one of the show places in the state of Florida. The living rooms are cozy, spacious and well furnished with all modern conveniences. The dining room accommodates 400 people at one time and is run on cafeteria style. A beautiful auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,000 and is equipped with an up-to-date pipe organ. Moving pictures are shown once a week and religious services are held every Sunday afternoon.

The kitchen, laundry and hospital contain the last word in equipment. There are no staircases in the building, approaches to the various floors being made by a series of ramps. The grounds are beautifully landscaped, and no stone has been left unturned by the officers of the Carpenters' organization in carrying out the project. They may properly be proud of their work.

Recommend C



Tight, rigid walls with no open joints

Here carpenters have erected a more comfortable home . . . warmer in winter, cooler in summer . . . by sheathing the walls with Celotex. As insulation an inch of Celotex is as effective as 3 inches of wood, 8 inches of plasterboard, 12 inches of brick or 25 inches of concrete.

The word
CELOTEX
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
is the trade mark of and indicates manufacture by
The Celotex Company
Chicago, Illinois

HAVE YOU WORKED with Double-Thick Celotex?

These thicker Celotex boards with their extra strength and rigidity are ideal for sheathing walls that must resist extreme exposure and for lining roofs and remodeling attics. They measure 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-8″ thick.

lotex sheathing

and you promote

more frame construction

MORE frame houses mean steadier work and more wages for carpenters everywhere.

So whenever you recommend Celotex sheathing, you are promoting your own best interests. For thousands of home builders choose frame construction when they learn how Celotex sheathing eliminates an extra insulation item.

You give them their insulation against heat and cold at little or no extra cost, since Celotex replaces wood sheathing.

Besides, Celotex ***builds*** as well as insulates . . . makes walls tight and rigid . . . gives lasting structural strength to roof structures.

It comes to you in big boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-16″ or 7-8″ in thickness. In spite of their great strength, these boards are light in weight, easy to handle, easy to apply

Cooperate with this campaign

The Celotex Company and the carpenter are partners in the effort to promote more frame houses.

Powerful Celotex advertisements, energetic campaigns of education are teaching men and women the advantages of Celotex insulated homes . . . are stimulating new building and developing more work for your trade.

Celotex remodeling jobs help keep you profitably busy between contract work . . . lining roofs, remodeling attics, insulating sun porches and garages.

Always recommend Celotex whenever you get the chance . . . for it develops more work and more wages for carpenters.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
919 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Mills: New Orleans, La.

In Canada
Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)

Sales Distributors throughout the World
Reliable Dealers Can Supply Celotex Standard Building Board

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1930

The Twelve-hour Day and Seven-day Week Still Prevail in Steel Mills

DESPITE the public announcement made almost seven years ago that the twelve-hour day in the steel industry gradually would be abolished, a survey of 155 plants by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America discloses more than 6 per cent of the workers engaged in shifts of twelve hours or longer.

Out of 248,000 workers covered in the survey, 132,000 worked ten hours a day or more, and 16,600 more than twelve hours. More than one-fourth of the men worked seven days a week.

In one plant, electric furnace men worked fourteen hours a day, seven days a week, "and many common laborers sixteen hours a day."

"The popular assumption that the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week are extinct in the steel industry, was re-examined," the report says.

Districts covered in the survey included Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo and Chicago, but the name of plants and their location were withheld. So far as possible, the data was obtained directly from the official labor charts of the plants.

"In some cases there was decided unwillingness on the part of officers at plants to give information," and this factor played a large part in the exclusion of data from twenty-one plants of four companies which were not tabulated.

Wages for common labor ranged from 24 to 56 cents an hour, with the majority receiving between 35 and 45 cents.

Some 51,000 enjoyed a work week of five or five and one-half days; 130,000 worked six days, and 67,000 seven days.

Building Trades Commended for Humanitarian Work

THE officers and members of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and its affiliated unions were honored at the Community Chest campaign luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel on Wednesday, February 26, 1930.

An interesting feature of the affair was the exhibit of a model, miniature bungalow, complete in every detail, constructed by members of Carpenters' Union No. 22, showing the type of home in which more than nine hundred orphans, adopted by union building mechanics of San Francisco, are being reared.

About the miniature bungalow were signs reading as follows:

"The home builders know the value of homes for children."

"More than 900 orphans have been adopted by union building mechanics of San Francisco."

"The union building mechanics of San Francisco have adopted more or-

phaned children than all other classes of people in San Francisco combined."

"The Union building mechanics of San Francisco have converted nearly one thousand childless homes into homes for children."

Representatives of the various organizations of the Community Chest told of the invaluable work done by Union building mechanics of San Francisco in helping the poor unfortunate children of that city.

The speaker was Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council of California, who briefly reviewed the humanitarian work done by the Organized Labor movement of America.

Among the guests of honor at the luncheon were John J. Hughes president of Carpenters Union No. 22 and James E. Rickets, business agent of Carpenters Union No. 22.

Union Teachers Best, Declares Noted Educator

"IF you take two teachers of equal ability, talent and devotion to their work—one belonging to a union and the other outside the union fold—the teacher who belongs to a union is the better teacher," said the Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, president of St. Viator College and well-known professor of sociology at an open meeting of the Elementary Teachers' Union held in Chicago last February.

"The union man has a social consciousness and has a feeling of responsibility toward his fellow men. The non-union man in this modern industrial world stands alone."

The speaker referred with pride to the fact that the late Samuel Gompers had presented him with an honorary membership in the American Federation of Labor.

"Today some Americans no more believe in liberty than in Mohammedanism," said Dr. Maguire. "Test him. He believes in liberty for himself, but not for the other man.

"What teachers ought to do is to inculcate in the hearts of the young love of liberty as it existed in the hearts of our fathers. This liberty is dying a slow death in America today."

"Our liberties are being taken away from us in the courts.

"Violence is already forbidden by statute law and by right no injunction should be issued where there is protection furnished by statute. Yet the injunction is issued.

"Injunctions forbid a lot of things we have a right to do and yet we believe this is the land of the free."

He told how during the shopmen's strike of 1922 he violated the terms of the Daugherty-Wilkerson injunction by speaking at a meeting in Pittsburgh. He was not arrested, but 85 union men were thrown into jail for violations less flagrant than his.

"Men and women should be free and equal before the law," said Dr. Maguire. "That they are not today is an indictment of this country.

"I would sooner be a naked, starving free man shivering in a hovel than a fat, well fed, comfortably clothed slave housed in a marble palace.

"The only things worth while in this life are truth, liberty and justice. And these truths you can impress on the minds of the young, if you love them as you love yourself.

"Any man can live safely as a slave. It takes the highest type of man, practicing virtue, to live as a free man."

Stabilizing The Dollar

NORMAN LOMBARD of New York, executive vice-president of the Stable Money Association, in a recent address recommended research to determine "what causes fluctuations in the value of the fundamental business unit, the dollar" instead of "an emotional approach to the question of permanent prosperity." He said: "Find what causes fluctuations in the value of the fundamental business unit, the dollar. Then diffuse this knowledge as widely as possible among the moulders of public opinion. Then demand that public officials use this power to promote stable conditions. We need to lap off moribund ideas and substitute new ones for them."

Mr. Lombard is engaged in an undoubtedly noble endeavor. Even if he and his associates should institute the research he mentions and find the causes for the fluctuations of the dollar, what can they do about it? It is all very well to talk of public officials using their authority to promote stable conditions, but for them to attempt to dictate what a dollar can buy is something else again. This certainly involves a tre-

mendous task and one which we do not believe we would care to have a part in.

With the dollar as the unit of business exchange, we will always have the law of supply and demand. On one side we have the purchaser, who naturally wishes to buy as much with his dollar as possible. On the other hand we have the seller. The commodity in question may be any of several things, food, clothing, or shelter, a necessity or a luxury. Now the manufacturer places a price on these commodities, based upon the cost of manufacture and distribution, allowing himself what he feels is a fair profit. This, however, is merely a wholesale price to the merchant or dealer who handles his products for sale to the ultimate user. The price of this commodity is then raised to cover the cost of this distribution and handling, and also to allow the merchant a profit. Thus is set the retail price. Competition, for which the purchaser should be thankful, has a tendency to keep this retail price as low as possible.

Thus an article of commodity reaches the retail market with a fixed price. That is the price the purchaser must pay if he wants it, for modern business methods allow of no bargaining.

Thus briefly and roughly is the way business is conducted today, insofar as we understand business methods. For civil authorities, therefore, to attempt to say to the purchaser, "Your dollar must buy so much," seems to us preposterous when the dealer and the manufacturer can reply, "We cannot and therefore will not sell at such a price. We know our business better than any constituted authority and know that the price we set is fair. We will suspend business before we will permit any such methods." And the result will lead to chaos.

Over A Billion Dollars For Utility Work

ON March 1, 1930, the following statement was issued from Washington, D. C.:

"Matthew S. Sloan, chairman of the special committee on expedition of public utility construction to assist employment has reported to President Hoover that a recent recanvass showed that expenditures for new construction and expansion in 1930 will exceed $1,400,000,000.

"Information completed February 28, 1930," Sloan reported, "indicates that the total expenditures for new construction already made this year or to be made by March 31 by electric, gas and street railway companies will aggregate $305,000,000."

"This last amount," Sloan continued, "is 12 per cent greater than corresponding expenditures in the first quarter of 1929.

"Since the total estimated expenditures for new construction during the entire year 1930 are 8½ per cent higher than for 1929," the chairman said, "this indicates that the construction program now under way has been accelerated.

"The electric light and power utilities companies advise that of the total $865,000,000 to be expended by them for new construction, $465,000,000 will be in orders with manufacturers and porducers of equipment and construction materials, with corresponding acceleration of factory employment."

Covered Wagon Centennial in 1930

THE MARCH "Journal of the National Educational Association" announces editorially the celebration in 1930 of the Covered Wagon Centennial in honor of the first covered wagon train that threaded its way along the old Oregon Trail, declaring: "The trails of tomorrow are in the air. The Lindbergs of today are the modern equivalents of the trail blazers of a century ago."

It continues, "May we not expect during the century ahead a system of airways that will unite the earth as our highways and railroads now unite America? The future of America is in the children and the children are in the schools."

The commemoration day program will be held in many schools on April 10th, a hundred years from the day the first wagon caravan left St. Louis for the Rockies. Throughout the year there will be special opportunity to study the significance of the great trek westward over the Oregon Trail. The work of American pathfinders will be emphasized in geography and history. The struggles of the pioneers, great hunters, explorers, fur traders, scouts, missionaries, the life of the Indians, as well as the labors of the home-building settlers who brought civilization to the wilderness will be re-enacted in pageantry and drama.

Official Information

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FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10814 Bernard Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Non-Union Men Employed

The West Penn Power Company Corporation, operating streets cars and bus service, and furnishing light and power in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and other places, is at present erecting an electric car and bus terminal and office building in Uniontown, Pa.. on which they are employing non-union carpenters and paying from $2.00 to $3.00 below the minimum scale of wages. All efforts to induce them to employ members of our organization have been unsuccessful.

Convention of California State Council of Carpenters

The second annual convention of the California State Council of Carpenters was held in Monterey on February 22 and 23, with approximately eighty delegates in attendance.

A number of resolutions of interest pertaining to working conditions were introduced and acted on.

So as to observe more closely the legislation affecting labor, it was decided to hold the future conventions of the California State Council of Carpenters in Sacramento the years that the

California State Legislature is in session.

The convention reviewed the progress made since the last meeting and was elated over the instituting of the five day week in many sections of the state.

One of the pleasing features of the convention was the presentation to President J. F. Cambiano of a gavel made from wood taken from one of the first residences erected on the Monterey peninsula.

All present officers were nominated by acclamation for re-election for another year, the election being held by referendum vote.

The officers of the California State Council are: President, J. Cambiano; vice-president, R. W. Robinson; secretary-treasurer, Bert Ward; executive board members, George Bentson, George Barnhart and Frederick Fewster.

A. W. Muir, General Executive Board member from the sixth district also attended the convention and addressed the delegates which address was warmly received.

Large Firm Completely Organized

We are glad to be advised by C. W. Eaton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Carpenters District Council of Portland and Vicinity that all the employes of the Grand Rapids Store Equipment Corporation in their Portland, Oregon, factory who were eligible to membership in our organization were installed in Millmen's Local Union No. 1120 on February 24, 1930. This makes the unionization of all the plants of this corporation complete, and all the products of this company now bear the label of our organiation.

District Council Goes on the Air

"Radio announcement sponsored by the Carpenters District Council of greater Kansas City and Vicinity.

The Carpenters District Council has consummated a contract with Radio Broadcasting Station W. L. B. F. Kansas City, Kansas, for two nights each week for a thirty minute program each Monday and Thursday night from 9.30 to 10 o'clock p. m., with a spot announcement every morning between 7.30 and 8.30 with musical program. (Power 100 watts-1420 Kilo Cycles).

Wm. D. Michler, Sec'y,
Radio Committee.

Traveling Members Attention

W. C. Borchers, Secretary of Carpenters District Council, Cincinnati, Ohio, advises that there are a good many carpenters coming to that city expectng to secure employment on the new union depot, only to be disappointed when they get there to find half of the resident carpenters out of work and to find that the work on the buildings for the new union depot will not get started for another year. Therefore, Cincinnati is a good place to avoid.

* * *

Work is very scarce in Montgomery County and Vicinity District Council, according to Secretary Schmearer, who reports that they have two carpenters for every job in the district. He asks that no attention be paid to glowing statements that are inserted in the daily papers, as they are misleading and may cause traveling members to become stranded. That district is composed of the following towns: Ardmore, Berwyn, Jenkintown, Norristown, Pottstown, Royersford, North Wales and Conshohocken, Pa.

* * *

The North Hempstead, N. Y., District Council, which includes the Locals in Great Neck, Port Washington and Mineola, requests that traveling carpenters stay away from that district as work is at a standstill.

* * *

Work in Allentown, Pa., is scarce and prospects for the near future are not promising. Recording Secretary Simmers of Local Union No. 368 advises traveling members to stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Work is very dull in Morristown, N. J., advises Recording Secretary Aaron B. Losey, Local Union No. 638. Over 60 per cent of the members there now are idle and the prospect is poor for any building for some time to come. Carpenters are requested to avoid that vicinity.

* * *

Carpenter work is very scarce in Peru, Indiana. Recording Secretary Schini of Local Union No. 932, reports many of their men have been idle for several months and asks traveling members to stay away from Peru.

* * *

Carpenters are advised to stay away from the vicinity of Huntington, N. Y.

Recording Secretary Leith of Local Union No. 1292, reports there is very little work, half their members are idle at the present time and very poor prospects for the future.

* * *

Local Union No. 1373, Flint, Michigan, reports that only 20 per cent of their members are employed and there is no new work coming on. Therefore Recording Secretary Trombley advises traveling members to stay away from Flint and vicinity.

Cleveland Trade School Sixth Annual Commencement

The sixth annual commencement of the Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School will be held Thursday, April 24, 1930, at 8.00 P. M., in the auditorium of the school, 535 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

A class of over 100 graduates will at that time be awarded diplomas at the end of a four year period of apprenticeship. They will be distributed among six building trades as follows: Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electricians, Painters and Decorators, Plumbers and Stone-Cutters. The sheet metal school, organized in 1927, will have no graduates until next year.

The Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School operates under the Smith-Hughes Law, a statute enacted by Congress in 1917. It is maintained through the co-operation of the Federal and State Boards for Vocational Education, the local Board of Education, the building trades unions, and the contractor associations. Instruction in each trade is given by practical journeymen. Thirty-seven classes are now being taught in the seven building trades.

An interesting program is being arranged for April 24th. Prominent leaders of international labor organizations, and nationally known contractors will participate in the program, as well as representatives from the Federal, State and Local Boards of Education.

Delegates from contractor associations, local, state and national labor organizations, and the various civic and business organizations of Cleveland are expected to attend.

Carpenter Appreciates Home

The following letter was written by Guy Lathrop from the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla., to Frank Evans, Secretary of Local Union No. 483, San Francisco, Cal.

Brother Lathrop, an old time member of Local Union No. 483, was the first carpenter to go to the Lakeland Home from California, and in view of the fact that his letter gives the impression the Home made upon him, it herewith follows:

* * *

Carpenters Home, Lakeland, Fla.,
January 22, 1930.

Frank C. Evans, Sect., Local Union No. 483, 112 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother: I arrived here at the Home about two months ago in good condition. I find everything here even better than represented and much better than published in "The Carpenter."

The meals are as good as one could get in any first class hotel. Our sleeping rooms and beds are clean and neat. The beds and mattresses are first class.

The weather here is warm and pleasant. We have plenty of sunshine. The steam heat has only been on about ten days. The flowers are in bloom and we have all the oranges and grapefruit we can eat, in fact, we have everything here to make us comfortable.

The members here all seem to be well satisfied. In my opinion there should be more men here. The men here are from all parts of the country but only one from California. Brothers Mike Casey and John Coefield were here last week. They are attending the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at St. Petersburg.

This is a great show place, at least 50 tourists come here every day, from all parts of the country, and they are all surprised when they see the Home.

We do not have to turn in our belongings to the office, money or anything else, they don't ask us how much we have.

I send my thanks to Local 483 for sending me here and also send my kindest regards to all the members.

Fraternally yours,

Guy Lathrop.

Holds Booster Meeting

So successful was the Booster meeting held by Local No. 755 of Superior, Wisc. on February 20, that the affair is to be a regular feature every fifth week.

The wives of the members were invited to attend the meeting and the regular order of business was dispensed with and only bills and communications were read, after which Lewis Cole the Chairman of the Committee made a very appropriate address. Following the address of welcome those present were entertained with musical numbers at the conclusion of which, lunch was served. After a bounteous repast the dance was on and for the benefit of those who did not care to dance provision was made for card playing.

The meeting was pronounced a huge success and Secretary E. C. Davidson states that it is such affairs as these that create good will and understanding among the members and bring the wives together with the result that more interest is taken in the activities of the Local.

Local Union No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Loses Two of Its Oldest Members

Local Union No. 18, of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, advises us of the passing of two of the old pioneers of that Local. Edward Hancock who held membership in the organization for 48 years, died at the age of eighty years on February 6, 1930, and Brother Victor Rossell, who held membership for thirty-seven years, passed to the great beyond on February 8, 1930.

Local No. 18 mourns the loss of these two veterans of the movement, realizing that it was due to their efforts in days gone by that the young man of today finds the road a little smoother and the burden a little lighter,

From the dust of the weary highway,
From the smart of sorrows rod,
Into the Royal Presence they are bidden
Guests of God.

His Last Report

Local Union No. 2163, New York City, N. Y., at its meeting February 7, 1930, received the sad news that Brother Willian Fyfe, Business Agent, "had crossed the bourne from whence no traveler returns," on February 5, 1930.

The late Brother Fyfe was a member of the Union since 1886 and always an active worker. He was a conscientious officer, with a heart that knew no malice, was genial and commanded the respect of all.

He served as President several times and was many times elected Business Agent. He strived to do his utmost for Local Union No. 2163 and his voice will be missed in the councils of that Local.

DEATH ROLL

J. E. SWAN—Local Union No. 14, San Antonio, Texas.

M. A. DOMINGUEZ—Local Union No. 14, San Antonio, Texas.

Safety Contest in New York

Under the auspices of the Merchants Association of New York, blanks were sent out to all eligible firms inviting entrance to the safety contest beginning on March 3rd, to last twelve weeks, and open to all employers in the district engaged in manufacturing, installation or operation activities. All contestants are to report weekly all accidents occurring and causing lost time during the period of the contest, the relative standing of the contestants to be computed upon the basis of frequency of reportable accidents in relation to their man hours of exposure.

In co-operation with this intensive drive for establishing higher standards of safety in industry, the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York will conduct a sub-contest along the same lines and under the same rules among its own members. Practically the same conditions will apply to this sub-contest, except that the contestants will be further classified as to groups, on a basis of comparable hazards, and by the number of employes.

"Safety a Fact—Not a Byword" has been selected as the slogan for this safety drive, which has been approved by a statement issued by Governor Roosevelt, calling attention to the increasing number of industrial accidents and industrial accident deaths in New York State, and asking the industrial and commercial industries of the city of New York to get behind this combined safety drive.

Foreign Labor News

British Columbia

Five-Day Week.—After years of preliminary negotiations it is reported that the five-day week will be incorporated in the building trades unions' agreement for 1930, which will shortly be prepared. It is understood that builders and other employers of Union Labor have signified their approval of such an agreement.

* * *

Denmark

Relief Bill.—A bill was recently passed by the Folketing, under the terms of which immediate relief was provided for unemployed laborers.

* * *

India

Labor Commission.—The Royal Commission headed by Mr. J. H. Whitley and created for the purpose of investigating labor conditions in India, has steadily pursued its work since arriving in October and has heard evidence from all branches of Indian labor and industry in several cities. The attempt to boycott the commission, sponsored by the Swarajist Party apparently did not succeed.

* * *

Portugal

Restricted Emigration.—The "Diario do Governo," official organ of the Portuguese Government, recently carried the following governmental order:

"Having in consideration the grave unemployment crisis and the lack of work which is now evident in the State of Manaus, Brazil, the Government of the Republic of Portugal through its Minister of the Interior, has instructed the various civil governors to refuse to issue passports to emigrants destined to that section, unless such emigrants exhibit letters guaranteeing employment or contracts for work, and unless such documents have also been authenticated by the respective consuls."

* * *

Peru

Suspend Government Highway Program.—The Peruvian Government recently issued a decree suspending the Government highway program for a period of thirteen months. The effects of this decree, it is said, will be merely local, inasmuch as the labor employed in the project was recruited locally under the road conscription law.

* * *

Switzerland

Model Village Exhibit.—One of the features of a housing exhibition, which will be held in the Swiss Industries Fair Building at Basel, August 16, to September 14, 1930, is to be a model village to be constructed at Eglisee, nar Basel, showing the latest and most improved types of dwellings for the masses of the people.

Unemployment

Senator James Couzens of Michigan, in a speech recently given in Detroit, Mich., at the annual meeting of the Michigan Manufacturers, sounded a word of warning that has nation-wide significance.

The suject was the troublesome question of unemployment in industry prevalent periodically and much aggravated this winter. The Senator predicted that if industry generally did not provide for workable methods to stabilize industrial workers' income, Congress would have to devise governmental regulations that would be designed to correct this evil.

"If business men do not solve this unemployment problem," the Senator said, "Congress will," and he suggested legislation creating unemployment insurance and old age pensions, with industry and business paying the bill, as ways Congress would follow.

"Many industries, railroads and utilities have found ways to stabilize their dividends," he continued. "Their dividend checks go out in good times as well as bad. They have created reserves to take care of the lean years.

"But what of labor? What has industry set aside out of earnings to stabilize the income of workers? If every industry paid its workers by the year, instead of by the hour or the day, those incomes would be stabilized. Industry can find a way to do it. It has always succeeded in solving its problems, and it always will.

"There will be no unreasonable demands from labor if industry takes care of labor properly."

Couzens went on to say that he is not in favor of a bureaucratic government of industry and business, nor were his remarks addressed to industries that

were providing for their workers, but he insisted the manufacturers who are neglecting the human side of their business are subject to severe criticism. He said, that those who profit by the capitalistic system, who make money from human beings have an obligation to those human beings.

It is just as important that a man has a permanent and stable job as it is that he should be paid a reasonable and adequate salary. Lay-offs and intermittant work is lowering the earning power of a worker as much as if he received a wage decrease.

No man can plan for the future nor feel any sense of security where his job is subject to breaks in its continuity, particularly when such calamity overtakes the wage-earner in the winter months with no chance for other employment.

It is very encouraging to see our lawmakers in Washington take cognizance of these facts which clamor for correction and solution.

Each year sees more and more men displaced by machinery with all the benefits accruing from such labor-saving devices reverting to the industrial owners.

Organized Labor has long contended for a shorter work-day and work-week; unemployment insurance; old age pensions; stabilization of employment, and other effective remedies. The time has come where these demands will have to be recognized and dealt with intelligently.

If industry refuses to do so, then Congress will have to act.

Rules for the Carpenters of Cincinnati A Century Ago

Working Hours Were Different Than Those That Prevail Today

One hundred years ago the building trades had a different notion about hours of labor than now. The Cincinnati Enquirer is indebted to E. Collis, of Morrow, Ohio, for a copy of the following working regulations adopted and signed by the house carpenters and joiners of Cincinnati a century ago July 14, 1828.

We, the house carpenters and joiners, of the city of Cincinnati, being convinced of the necessity of establishing some regular rules for work, being in conformity to the custom of eastern cities, that 10 hours' labor will render due satisfaction to our employers, to do justice to ourselves. For we believe there exists in the economy of nature, an inseparable connection between duty and advantage; and it is a notorious fact, that delay in establishing so wholesome a regulation, will only strengthen the fetters which custom has formed and oppression is riviting, therefore unanimously adopted the following regulations:

That from the 20th of March to the 22nd of September, in each year, we will commence work at 6 o'clock a. m., and work till 6 o'clock p. m., reserving two hours for meals; and for the balance of the year, we will be governed by the rising and setting of the sun, reserving however, one hour and three quarters for meals.

L. H. Shally, Chairman,
M. F. Vanduzen, Secretary.
Cincinnati, July 14, 1828.

The Four-Day Work Week Is Predicted

In a recent issue of "Forbes" magazine the four day work week is discussed as follows:

" Shorter hours of labor are generally conceded as a near-future solution of the problem now confronting industry. While Organized Labor has set the five-day week as a goal, men at the head of large manufacturing interests who have given the matter much thought, studying the situation from various angles, openly predict even a shorter work-week for those who toil. E. P. Blanchard, statistician for the Bullard Company, Bridgeport, Conn., visualizes a four-day work-week and bases the opinion on his observation of economic developments. He says:

"Shortening of the work period will give more hours for leisure and personal development, a possibility of greater scattering of homes rather than industrial tenements and apartment house concentration, with more goods and means to support and encourage this migration. The progress of automatic machinery and "stimulation" will not wipe out other industrial development. The hand tool era is now elevated to an art. The job shop will always be a necessity. Quantity production will continue and there must always be an opportunity for skill and ability."

LABOR

I've builded your ships and your railroads.
I've worked in your factories and mines.
I've builded the roads you ride on.
I've crushed the wild grape for your wines.

I've worked late at night on your garments.
I've gathered the grain for your bread.
I've builded the house that you live in.
I've printed the books that you've read.

I've linked the two great oceans together.
I've spanned your rivers with steel.
I've builded your towering skyscrapers.
And also your automobile.

I've gone out to wrecked ships in the life-boats,
When the storm loudly cried for its prey.
I've guarded your home from marauders.
I've turned the night into day.

Wherever there's progress you'll find me.
Without me the world could not live.
And yet you would seek to destroy me,
With the meager pittance you give.

Today you may grind me in slavery.
You may dictate to me from the throne:
But tomorrow I throw off my fetters,
And am ready to claim what I own.

I am master of field and of factory.
I am mighty and you are but few.
No longer I'll bow in submission.
I am LABOR and ask for my due.

—Bud McKillups.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

This Is A Resolution That Every Union Man Should Carry Out

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I will organize myself and my craft into a Union because I know there is strength in a Union. I will help other workers to organize so they may share better working conditions as they go through life.

I will be loyal to the principles upon which this Union is founded because I believe such principles to be just and equitable alike to all people. I will be punctual in attendance at all meetings of my Union, and will be glad to give my service to help carry on the business of the Union.

I will do my utmost to translate the principles of the Organized Labor movement into my daily life by giving my patronage to all Union stores and will call for Union made goods.

I will strive to educate my wife and friends to the necessity of spending money with Union firms as we should be loyal to our craft for Union made products, fully realizing that in doing this I am but acting justly to all organized workers everywhere.

I will strive to be fair in my dealings with all people as I know to be fair is to be just and that we must be just to merit justice from each other.

I will not seek on the other hand to secure higher wages and shorter hours, for myself, while on the other hand spend my earnings with unfair products, for I know that would be unjust to other workers of our Union. I like to see every good Union man get the same as I do, for the laboring man doesn't get any too much anyway.

I will study the Constitution myself and will abide by the rules of my Union and the labor movement of which it is a part, that I may better qualify to help other crafts to organize. I think we all should do this as it is our duty to help each other along. That is the way to get better working conditions among ourselves; and another thing we criticise each other too much. Let's be loyal to our brother members.

I am proud that I am a citizen of the United States of America and a beneficiary of its institution. I will do my utmost to uphold and protect its Constitution and laws and strive to make this a better place to live.

I recognize that to be good citizen we should register and vote that we may help select good candidates for office. Men and women who will serve the people faithfully and well in every capacity for which they may be chosen to inforce the laws to the letter is my motto.

I will say again to be a real Union man, I must be a good citizen and I could not be a good citizen without offering my service to help make our nation and state and city a better place in which to live.

B. B. Britton, Rec Sec.,
L. U. No. 1517. Johnson City, Tenn.

Justice For All Members

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As a member of the organization I have noticed time and again notices like this:

Carpenters, stay away from here there and elsewhere. But in all my reading and long membership in the Brotherhood I never saw a notice to the effect where a member could secure a job.

Now what I am trying to get at is the principle of Brotherhood. We have mechanics who have traveled around the country and find to their amazement that if they belong outside of the district they cannot secure work in that locality. Now I want to lay my cards on the table and let the brothers know just how I feel about this.

I claim in justice to any brother who is in good standing and can do the work, whether he lives in Scranton, Pa., or Rochester, N. Y., or California, he is

entitled to don his working clothes and go to work just as long as he is a brother in good standing. For myself I am getting tired of running up against this kind of a snub. I believe if a brother goes to a city where there is plenty of work, he should be taken into the Local Union, without snubbing him and telling him that there is nothing they can do to give him a job.

I don't want to cause any ill feeling, offend or hurt anyone, but I would like to see our organization stand for the welfare of all who belong to it.

C. M. Eisenhart,
Clarks Summit, Pa.

Would Like Some Changes in Laws

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our organization should serve its members better. I am not a semi-beneficial member, however, as I understand the matter, semi-beneficial members pay the same per capita tax to headquarters, as beneficial members do. But compare the benefits allowed to each class of members. According to the copy of the "Constitution and Laws," I have before me, a semi-beneficial member is not entitled to any wife's funeral or disability donations; while his funeral donations are but a fraction of the amounts allowed beneficial members.

Another matter that should be considered is the penalty imposed upon members who, at times through misfortune, lose their good standing, by getting over three months in arrears with their dues. It seems to me that when they become able to pay up, that to be further penalized only for the current month, would be enough. The law depriving them of all benefits for another three months, besides the current month, is entirely too severe. It is no encouragement to a member to pay up. The idea of excessive punishment and penalizing in such cases, does not build up our organization.

G. W. Ahner,
L. U. No. 1570. Yuba City, Cal.

Wants Deeper Subjects

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have heard so much rag chewing lately on the old worn out argument on saw filing that I am about to blow up and I have no one here to listen to me so I just got to write. I don't want to say anything about saw filing because I think too much space has been used on that foolish argument now, and besides I think both ways are the right way, so long as it suits the man that has to use the saw. Page 66 in the January number says Brother Gergory's way is right and page 67, says Henry Disston knows how too. Which is right, I don't care. If I had the gift of writing like some of these brothers I would not waste my talent on that argument because it looks foolish to me to spend time trying to tell someone how to sharpen his own saw. I would suggest in place of sharpening saws, someone should slip in a write-up on honing a jack knife or grinding a hand ax, or something like that. If we are a bunch of apprentices in place of carpenters someone might explain the right and wrong way of driving and pulling nails. A good writer might say a lot of interesting things on any of these subjects.

Or if he thinks most of us know that much, he could explain how to build up our organization. Why not figure out a way to get members to meetings, or how can we make a union man out of a rat, without putting another union man out of a job? That last question looks easy, but if you stop to think and look deep enough you will see it is not as simple as you think. I have heard some discussions on that subject and it is very interesting but it is like saw filing, it seems it can't be done the right way. I admit it is nice to know how to make toe holds and saw horses, but I like to get paid for doing it, and if we can't build up our union we will have lots of time to learn all these things watching someone else do it.

If we should all agree on the right way to file a saw would we gain much by it? Could we make the other fellow do it that way? Let's argue about something else worthwhile.

Ray,
L. U. No. 483. San Francisco, Cal.

Only Carpenters Wanted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It was with much interest that I read the remarks of Mr. M. P. Storey, of Asbury Park, N. J. I quite agree with him when he says, "Our policy seems to be: get all and sundry to join the union whether they are carpenters or not."

I call a man a carpenter, when he can lay out a house, erect it, figure the bill of material, cut the roof on the ground so that it will fit when placed, and finish the interior. "There seems to be too many carpenters," says Mr. Storey. There are too many would-be carpenters, but not too many real carpenters. I blame the unions, in not making the examination rigid enough. If a man is a real carpenter, he will demonstrate that fact in the examination. And the unions are not any better off, in being filled with every Tom, Dick and Harry. If the union takes them in mainly for the purpose of boosting their membership, it is only temporary, just while the work lasts, for when it's done, these members invariably drop their membership. And all the time the contractor has a large list to select from, and every day he fires one or two, with the excuse, no material, waiting for this or the other thing, for you know there's a perfect right in laying off help. And the boss with a wink can always find a plausible excuse, and this arrangement keeps the other men speeded up.

I always turn to the pages of "The Carpenter" under official information heading, and generally find notices instructing members to stay away from some place or other, because many of their men are idle and the outlook is poor in that vicinity. In just one instance do I remember reading where there was plenty of work and the union head invited them to come on, and that was during the building boom in Florida.

So I firmly believe one of the main reasons for the unemployment situation is there are too many would-be carpenters. It is not a large membership, nor a large wage scale that make the unions prosperous, rather for permanent stability it is better workmen, for what material advantage is it to have a large membership if half of the members are idle?

Ray W. Wood.

Competence

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The comments, suggestions, and criticisms offered by brothers through the pages of our "Carpenter" make very interesting reading. These comments, both pro and con, give us the other fellow's viewpoint and are a source of enlightenment which I think all members should take advantage of.

I heartily endorse Brother M. P. Storey's "Saturation" in the February issue. The brothers who have not read this article should, by all means, do so: then they will get the drift of this. Brother Storey invites us to get together, so, here is what I have on my mind.

That the saturation point has been reached to overflowing is only too painfully evident. As I see it, there is one course to adopt by which we can systematically control the supply and demand. The sooner steps are taken in this direction, the better. Let every carpenter in our vast Brotherhood be required to pass an examination. Let every applicant for membership submit to the same. Those qualifying may be issued a certificate, showing them to be proficient workmen. These exams should all be issued from the head office to every Local Union in the United States and then every six months the questions should be changed somewhat and kept under lock and key by the recording secretary of each L. U. This would, perhaps, create a new department in our general headquarters but I am firmly convinced the end would, more and by far, justify the means. In time, the results of this movement will be shown in a way that will surprise and gratify us. It will eventually create a personnel of skilled craftsmen of which we will be proud. It will eventually weed out the man who throws down his pick and shovel and tries, very often successfully, to "steal his trade." We have some with us now. Since this is the case, we are in duty bound to carry them along until such a time as we can put into effect a universal examination. Now, this may sound hard-hearted, brutal, or perhaps unethical, but, wait a minute—remember, this is an issue that will inevitably have to be faced, and that before very long.

Now, for the comparative few who might fail to pass this examination. How often we see the sad spectacle of a fine, able bodied man carrying a tool box from one job to another, very often out of work, and constantly bemoaning the fact that no one seems to want his services. This man has not the adaptability or natural bent toward being a proficient carpenter and he is in such a rut that he either fails to realize it or else is absolutely indifferent to the betterment of his condition. Would it not

be a distinct favor to awaken him to the fact that he could do himself justice in following that other profession to which he is better suited?

Another thing, some one will say that our apprentice schools are turning out hundreds of skilled mechanics every year. That is very true, in fact, it is a powerful factor toward the betterment of the personnel of our Brotherhood. The apprentice schools, I sincerely regret to say, are only found in our larger towns and cities. This does not mean that we fail to give proper credit to the contractor who conscientiously tries to turn out a competent journeyman but it does mean that any apprentice who hasn't the advantage of a school is at a serious handicap. Oftimes, when he has not the ability to learn the carpenter trade, he is allowed to drift along and, at the end of three or four years, is turned out to shift for himself. This is the deplorable situation in many of our smaller localities which is one of the causes of our present super-saturation. The universal examination is the only solution I can see to this.

Now, brothers, think, and when you have done so, if you have other and better suggestions, Act! I said once, and I repeat, we are facing a vital issue, right now. We give the old members great credit for building up and maintaining the principles of our order. They certainly deserve it. We cannot lay down on the job and expect the next generation of carpenters to give us the same respect and credit. If there is anything we can do to better our present trade conditions and to insure better conditions in the future and for posterity, let us be up and doing!

R. E. Cottrell,
L. U. No. 541. Washington, Pa.

Advises Knowledge of all Tools

Editor, The Carpenter":

I have read our Journal for many years and always devour the "Craft Problems."

I have worked at the trade for a long time, in fact, continuously since March 15, 1884.

In my younger days a carpenter needed quite a number of tools and a knowledge of their use, but, for the last ten or twelve years, except for the last few months, I have noticed by our Journal that the later day carpenters need but one tool, viz., the steel square, and that there is only one part of the house, viz., the roof.

I am much pleased to note in our last few issues that there are floors and also stairs in some houses.

There is also the record that someone has discovered, that a carpenter needs saws, and that there is quite a dissension as to whether they should be filed forward or backward, also right handed or left handed or both.

I am glad to see Brother Perth has cited to us the use of a pencil, which, around forty years ago, was given the boy simultaneously with his apprenticeship.

These are excellent signs of progress and give me considerable hope that there may be yet further progress in these modern discoveries.

In my last twenty years I have had charge of a great many men and I am free to say that not one man in fifty can prepare a smoothing plane to cut over cross grained wood or use it if someone else were to prepare it for him.

About three years ago I had twelve men, all of whom thought themselves first class carpenters.

I had some panels to mold with lip mold and not one of them knew how to saw the molding so it would fit without the use of a block plane.

This is not a condemnation of the men but the, "system," of the bosses which has permitted them to so divide the trade that the men never get a chance to learn but one thing.

Today there are thousands of men who know little else than concrete form work and really think themselves carpenters.

There are floor layers, shinglers, roof framers and any number of other kinds of workmen, all divisions of the carpenter trade, who honestly think themselves carpenters and who demand the top wages and are sticklers for union rules.

This should not be, and will not be, if we teach our men through schools of practical training, but it must be practical.

A few years ago I was a guest at a large school where one of the trades taught was carpentry.

They were erecting a frame cottage for practice for the boys, there I saw that, which I hope our schools will never do.

The boys were squaring the ends of 2x4 studding with a block plane. My host asked me what I thought of their work, and I answered him with the question, "How long do you think you could hold a job if you could not saw a 2x4 square enough for practical use"?

His slick haired, soft fingered teacher came to his rescue by explaining that any man who wanted a good job would accept nothing short of what he was teaching the boys.

He then asked me, "If I thought I could saw a 2x4 square enough for use?" My answer was to pick up the saw the boy was using, and without a square sawed one end.

He then picked up the square to show me I was mistaken and you should have seen the look on his face when he discovered I had mine better than his with his block plane.

Coming back to the use of tools and appliances let me say that there is not one tool in the carpenters kit that does not need study.

The poor despised chisel can never do good work if the face corners are permitted to become rounded or whetted from the face, much less the plane.

I hope that the coming generation of carpenters will not be satisfied until every apprentice is taught the use of all his tools.

The carpenter seemingly is the despised one of all the trades, though he furnishes ninety per cent of all the brains on the building, be it large or small. The world despises the Carpenter of Nazereth and seeks to cast odium on all who seek to follow him.

My parting advice is to master your trade and not to be mastered by it.

Chas. S. Stones, Sr.,
L. U. No. 417. Webster Grove, Mo.

Due Books Are Not Filled Out Properly

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been instructed by the members of Local Union No. 363 to advise your office of the incomplete way in which members due books are often filled out. The common error seems to be the absence of the brother's name in his own handwriting. In the past few months our Local has had several such cases.

At such a time as we are now experiencing, (one of building depression) it is easy for a Local to demand that the bearer have his Due book properly filled out before accepting his clearance, thereby causing considerable inconvenience to the individual. We feel that Local officers should be reminded of their carelessness, and would suggest that this fact be included in your next quarterly admonition to all Locals.

Wm. F. Rippberger, Rec.-Sec.
L. U. No. 363. Elgin, Illinois.

Denver Local Has Long Time Member

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading the March journal I note with considerable interest where Local Union No. 1598 honored Brother C. Severs for his fifty-four years membership. I just want to inform the members of our organization that Local Union No. 55, Denver, Colo., also has the honor of having a fifty-four year member, Brother Joseph Queere, who joined the Amalgamated in 1876, later coming over to our organization, and up until last year followed the trade. Although not able to follow the trade now, he is still active. Local Union No. 55 has thirty-six members entitled to the pension.

Robert Currie, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 55. Denver, Colo.

The Way of Progress

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The story is told of the pensive, colored boy calling on his girl friend. Offered a penny for his thoughts, he said, "Ah dunno, Lassus; Ah 'spect I'se thinkin' 'bout de same thing you-all is." The sequel is that the Editor, and a number of contributors to the January number of "The Carpenter," seem to have ben thinkin' 'bout de same thing I is.

Brother Wm. Jamieson, of Ontario, craves to see some articles on a lost art —on a craft that expired soon after the Noble Red Man folded his wigwam and vamoosed from the land of noble experiments and the home of machinery. He deplores the ignorance, exposed by us cubs, of a tool that was in

general use in the days before geometry was taught in kindergartens. I happen to have one of those tools, inherited from forefathers and treasured as a relic. Quite recently a lady high school professor wanted to borrow my "angle." She saw that I was confused as to which angle she wanted, so explained that it was the "right angle." I told the lady to be sure and send it back because I sometimes used the angle in cutting up scrap glass to put in hotbed sash or something.

A young man, member of the largest local union in one of the best organized cities suburban to Maplewood, Mo., visits in this locality. He was kidded by his buddy, an old has-been, with that catch-problem so often solved in Volstead emporiums—Why do they put figures on the square? The young man said he used his to mark bridging, but so many joists setters got the joist wrong that he mostly just held the stock between and "sawed 'er off." He said the nailer would more'n likely split most of the pieces anyhow and the floor man would cover up what few the wire man didn't knock out of his way, even if they did happen to fit.

And Brother H. H. Siegele shows how to take wind out of timbers—another vision of a past that is dead. His recipe requires more tools than it takes to patch a flat tire on a muddy, country road; and all of the tools he describes are antiques. The latest job of mill construction in this locality was a re-screener at one of the coal mines. The only tool used to take wind out of timbers was a long handled monkey wrench. And our brother union coal diggers, at "top-labor" wages, furnished the man power to either unwind those timbers or bust a gut stripping the threads off bolts.

So you see, Brother Jamieson's "House Carpentry" has gone the way of bicycles and suspenders and brass rails. Instead of house carpenters, we have with us, form builders, joist setters, bridging cutters and nailers, floor layers, partition setters, door fitters, door hangers, hardware putters on, roofers, etc.

Naturally, then, the man who hangs twenty-five doors in about an hour and fifteen minutes with the boss's machine and by the same owner's gold watch, knows a lot more about carpentry than the bridging nailer who comes on the job just as the laborers are carrying the doors down the corridor. He feels it in the damp air that he is going to have more show on that job than he had when he got on with the floor layers. He must have an excuse and he begins to look for those excuses pronto. Everything on that job is wrong. He acquires a chronic case of pessimism and crabitis, the scars of which he will carry with him to the back room where he explains to the policeman, who comes in after his daily ration and cigars, just why they put the figures on a steel square. He can prove it by the bartender that the man who hung 92 doors in a little bit, with an electric machine, wouldn't know whether to use the tongue or the blade of his steel square to chop the pieces to wedge up the shoring of the false work under the steel beam.

Well, I caught that crabitis, too. There is no vaccination I ever heard of, that will take after one has been thoroughly exposed. And now I am crabbing about all the nice things said in ads of trade-union journals about boosting the use of articles that will make more carpenter work. Yeah; those ads are appealing—in our Journal. But our mail is flooded with catalogs, most of 'em minus the typographical label, that describe, in glowing terms, how many of those same articles can be applied "by any boy or handy man" and that all the tools he needs is a jack-knife and a hammer or at most, a saw and hammer. The nails are free. And the man who is going to earn all that scads of money "in spare time" will need to know a lot more about electricity and gasoline than he does about the steel square.

All right; we can no more get rid of those new products and machines than we can of poor people and bootleggers. Nobody wants to be rid of 'em—I mean the products and the machines. And that brings us to the jim dandy editorial about the 30-hour week. That looks to me like what our brothers from the Solid South would call, "a right smart remedy." But we shall have to do more than organize; we shall have to do a lot more than strike to get it. If we depend on that, alone, we shall all get to be older and crabbier while we watch boys put on roofs with a jack-knife and a hammer and handy men convert a forty dollar garage or attic

into a million dollar concern in just a few minutes spare time with a saw and hammer, nails free. What union men need to learn is to copy the example of "The Church in Action." We need men, real men in legislative halls, men with the genius and experience that will solve the problem of farm relief and unemployment by some more constructive program than ten years of hooey on the kind of artillery with which to arm prohibition agents or the amount of ad valorem it takes to protect grown beets.

Brother Jamieson does not have our problems of ammunition and tariff over in Ontario, but he might as well be persuaded to be a good loser and bow to the inevitable. He might as well, right now, wrap his old steel square up with his red flannel undershirt and discarded suspenders and get his Bank of England and the U. S. mint to go on his note to buy one of those easy payment machines that "will pay for itself on the first job."

Lyman Wisely,
Coulterville, Ill.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 217

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We, the Ladies Auxiliary No. 217, of Wichita, Kansas, have read with much interest the letters which you have received and in turn published from other Ladies' Auxiliaries. We enjoy reading about them and are more than glad to know that they have made a success of their organization, whether it be large, or small.

We organized in January, 1929, and decided to hold our meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays, as the carpenters hold their meetings on Thursday nights.

We started our organization with a membership of twenty-four and we now have thirty-two active members. Our dues are twenty-five cents per month and after each meeting we have a penny drill. This fund is used to buy plants or flowers for any sick member or one of her family.

On one Thursday in each month, we meet at the home of one of our members and have a covered-dish luncheon. Each member takes a quilt block that she has made and the hostess is rewarded with a lovely quilt. We have also held many socials. Sometimes we entertain our husbands after their meeting is over and these social hours, we find, are certainly beneficial, in that they help everyone to know the other person better.

On our first anniversary, we entertained our husbands with an oyster supper. During the course of the evening we played Pinochle, danced, and had a musical entertainment.

Our husbands are all Pinochle players (as are some of their wives) and on certain occasions, such as, a birthday or wedding anniversary, we all gather at the home of the lucky couple and spend an evening of real enjoyment.

We are ever trying to gain new members in our Auxiliary, and we hope when we write again, we may be able to inform you that we have at least twice as many members as we have at present.

Again, we wish to say that we are proud of our sister organizations. We will be glad to hear from any of them and we certainly do wish them all the very best of luck and great success in their future work.

Mrs. Edna Ruble, Sec.
L. A. No. 217. Wichita, Kans.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 230

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 230 of Springfield, Ill., held their first meeting, December 4, 1929, when they received their Charter with thirty members. Brother Henry Rentsch, President of Carpenters Union No. 16 installed the officers.

We wish to thank the Brother Carpenters of Union No. 16 for their assistance in helping us to organize our Auxiliary. We have had several entertainments, each and everyone present, having had a good time. We meet the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. We would be glad to hear from any Auxiliary and will be very prompt in replying to same. Anyone wishing to visit our Auxiliary is welcome.

Mrs. E. A. Bartens, Rec.-Sec.
L. A. No. 230. Springfield, Ill.

To educate is to develop both mind and body. The ancient Greeks cultivated the physical as a means of gaining mental and moral power.—Dr. C. B. Allen.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXIV

Wood being a product of natural growth, makes it a material with limitations that are not present in those materials that are artificially prepared for use in the building industry, such as cements, paints and metals. Cement can be moulded into almost any desired shape, and the making of joints in cement work, or as it is commonly called, concrete, is merely a matter of locating them, as the joints in sidewalks, or in drives. The strength, too, of cement can be governed by the workmen by reducing or increasing the proportions of the ingredients. If a great deal of strength is required, the mixture can be made richer, and the reinforcing irons can be increased to whatever extent the requirements may demand. But that is not true with wood. Wood remains wood, and so long as it is sound, each kind is almost uniform, as far as strength and durability is concerned. . . . And

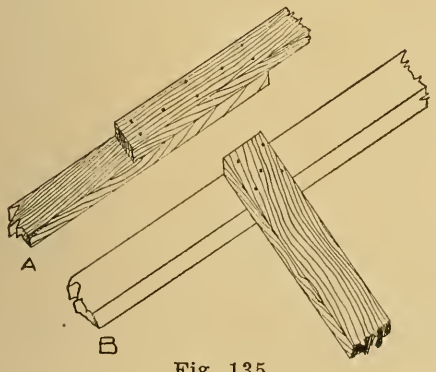


Fig. 135

paints, while they are in the hands of the workmen, are so plyable that they constitute, as it were, a jointless material. But metals, above everything else, can be moulded or hammered into so many forms, that, so far as the shapes are concerned there is no limit to them. While it is true that to make the use of metal practical, joints must be employed; but joints in metal are always a matter of choice rather than an absolute necessity. In wood, this necessity is universal, and wherever wood is used as a building material it must always be joined together in some way. But

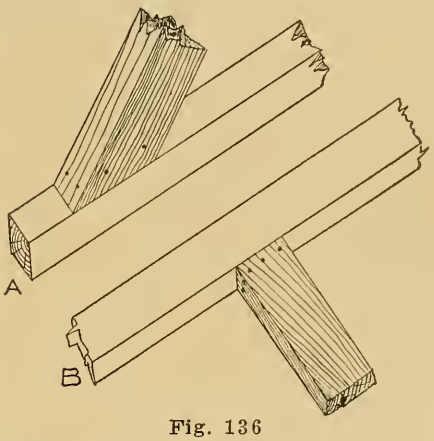


Fig. 136

this does not mean that joints are altogether undesirable. While they are unavoidable, on the one hand, on the other hand, if they are properly made, they become as beautifying, in many instances, as the grain of the wood itself. However, the purpose of joints is not beauty.

One of the most commonly used joints is shown at A, Fig. 135. Here two pieces of timber are spiked together for the purpose of lengthening a support or a tie. This joint, or splice as it is also called, is employed where the appearance does not matter in particular. This splice can be used both for compressive and for tensile strength, and is as strong one way as it is the other. It will also resist a great deal of shearing stress. At B, Fig. 135, is shown another very common joint, used mostly in rough and temporary work. Its strength, as in the joint shown at A, depends entirely on the nails used in fastening the two timbers together.

A beveled butt joint is shown at A, Fig. 136, which is held together by the

process called toe-nailing. This joint should alaways be used cautiously, and should never be used where a great deal of strength is required. There are, though, many legitimate uses for this joint, both in temporary and in permanent constructions. The builder's judgment must determine when to, and when not to use it; excepting in cases where the architect specifies the kind of joint to use. A plain T-butt joint is shown at B, Fig. 136, which is fastened with toe nails.

A butt joint that is suggestive of the mortise and tenon joint, is shown at A, Fig. 137. The notch cut into the horizontal piece prevents the slanting timber from slipping. Another mortise-and-tenon suggesting joint is shown at B, Fig. 137. The notch here, as in the first case, prevents slipping of the joint. The joints shown in A and B of this figure, are fastened together with toe nails, but the strength is not altogether dependent on nails. These joints could be called the dividing line between butt joints and mortise and tenon joints.

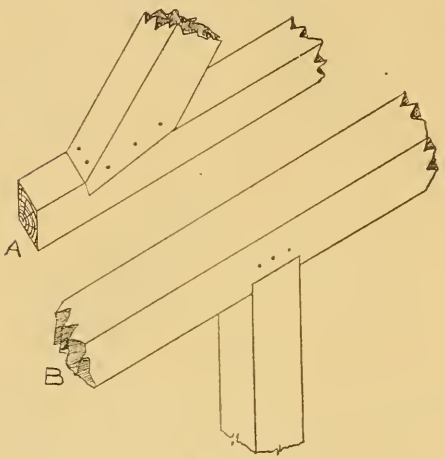


Fig. 137

The joints we have shown in this lesson, while simple, are nevertheless much-used joints. The important thing for the apprentice to learn, though, is when to, and when not to use them. This can not be taught, it must be acquired by thoughtful practice and experience.

We trust that our little dictionary of trade terms will be appreciated by, at least, the apprentice readers, for we are spending a great deal of time, and doing much research work, in order to make it as complete as possible. Under the letter F, we have these terms:

Facade. The main front of a building. The outside of a building that can be seen from one viewpoint.

Face. The principal flat surface of a part or object.

Face Nailing. Nailing that leaves the nail holes or heads of the nails exposed.

Fascia. A board used in cornice construction, usually nailed to the ends of the lookouts.

Fan Tracery. The decorative tracery on the surface of fan vaulting.

Fan Vaulting. An elaborate system of vaulting, in which the ribs diverge somewhat like the rays of a fan.

Feather. A longitudinal strip projecting as a fin from an object, to strengthen it, or to enter a channel in another object and thereby prevent displacement sidewise but permit motion lengthwise. A spline.

Feather Edge. Gradually coming to a sharp edge.

Fence. A guide used on a steel square in roof framing or in stair building.

Fenestella. Any small window-like opening or recess, especially, one to show the relics within an altar, or the like.

Fenestral. Pertaining to a window or to windows. A casement or window sash, closed with cloth or paper instead of glass.

File. An instrument used for sharpening tools, such as saws, floor scrapers, etc.

Fillet. Blocks used to fill in between balusters at the top and bottom. A flat moulding separating other mouldings.

Finial. The knot or bunch of foliage, or foliated ornament, that forms the upper extremity of a pinnacle in Gothic architecture; sometimes, the pinnacle itself.

Finish. The material used in finishing a building. To finish a building, especially the interior.

Finish Floor. The floor that is laid over the sub-floor.

Finishing. Doing the carpenter work that is exposed. Putting on trim, stair-building and fitting and hanging doors, are examples of finishing work.

Fire Door. A metal-covered door used to prevent fires from passing from

one room to another, in burning buildings.

Fire Escape. A sort of an outside stairway, used for escaping from a burning building.

Fireplace. A semi-ornamental place for fires.

Firewall. A low wall extending beyond a roof as a protection against fires. A parapet.

Fish Joint. A joint formed by a plate or pair of plates fastened upon two meeting beams, at their junction.

Fixture. Anything of an accessory character annexed to houses, as light fixtures, plumbing fixtures, etc.

Flashing. Pieces of metal, usually tin, used to prevent leakage around dormers, chimneys and gutters.

Flag Pole. A pole erected over or near a building used for displaying flags.

Flat File. A tool with sharp corrugations used for sharpening other tools.

Flat Roof. A roof having but a slight inclination.

Flight. A section of stairs reaching from one landing to another.

Flitch-plate Girder. A girder having an iron plate, as it were, sandwiched into it.

Floor. The bottom or lower part of a room, on which the occupants stand. A story of a building. To lay a floor.

Flooring. The material used for laying a floor, as flooring boards. A floor.

Floor Scraper. A tool for scraping floors, in finishing.

Flour Bin. A bin built into a cabinet to hold flour.

Flue. The air-space in a chimney through which the smoke passes.

Flush. Unbroken or even in surface; on a level with the adjacent surface; forming a continuous surface, as a flush panel; a flush joint; a flush bolt.

Flush Bolt. A bolt for holding doors stationary when not in motion, which are mortised into the doors flush with the surface.

Fluting. Channels in columns or boards, running side by side.

Flyer. A straight step, in stair building.

Flying Buttress. A contrivance for taking up the thrust of a roof or vault which can not be supported by ordinary buttresses. It consists of a straight bar of masonry, usually sloping, carried on an arch, and a solid pier or buttress sufficient to receive the thrust.

Foil. The space between the cusps in Gothic architecture; a rounded or leaf-like ornament, in windows, niches, etc.

Foliation. The enrichment of an opening by means of foils, arranged in trefoils, quatrefoils, etc.

Foot Cut. The cut of the lower end of a rafter. The seat cut.

Footing. The part of a foundation that rests on the ground; the base of a foundation.

Footstal. The plinth or base of a pillar.

Form. An enclosure for holding green concrete in place until it has set.

Foundation. The part of a building on which the superstructure rests; usually made of stone, concrete or brick.

Fourth Pitch. A roof pitch whose rise is equal to one-fourth of the span.

Frame. The skeleton of a structure. To construct a skeleton of a building by fitting the various members onto each other in their proper place.

Framer. One who frames a building.

Framing. The act, process, or style of putting together a frame, or of constructing or contriving anything. A frame. That which frames.

French Casements. A pair of window sash with glass panels, hinged to the window frame.

French Doors. A pair of doors with glass panels.

Fret. An ornament consisting of small fillets or slats intersecting each other or bent at right angles, as in classical designs, or at oblique angles, as often in Oriental art.

Frieze. A board forming a band immediately below the cornice.

Frontal. A little pediment over a door or window.

Furniture. Fixtures, such as cupboards, cases, chairs, tables, etc.

Furring. Strips nailed onto timbers to bring them to a desired line. The act of nailing on such strips.

CARPENTRY— COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

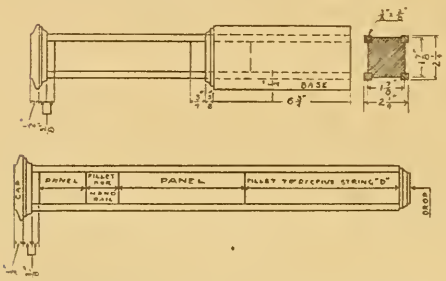
Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 4

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To study details of construction and information that must be known and determined before beginning actual construction of the stairs. (Note) This problem is intended to be a study of fixed principles of stair building. This

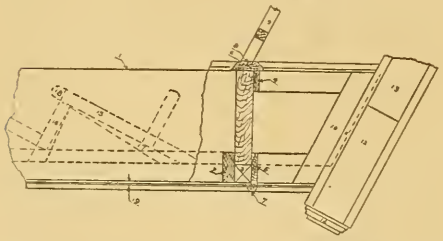
Details of Newel and Posts
Drawing No. 722.14



Construction Details of String and Post
Drawing No. 722.15

KEY TO THE DRAWING

1—String
2—Carriage Timber
3—Blocking
4—Top rail of panel
5—Bottom rail of panel
6—Shoe Moulding
7—Finish Moulding
8—Filling-in-piece
9—Baluster
10—Stile of panel
11—Housing of string
12—Fillet
13—Panel
14—Drop
15—Tread
16—Riser
17—Wedge
18—Nosing
19—Lath and Plaster



unit is therefore not concerned with the operations involved in building the posts and newel. The unit merely offers suggestions for a type of newel and posts that can be used in satisfactorily demonstrating the laying out and housing of the posts to receive the strings, treads and risers. This design can be altered to suit individual tastes without affecting the value of the problem.

—UP TO THE MINUTE—

—The Chic—

(By Duncanhunter, Architect, New York)

Off with the old—on with the new. Modern living demands—and will get if we are any judge,—Modern houses, in all that the term implies—perhaps more—we hope so. We are getting a bit tired in fact many of us are positively bored when we look at the rows and rows of houses—all cities have them you know and they dot the country too—houses copied—or supposed to be—after some bygone architectural style and failing even in catching the fleeting spirit of the old, they have none of the new and are "deader" than dead. They remind one of the passing of the old year, valuable in that it gives one chance to start anew—like a release from a prison term—Let's go.

The modern trend is very definite in its proclaim for freedom and independence—a complete break-away we might call it from the old set types and forms and the adoption of practical motifs—in fitness to purpose, in key with the times.

The Chic is a modern house—practical, economical and fit to live in. It lists—

Basement—

A large clear Recreation Room which doubles the capacity of the Living Room. The Laundry, Heater and Coal spaces.

First Floor—

Entrance Vestibule with two Coat Closets, Living Room with fireplace and bookshelves, Dining Room, Kitchen and a one-car Motor Room. Note compact arrangement of stairs and service.

Second Floor—

Three Bed Rooms, a Bath and a Study or Maid's Room over the motor Room. Note the ample closet space.

Ceiling Heights—

Basement—seven feet, First Floor—eight feet six inches, Second Floor—eight feet.

Exposure—

The plans as shown are for a lot facing South or West. For a lot facing North or East the plans should be reversed.

Lot Size—

House frontage 26′; Side Clearance, left 10′, right 4′; Lot frontage; Minimum 40 feet.

Construction—

Frame with stucco finish.

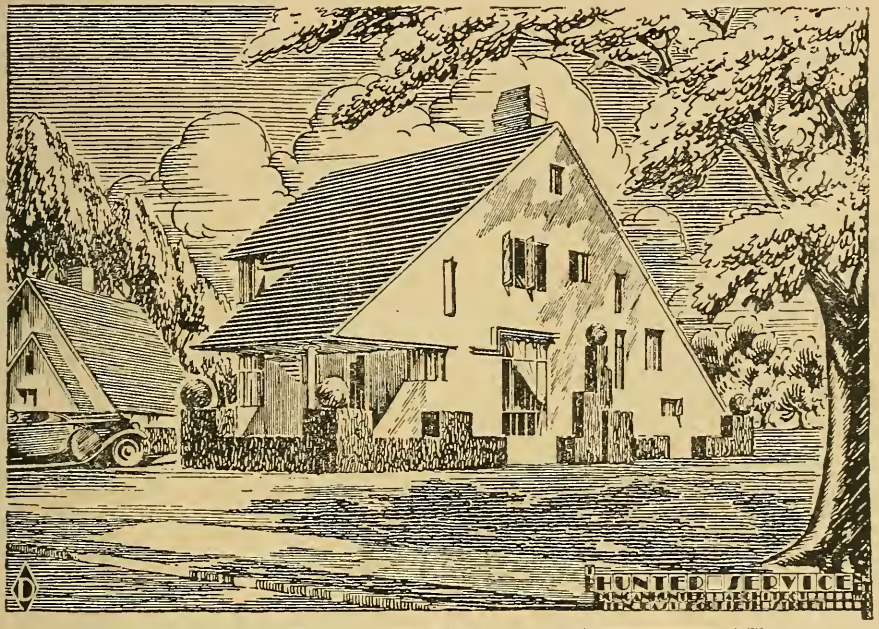
Floors—wood, to be covered with linoleum.

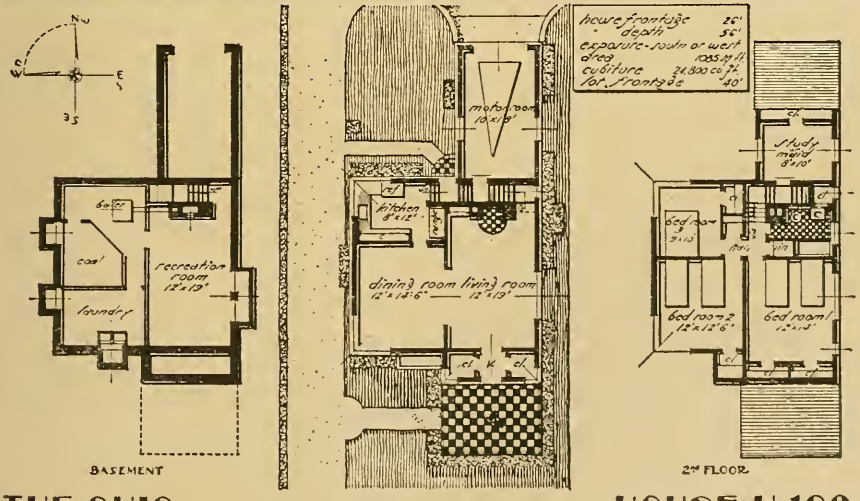
Walls—plaster.

Kitchen—plaster.

Bath Room—composition tile.

Steam heat, gas and electric wiring.





THE CHIC

HOUSE H-109

Roof—slate.

Foundation—concrete.

Windows—steel casements in special arrangements, with integral screens.

Doors—wood, to special details.

Interiors—

Cubiture—24,800 cu. ft.

Complete working plans and specifications of this house are available for a nominal sum. Address Duncanhunter, architect, 10 E. 40th St., New York City and refer to House H-109.

RAFTER TABLES

(By L. Perth)

Contractors and builders as well as those engaged in the distribution of building materials are quite frequently required to prepare quick estimates of the quantities of materials that go into the various parts of a structure.

To employ the usual method of obtaining figures in such instances would be rather unpractical, for no matter how proficient one may be in estimating it will take him much longer to prepare the required data than time permits.

Therefore the great value of Ready Reference Tables in such cases can hardly be over-estimated.

These tables are prepared for the express purpose of supplying data whenever such is immediately required.

They are carefully computed and are close enough for estimating purposes, and many of them, in addition to quantities of material, contain valuable construction details.

It is our intention to publish in the columns of this journal a series of such tables and we would advise that our readers file them away for reference.

RAFTER TABLES

Width of Build'g.	Length		
	Common Rafters	Hip Rafters	Valley Rafters
	1/6 Pitch		
10'	5'-3 1/4"	7'-3 3/32"	7'-3 3/32"
12'	6'-3 7/8"	8'-8 1/2"	8'-8 1/2"
14'	7'-4 1/2"	10'-1 29/32"	10'-1 29/32"
16'	8'-5 5/32"	11'-7 11/32"	11'-7 11/32"
18'	9'-5 27/32"	13'-0 3/4"	13'-0 3/4"
20'	10'-6 1/2"	14'-6 5/32"	14'-6 5/32"
22'	11'-7 1/8"	15'-11 19/32"	15'-11 19/32"
24'	12'-7 3/4"	17'-5"	17'-5"
26'	13'-8 13/32"	18'-10 13/32"	18'-10 13/32"
28'	14'-9 3/32"	20'-3 27/32"	20'-3 27/32"
	1/3 Pitch		
10'	6'-0 3/32"	7'-9 3/4"	7'-9 3/4"
12'	7'-2 1/2"	9'-4 1/2"	9'-4 1/2"
14'	8'-4 29/32"	10'-11 1/4"	10'-11 1/4"
16'	9'-7 3/8"	12'-6"	12'-6"
18'	10'-9 27/32"	14'-0 3/4"	14'-0 3/4"
20'	12'-0 1/4"	15'-7 1/2"	15'-7 1/2"
22'	13'-2 5/8"	17'-2 1/4"	17'-2 1/4"
24'	14'-5 3/32"	18'-9"	18'-9"
26'	15'-7 1/2"	20'-0 3/4"	20'-0 3/4"
28'	16'-9 29/32"	21'-10 1/2"	21'-10 1/2"

Width of Build'g.	Length		
	Common Rafters	Hip Rafters	Valley Rafters
	1/4 Pitch		
10'	5'-7 3/32"	7'-6"	7'-6"
12'	6'-8 1/2"	9'-0"	9'-0"
14'	7'-9 29/32"	10'-6"	10'-6"
16'	8'-11 11/32"	12'-0"	12'-0
18'	10'-0 3/4"	13'-6"	13'-6"
20'	11'-2 5/32"	15'-0"	15'-0"
22'	12'-8 27/32"	16'-6"	16'-6"
24'	13'-10 21/32"	18'-0"	18'-0"
26'	14'-6 13/32"	19'-6"	19'-6"
28'	15'-7 27/32"	21'-0"	21'-0"
	1/2 Pitch		
10'	7'-0 7/8"	8'-7 3/4"	8'-7 3/4"
12'	8'-5 27/32"	10'-4 1/2"	10'-4 1/2"
14'	9'-10 3/4"	12'-1 1/4"	12'-1 1/4"
16'	11'-3 3/4"	13'-10"	13'-10"
18'	12'-8 3/4"	15'-6 3/4"	15'-6 3/4"
20'	14'-8 29/32"	17'-3 1/2"	17'-3 1/2"
22'	15'-6 21/32"	19'-0 1/4"	19'-0 1/4"
24'	16'-11 3/4"	20'-9"	20'-9"
26'	18'-4 5/8"	22'-5 3/4"	22'-5 3/4"
28'	19'-9 19/32"	24'-2 1/2"	24'-2 1/2"

By following this practice in time they may find themselves in possession of a volume containing very interesting and valuable data, covering the principal phases of building construction.

The Rafter Tables accompanying this article are the first of the series to be published and are intended to supply the length of rafters for the principal pitches and for spans from 10 to 28 feet.

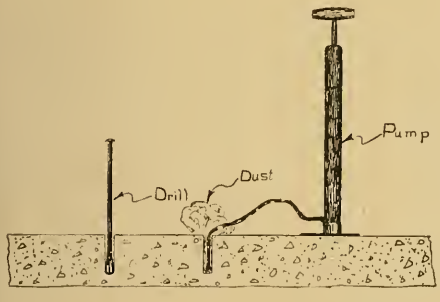
It should be noted that the tables give the lengths of rafters from plate to ridge. No "look-outs" or "tails" are included. These should be added to the lengths given in the tables.

From time to time these tables will be supplemented with additional tables covering various other pitches and roof spaces.

Blow Out Dust

(By H. H. Siegele)

Concrete has become so well established as a permanent building material, that few buildings, if any, in these days, are erected without using it in some way. Basement floors are hardly considered satisfactory if they are not cement floors. Sidewalks and streets are for the most part constructed of concrete, or at least the base part of them. The highways throughout the country are being turned into all-weather roads



by the use of concrete. Bridges, dams and docks, as well as many other present-day necessities are constructed wholly or in part of concrete. These things being true, there are not many carpenters who do not in some way have to work around concrete, if not fasten their work to it. And wherever carpenter work has to be fastened to concrete, some form of joining must be provided. Sometimes nailing blocks are placed into the concrete when it is poured, so the carpenters can fasten their work to it, but more often no provision is made; and then, embedded nailing blocks in concrete are not always satisfactory, because of the swelling and shrinking that takes place after the blocks are embedded. Thus it often becomes expedient for the carpenter to drill for plugging in concrete where his work must join onto a concrete floor, wall, beam or whatever it chances to be. Drilling in concrete, especially in floors, presents a problem that can easily be solved by making use of the scheme we are illustrating herewith. The problem is that of removing the dust from the hole as the drilling proceeds. The old way is to use water, but that is not altogether satisfactory, for it spatters, besides, it soaks the concrete around the hole, so that immediate plugging can not be done without causing the plugs to swell. By blowing the dust out with an automobile or bicycle pump, as shown by the accompanying illustration, the plugs can be inserted immediately after the holes are completed, without danger of the plugs swelling.

A Simple Solution

(By E. T. Dalton)

Not many days ago a friend of mine asked me to give him a simple solution as to how to get the length of various roof rafters, where the building was already constructed.

I might say here that my friend was interested in the roofing business and many times wanted to get the correct length of a rafter when it was not convenient to measure from the eave to the ridge, so I am inclosing a simple layout by the use of a short level and rule, and where the width of the building can be determined it will be very easy to get the correct length of any rafter very quickly.

Make a mark 12″ from the end of the level and set the level on the roof and at the mark, measure plumb down to the roof. This will determine the rise per foot run. In my layout you will notice that I have given the lengths in inches and hundredths from 4″ rise per foot run to 12″ rise per foot run. Figure 1

shows the length per foot run from 4" to 12" rise per foot run. In figure 2 figure 1, thereby getting the total length of any rafter.

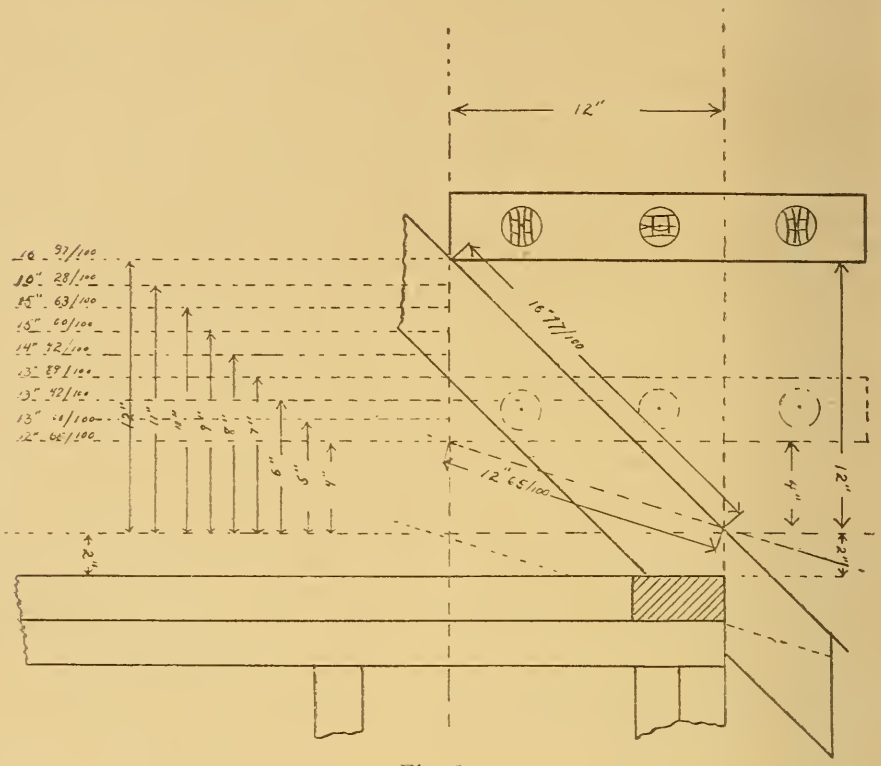


Fig. 1

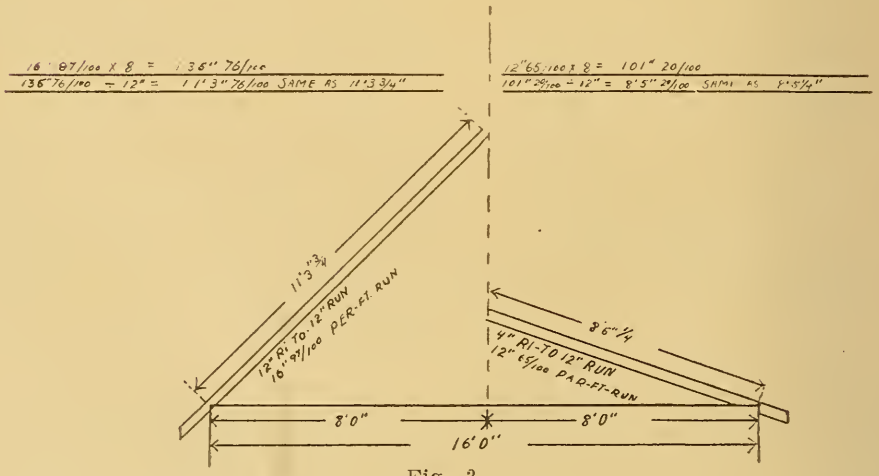


Fig. 2

I show a building 16'0" wide; also how to apply the above rule as shown in

E. T. Dalton,
L. U. No. 1275. Clearwater, Fla.

Circle Problem Makes Brothers Think

In the February issue, of "The Carpenter," I noticed an article by Brother Frank A. Miller, of San Francisco, wherein the Brother says that his solution to the problem, relative to dividing a circle into (4) four equal parts, is correct. It seems that he must have a very short memory, for in the first sentence in his article in the September number he states that the problem is to divide a circle whose radius is 11 into 4 equal parts, and then states that segment No. 1 in his figure is equal to 73.99, and part No. 2 is equal to 116.075.

I think our Brother has accepted the thought that if he divide the diameter into 4 equal parts he will have fulfilled the conditions of the problem, but the problem is to divide the circle so that we will have four parts of equal area, which area is 95.03.

In the solution to the same problem in the December issue by Brother J. B. Church, wherein he finds fault with Brother Miller, he tells us that the height of the segment No. 1 in his figure is 6.55 and he says this is obtained as follows, viz.:

H equals 95.0334 X22 X 1.518 divided by 484 equals 6.55.

Now Brother Church, I think that in as much as you are offering corrections to another Brother's solution, it is no more than fair, that you tell us where you get this 1.518 and 484. I am not saying that you are not correct, but would like a more detailed solution.

On another sheet I am sending you a solution of this little problem which I believe is correct and each step therein is fully explained. In other words I have used no numbers that I have not made clear as to their origin and why they have been used.

Solution to Brother Truncellito's problem of dividing the area of a circle into 4 equal parts. The radius is given as 11.

We are to divide the area of the circle so that the areas 1, 2, 3, and 4 are all of equal area and to give the length of the chord MN.

The area of the circle is found by the formula: A equals Pi R squared or A equals 3.1416 X11 squared equals 380.-133 and as each section of the circle is to be equal to the area they will be equal to 380.133 divided by 4 which equals 95.03 plus.

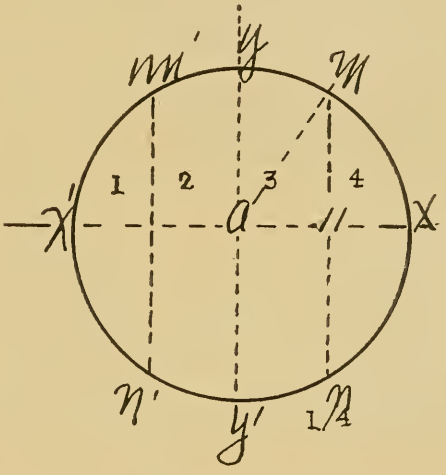
Now let OD equal x and DM equal y then x squared plus y squared equals OM squared equals r squared.

From which we get y the square root of r squared minus X squared equals square root of 11 squared, minus x squared.

From analytical geometry we get a method whereby we may find the value of y or DM for any and every assumed value of x.

Therefore let us assume that

When x equals 3 then y equals square root of 11 squared, minus 3 squared equals 10.58



When x equals 4 then y equals square root of 11 squared, minus 4 squared, equals 121 minus 16 equals 10.24

When x equals 4.47 then y equals square root of 121 minus 4.47 squared equals 10.05 (c equals MN equals 2X10.05 equals 20.1)

When x equals 4.49 then y equals square root of 121 minus 4.49 squared equals 10.04 (c equals MN; equals 2X 10.04 equals 20.08)

Now when x equals 4 then DX or h will equal 11 minus 4 equals 7 equals h

Now when x equals 4.47 DX or h will equal 11 minus 4.47 equals 6.53 plus equals h

Now when x equals 4.49 DX or h will equal 11 minus 4.49 equals 6.51 plus equals h.

The area of the segment No. 4 is found by the formula:

A equals 2 divided by 3 ch plus h cubed divided by 2 c in which c equals 2 times y equals MN.

Substituting correct values in the above we get (Taking x equals 4.47) A equals 2 X 20.1 X 6.53 divided by 3 plus 6.53 cubed divided by 2 X 20.1 equals 87.438 plus 6.92 equals 94.358

And when we take x equals 4.49 and y equals 10.04: then c equals 20.08

A equals 2 X 20.08 X 6.51 divided by 3 plus 6.51 cubed divided by 2 X 20.08 equals 87.14 plus 6.87 equals 94.01.

It is evident that both of these values are too small and that for a change in x of .02 we produce a change in the area of .34 and for a change of .01 we produce a change of ½ of .34 or .17

The area of the segment under consideration is 95.03 and the area found when x was taken as 4.49 was found to be 94.01, which is 1.02, too small, therefore, we must decrease x by an amount equal 1.02. .17 equals 6 or .06 which will make x equal 4.43 and y will be 10.068 which will make c equal 20.136. And h equals 11 minus 4.43 equals 6.57.

By substituting these values in the above formula we have A equals 2 X 20.136 X 6.57 divided by 3 plus 6.57 cubed divided by 2 X 20.136 equals 95.13 which is too large by .1 owing to the fact that the decimals were carried out in most cases only to the second place.

Eugene Rutter,
L. U. No. 104. Dayton, Ohio

Brother Perth Taken To Task

To "Say It With Your Pencil."

That is just what I am going to do, only in a little different way. When you are going to say it with your pencil, especially, when the rest of the brothers are going to see your pencil work, be sure you are right before you display your work.

On your rough sketch your dimensions do not check. You give inside and outside of the building as the same, making no allowance for partitions. Same mistake on finished drawing only more so. You have an offset in the kitchen that does not show in your rough sketch, which you did not allow for in your outside dimensions. In your rough sketch, how are you going to get into the bathroom. In your finished drawing, how are you going to get into the closet, which is in the bedroom, next to the dining room?

In how many states would you be allowed to have the bathroom opening directly from the kitchen, as shown on finished drawing.

While you were spending your time showing us a plan of a house why didn't you give us one of a modern arrangement? With only two bedrooms in the plan, you have arranged it so that it is necessary to go through the kitchen to get to the bath room. The dining room is too far away from the kitchen. no details shown in kitchen or bath.

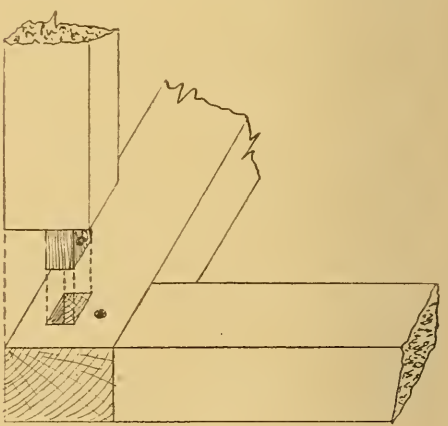
Remember what was said very recently in "The Carpenter." "Take a tip from a wood-pecker."

C. W. Heryford.
San Pedro, Calif.

A Correction

(By H. H. Siegele)

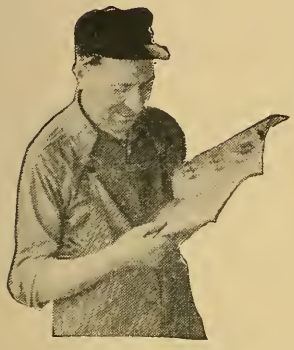
Fig. 132 of Lesson XXIII on Carpentry by H. H. Siegele should have appeared as we are showing it herewith, instead of the way it appeared on page 55 of the March issue of "The Carpenter."



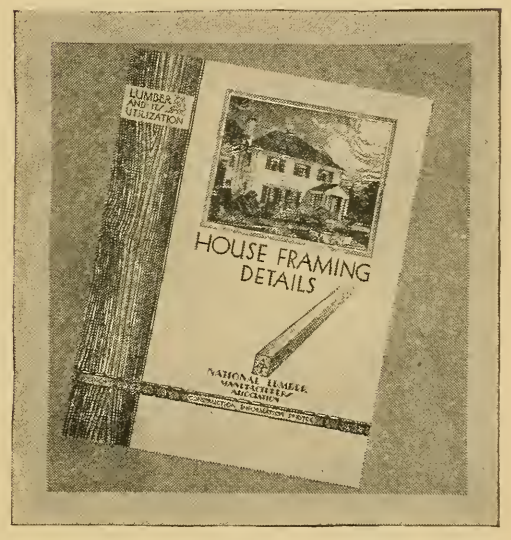
We are quoting below the paragraph of the text explaining it:

"A mortise and tenon joint for a corner post joining a sill is shown by Fig. 132. The joint for the plate where the corner post joins it is exactly the same as the one shown here, excepting that the mortise comes above the tenon."

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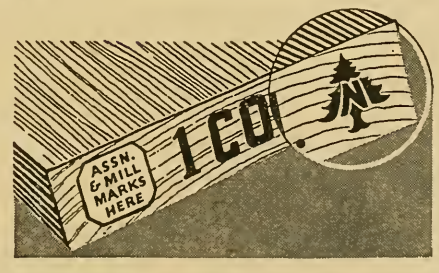
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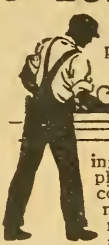
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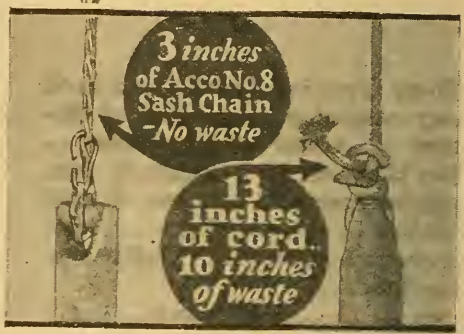
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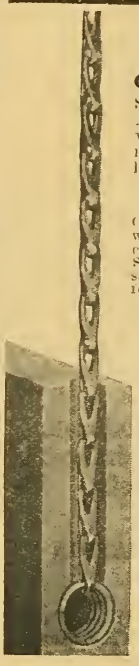
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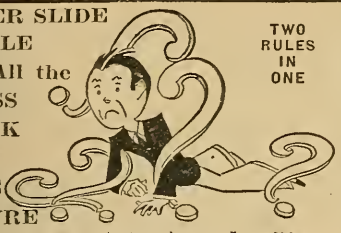
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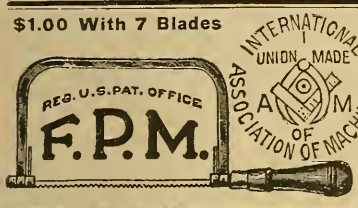
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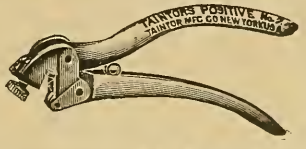
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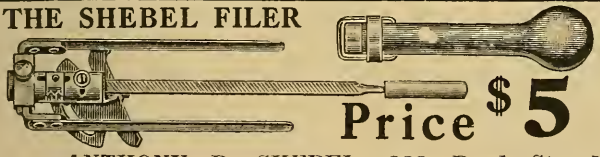
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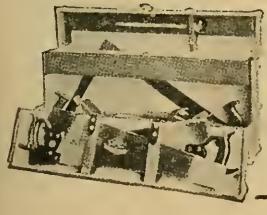
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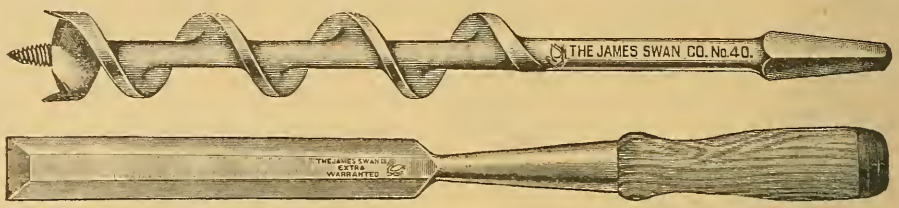
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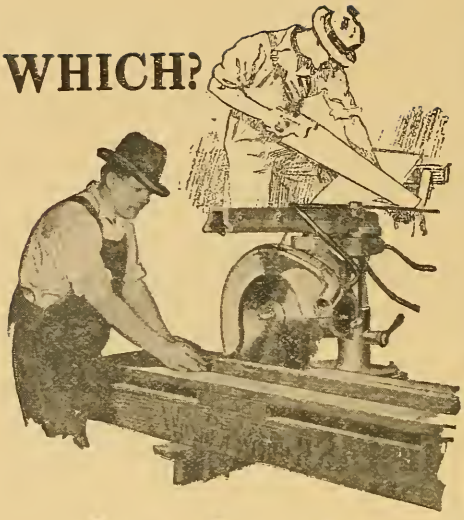
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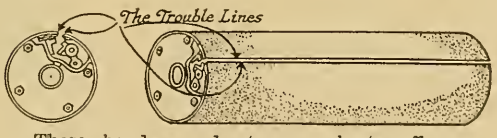
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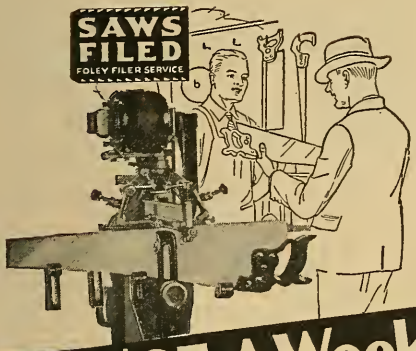
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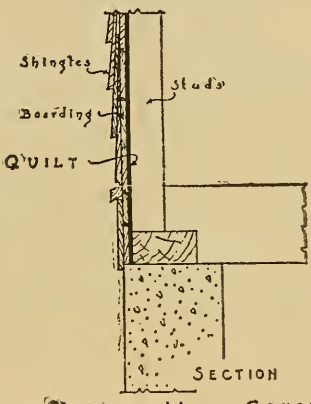
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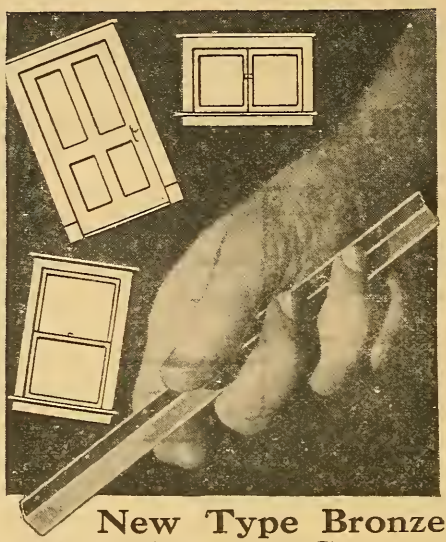
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900 lbs.

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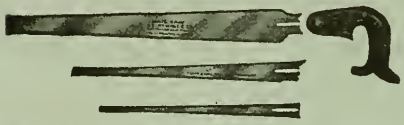


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The Carpenter



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Volume L No. 5

MAY, 1930

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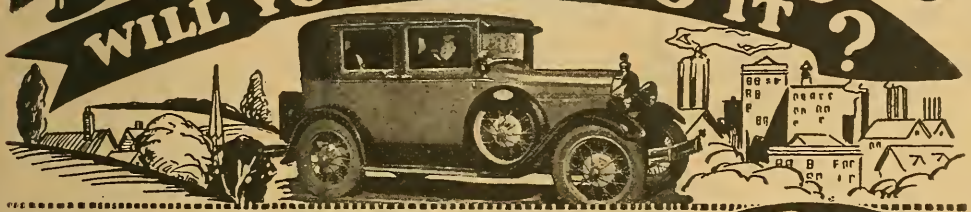
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VIX will PROVE ITS MONEY SAVING MERIT on your own car by 8 DEMONSTRATIONS—conducted by yourself AT MY RISK—the most SENSATIONAL, most ASTOUNDING, most CONVINCING DEMONSTRATIONS you ever saw. If you don't find from your tests that it does MORE than I claim, return it and it COSTS YOU NOTHING. **I want wide-awake, hustling, County, State, Province and National Agencies everywhere, part or full time, to make $350 to $1500 per month filling the great DEMAND for this wonderful invention wherever introduced. Write for my FREE TRIAL and MONEY MAKING OFFER. Use coupon below.**



Pictures here and at top show Model "B" VIX attached to my own New Model A Ford. This car is wonderfully improved in performance with the VIX Moisture Humidifier. So is every Auto, Truck, Tractor, Taxi, Bus, Marine, Stationary and Aircraft Engine, both American and all Foreign makes.

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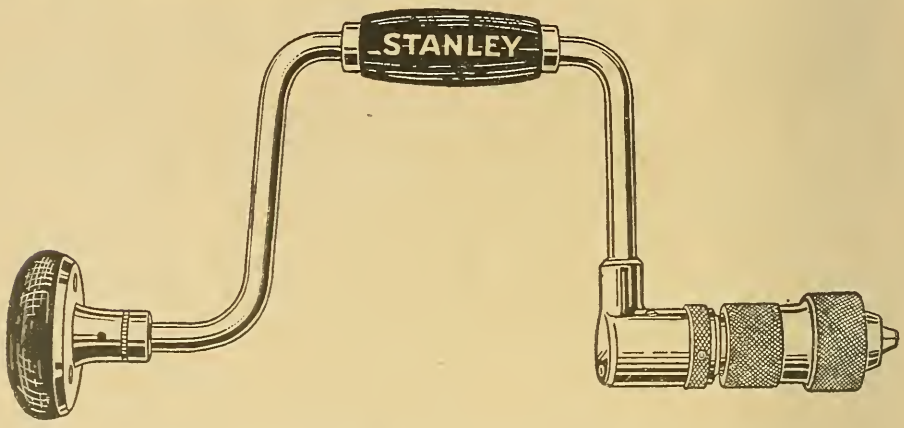
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Stanley No. 810

"The True Aristocrat of Bit Braces"

No. 810 has an entirely new type of ratchet mechanism which makes its operation quiet and sensitive. Head and Shell are equipped with ball bearings.

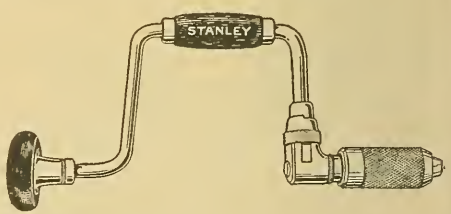
New type jaws will not slip — they take round bits and drills from ⅛ to ½ inch and taper shanks up to Clark's No. 2 Expansive Bit. Nickel Plated. Metal-Clad, Bronze Bushed Ball Bearing Head. Cocobolo Head and Handle.



Stanley No. 919

Improved Chuck construction provides best known seat and grip for taper shank bits. The bit rests in a socket in the chuck and the jaws center the bit and prevent it from slipping.

Nickel Plated. Box Ratchet. Metal-Clad, Bronze Bushed Ball Bearing Head. Cocobolo Head and Handle. Forged interlocking jaws.



Stanley No. 903

Forged Universal jaws will take round bits and drills from ⅛ to ½ inch and taper shanks as large as Clark's No. 2 Expansive Bit.

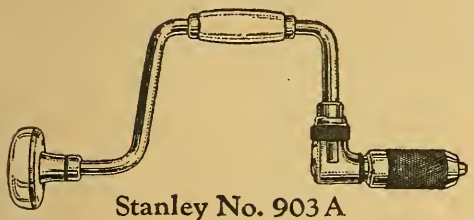
Nickel Plated. Semi-Clad Ball Bearing Head. Cocobolo Head and Handle.

STANLEY

BIT BRACES

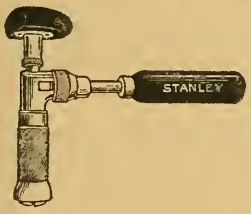
Three reasons why Carpenters have long preferred them

1. Their Powerful Construction
2. Their Ease of Operation
3. Their Adaptability to any type of bit



Stanley No. 903 A

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Stanley No. 982
Corner Ratchet Bit Brace

For the close corners. Sturdy, compact design permits their use in very small space, a feature which will be appreciated in this type of a brace.

Send for a copy of Catalog No. 34 describing the full line

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

BIT EXTENSIONS



No. 180

Stanley No. 180

Will follow an 11/16 inch bit. Strongest known construction. The Shank and Socket are drop-forged in one piece, hardened and tempered. Nut and knurled wrench are case hardened. Sleeve is made from seamless steel tubing



No. 3

Stanley No. 3

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TOOLS

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Try a Maydole, swing it, feel its remarkable hang, balanced to put all your power into the head. won't tire your arm.

The handle is carefully shaped to fit your hand from clear, second growth hickory that has been air dried for years, press-forged tool steel head put on "for keeps."

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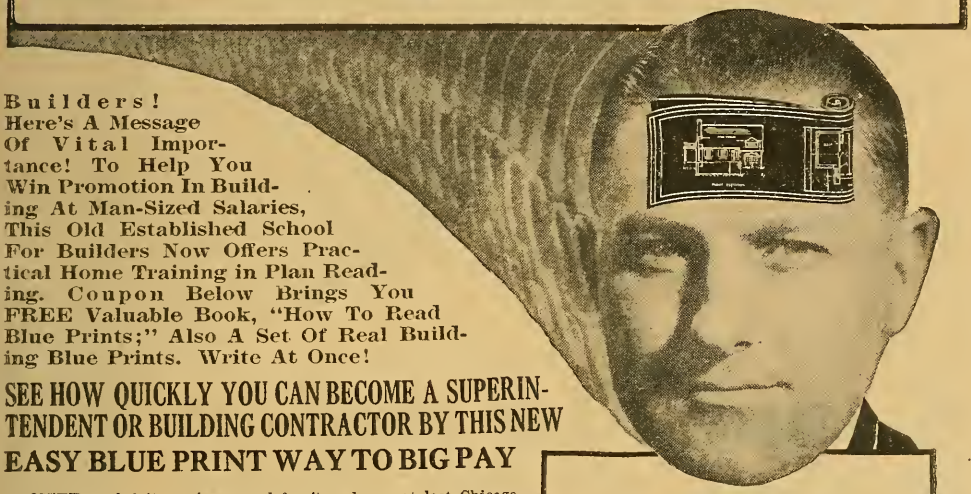
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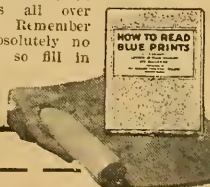
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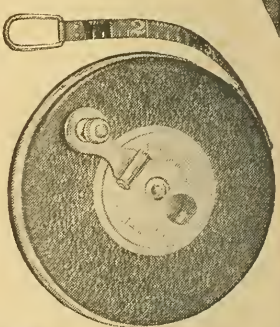
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When you use a Starrett 530 Tape you're always sure you're right—and sure enough you always are.

Shiny steel markings are so easy to read they almost talk. Foot figures, entirely different in size and style, appear in front of every inch mark—you look in one spot and get feet, inches and fractions. And how this Starrett 530 takes punishment!

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Cunningham had to start like everybody else. Now—see where he is! A man envied by his friends and neighbors who haven't done as well—who didn't have the nerve and push that Cunningham had.

Many others with limited capital and no experience have built up a big profitable floor surfacing business with American sanders. Why don't YOU get into this profitable business?

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a combination floor and bench sander which is *easily carried anywhere with one hand.* Operates from the light socket—compactly built for use in small cramped quarters *without removing the handle.* Ruggedly constructed *to stand up under many hours of hard continuous service.*



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a portable combination edger and bench sander, light in weight and operating from any light socket. Entirely *eliminates hand scraping, hand sanding and hand planing.*

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Gentlemen:—Without obligation please send information on starting a business of my own with ☐ American High Production ☐ American Handy Sander ☐ Also send details of your new Sanderplane.

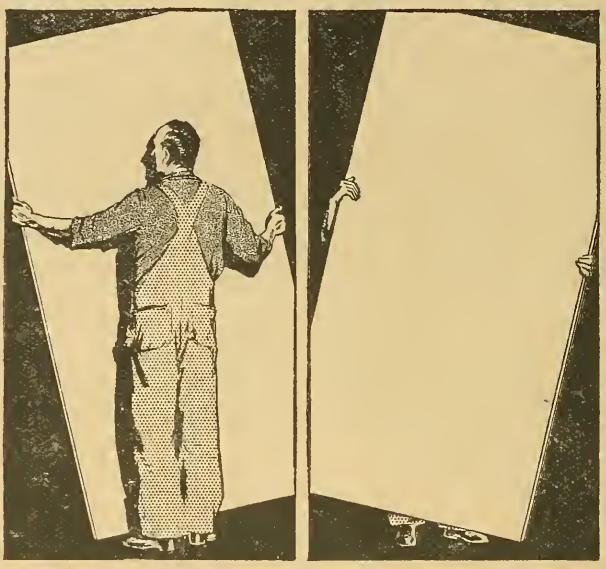
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BUILDERS OF DEPENDABLE FLOOR SANDERS FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS

REVERSIBLE!



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Build up your reputation for good work—please your customers—increase your profits—by using the new Rockwall Gypsum Wall Board with Cream Color Cover on every wall board job. Rockwall makes a better looking, better built wall.

Here is the board you've been looking for. Easy to put up, no sagging, no splitting at the edges, no warping. The cream color cover is tough—practically scuff-proof. Its smooth surface takes any kind of decoration and saves paint.

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THE IMPROVED GYPSUM WALL BOARD



CATCH No. 330

For doors from ½" to 1⅛" thick. Glass knob ⅞" and brass plate 1½" in diameter. Slight turn, right or left, unlatches catch. It locks automatically. Furnished in any standard finish.



FRICTION CATCH No. 726

A simply constructed catch for doors up to 1⅛" thick. Spring steel "grip" can be installed on shelf or ⅜" door stop. Glass knob ⅞" in diameter. Packed complete with necessary screws.



FRICTION CATCH No. 727

Same general construction as No. 726 except that bolt goes through glass knob. Installing is simple—merely bore one hole and sink two screws. Packed complete with necessary screws.

4 CATCHES

that have a place in every home.....

Contractors, builders and carpenters everywhere are specifying and installing FrantZ Catches because they are new—they're different. Today's home builders insist on the most modern conveniences—that's what makes these unique latching devices so popular.

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FRICTION CATCH No. 725

The simplest constructed and easiest installed catch made. Will last a life-time. Can be used on any size or type of cabinet door. Packed in sets complete with all necessary screws.

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Yes sir! Those good old Sweet-Orr Work Pants, Overalls and Shirts are so comfortable you hate to take them off. And the old wear is there, 100%.

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Wear Sweet-Orrs and you're bound to say—"it's a pleasure."



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"First to adopt the Union Label"

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THE CHENEY NAILER IS THE GREATEST FORWARD STEP IN HAMMERS

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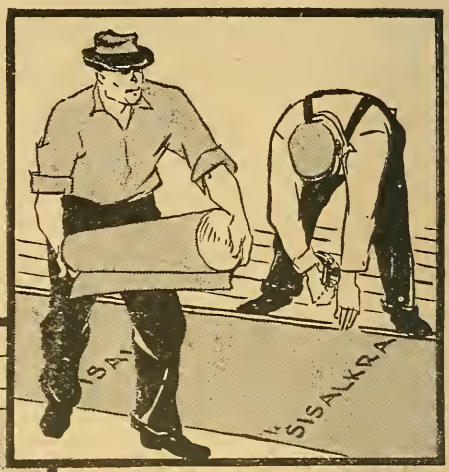
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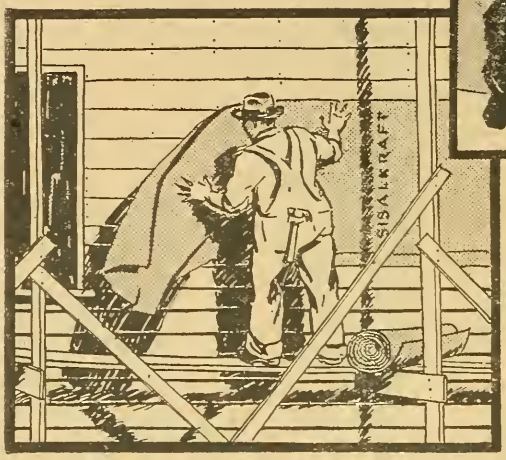
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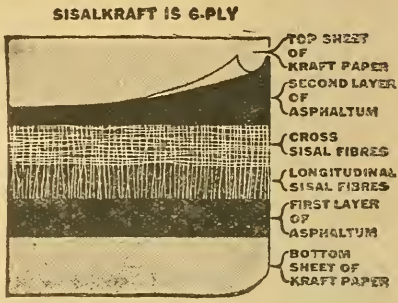
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Now you don't have to apologize for holes and tears in building paper installations. With ordinary paper, rips and snags were inevitable, but with the reenforced paper — Sisalkraft — you can easily put in a job you'll be proud of.

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The TEST that "YANKEE" makes



"—experts test 'Yankee' blades—each and every one of the hundreds of thousands."



"YANKEE" makes this test of screw-driver blades—each and every one of the hundreds of thousands. . . . .

Because,—the brand "Yankee" on the tool you buy must always mean the utmost in quality, efficiency, and durability.

"Yankee" blades won't twist, crack, break, or bend on the edge.

Every blade is fastened in the handle, by a "Yankee" device, and can't be loosened by use or abuse.

Well balanced and with comfort grip, a "Yankee" Screw-driver makes work easier. Pay a few cents more: get a genuine "Yankee." Sold and guaranteed by your tool dealer.

"Yankee" Plain Screw-drivers

No. 90.—Standard Style: Fifteen sizes, 1½-in. to 30-in. blades. Price for 5-in. blade, 50c; 6-in., 55c; 7-in., 65c; 8-in., 75c; 10-in., 95c.

No. 95.—Cabinet Style: Eleven sizes, 2½-in. to 15½-in. blades. 4½-in. blade, 40c; 5½-in., 45c; 6½-in., 50c; 7½-in., 60c; 8½-in., 65c.

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"YANKEE" on the tool means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.

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DISSTON

TAPER-GROUND

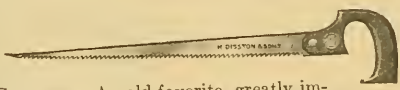
COMPASS SAWS AND NESTS OF SAWS

NEW Disston models, now ready for you at the hardware stores. The only complete line of compass and nest saws with blades that are TAPER-GROUND . . . hardened and tempered.

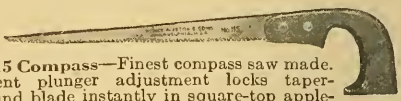
Thinner backs! Finer handles! Firmer fasteners! Saws that run more freely and cut faster, without binding in the kerf. So much easier to use! Saws with blades that hold their shape, set, and cutting edge longer!

Ask your dealer to show you these new saws. See how comfortably your hand grips the larger handles. Note how firmly the blades are locked, so they will not work loose in service. Note the square tops of the handles, for easy cutting when blades are reversed.

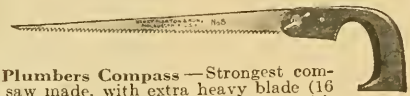
CHOOSE YOUR SAWS FROM THESE NEW MODELS



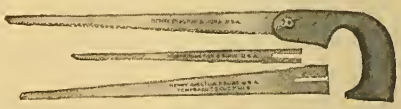
No. 2 Compass—An old favorite, greatly improved: thin blade, taper ground, hardened and tempered, secured with brass screw and medallion. Applewood handle, large grip, rounded edges, new Disston weatherproofed finish. Takes 10, 12, 14, 16 or 18″ blades, 8 pt.



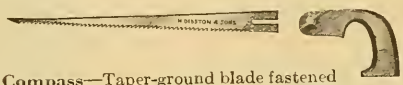
No. 115 Compass—Finest compass saw made. Patent plunger adjustment locks taper-ground blade instantly in square-top applewood or rosewood weatherproofed handle. Large, comfortable grip. Takes 12 and 14″ blades, 8 pt., interchangeable and reversible. Disston 14-inch 12-pt. No. 1150 Blade, tempered to cut nails, is slotted to fit this handle.



No. 8 Plumbers Compass—Strongest compass saw made, with extra heavy blade (16 gauge, taper-ground). Blade fastened with wing nut and bolt, the bolt extending through the blade. Weatherproof finished beechwood square-top handle. Blades, 12, 14 and 16″, with 9 pt. cross-cut teeth, are interchangeable and reversible.



No. 7 Nest of Saws—Three Disston taper-ground blades with one handle: 14″ 8-pt. compass blade; 10″ 10-pt. keyhole blade; and 14″ 12-pt. blade tempered to cut nails, lead pipe, light metals. Beechwood handle, square-top, locked with wing nut and bolt.



No. 4 Compass—Taper-ground blade fastened in square-top beechwood handle with wing nut and bolt. Blades, 10, 12, 14 and 16″, 8 pt., are interchangeable and reversible.



No. 95 Keyhole Saw—Taper-ground blade, 10″, 10-pt., is inserted in slot in handle and locked at any length, with thumb screw.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC., PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. Canadian Factory: Toronto

DISSTON

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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"True Friendship"

"The shadows of night fast are falling,
As twilight peeps shyly above,
While cares that annoy are dispelled by
The magic of friendship and love.

In its folds there's a sweet benediction,
Invoking contentment and rest,
That eases one's sorrows and heartaches
As the sun, cradles down in the West.

Then as years follow years in their passing,
True friendships endure as a rock
That is steadfast, in foul or fair weather,
Unshaken by tempest or shock.

As we journey on thru, to the 'end of the trail',
And finally consigned to the dust,
May that mystical cradle of friendship and love
Be ever a cradle to us."

Original by 'Genl' Eugene Lantz,
Local No. 1456, New York, City.

THREE MILLION DOLLAR CLUB FOR SUPERANNUATED CARPENTERS

(By John J. Leary, Jr., of the New York World)

FANCY if you can, laboring men enjoying the comforts of a first-class city hotel plus an 18-hole golf course, said to be the finest in the South, a private lake to fish in and an orange grove of 1000 acres to ramble through—all without cost to themselves.

That, in a nutshell, is what the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is providing for its superannuated and incapacitated members in the $3,000,000 Home just outside of the city limits of Lakeland, Florida.

I came to Lakeland prepared to find something elaborate, but in the last analysis "just another home," stiff and rigid as any other establishment for the aged. I knew that 1800 acres of land had been acquired, most of it planted in citrus trees. I knew there was a golf course and a large lake and I assumed that I would find the usual infirmary and chapel.

Instead I found what in few words is, with possibly one exception, the finest club on the South Atlantic Coast. The only possible exception is the Jekyll Island club, set up for the use of a select few of America's wealthiest men.

Three years ago, when the property was first assembled, I went over it with William L. Hutcheson, General President of the Carpenters' organization. Several hundred acres were then planted in orange and grapefruit trees then in bearing. Others were then being planted with young trees. The rest of the place was rough jungle, with an ancient farmhouse the one building

"Come back in a couple of years," said Hutcheson, "and we'll show you something worthwhile."

This week I motored out to the place, entering through a great arch that proclaimed the property to be the Home of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. What had been a rut in the grass had been converted into a fine hard-surfaced road that wound between tall trees no longer half hidden in underbrush and by gorgeous putting greens for three-quarters of a mile.

In the distance loomed a three-story building done in the Spanish style, 362 feet long by 260 feet wide. In the background could be seen a highly ornamental water tower and a smokestack that proclaimed a power house. Back of it all Lake Gibson, more than a mile across and stretching through wooded banks as far as the eye could see.

The swamp had given way to a miniature lake, fed by a brook that flowed from a spring a mile away. It had been dug out, a dike built to control the waters. On the lake swans were sailing majestically. Along the dike were poinsettias and other sub-tropical plants and young firs and cedars. In the brook was a tiny water wheel.

"One of the old men," my guide volunteered, "saw here a reminder of the brook in which he built a wheel when he was a boy. So he set that one up.

Thence through the power plant, which Arthur O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, and one of my companions, declared was up to the minute, a large airy laundry doing better work than I can usually obtain in New York, and the refrigerating plant, electrically operated.

"We use electricity for every thing," Hutcheson told us.

Behind the power plant a pier projected 100 yards into the lake.

"That," said our guide, "the old boys have named 'McGuire's Landing' in memory of Peter J. McGuire, who founded the Brotherhood in 1881 and the father of Labor Day. There's lots of fish in there and not a few alligators. I guess lunch is ready now. Let's see the main building."

Entering the main building the club effect is at once noticeable. At the entrance is the usual desk. To one side a lounge, finished in dark woods and furnished with comfortable chairs and loges done in burnt leather that extend half the full length of the building.

On the second and third floors are the rooms for the men—200 of them, each 18 by 20, each an outside room, fitted with twin beds, and individual closets—and the hospital, provided by the carpenters of Texas, with an operating room, an X-ray room and accommo-

dations for 27 patients at one time, with physician and nurse always on duty.

Stairs are hard on aged persons. There are stairs in the building, but they are rarely used. Instead wide cork floored ramps of easy pitch, that mean no strain on the weakest heart, lead from floor to floor.

Below in the basement is the chapel or assembly hall, heated and ventilated through artistic grills, with roomy seats for 985 persons, an organ of magnificent tone, and a gallery that conceals the machine that during the week projects the pictures of one of the leading producers.

"We try to make our people comfortable," said Hutcheson referring to the roomy seats.

"So I notice," I remarked, running over the pages of a hymn book printed in clear type twice the size ordinarily used in such books. "This is unusually large type."

"That is true," he answered, "but you must remember that the eyes of the men who may wish to use them are not as young as ours."

The accumulation of $3,000,000 is no mean task. I asked Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the Brotherhood, who handled the funds, how it was done.

For years, he told me, members paid 10 cents a month into a fund for the hoped for Home. Then it was raised to 35 cents and $5 added to every initiation fee.

Out of the money thus collected the Brotherhood will maintain the Home, pay $15 a month Pension to all members over 65 of 30 years' good standing who may not care to avail themselves of its privileges, and build up a reserve fund. To this will be added the proceeds of the citrus groves, out of which 60,000 boxes were shipped last year and which this year will show a profit in excess of $10,000 on a much smaller crop, this being a poor orange year.

The golf course, actually part of the necessary landscaping, will also contribute to the upkeep of the place, for next year it will be open to approved winter residents in this section.

Hutcheson drove with me to the exit from the grounds, pointing out en route the hog farm, fields cleared for a dairy and a little cemetery on a knoll where brothers will sleep side by side for ever.

ADULTS IDLE—CHILDREN WORKING

"TWO MILLION men and women out of employment while Two Million children are working."

This dramatic coincidence was driven home by Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, at the twenty-fifth annual conference of the National Child Labor Committee held recently in New York City. The conference heard addresses outlining the gain the committee has made for the protection of children, and the great need that still exists for further efforts in this field, and applauded a vigorous attack by Governor Roosevelt of New York State on those Northern manufacturers who remove their mills and factories to the South to take advantage of the less-rigid child-labor laws of the Southern States when he said,

"I have seen Northern mills that have gone South, and I have seen the conditions of employment that they have set up in those mills not just for children, but for men and women, grown, as well, and I want to tell you that the time will come when public opinion in the South, with the growth of education of the average citizen, is going to bring the laws of the South and the standards of the South on a par with the laws and the standards of the North.

"And then, perhaps, some of them may move back to the Mohawk Valley."

Urging the resumption of efforts for the adoption of a Federal amendment, Mr. Lovejoy, indicted child labor as one of the most serious liabilities against future American prosperity, he said:

"It seems a curious contradiction that at the very moment when science is giving such intensive study to the culture of the individual child, industry, commerce, and agriculture should continue to feed children wholesale into the hoppers of our wage-earning national expansion."

Miss Grace Abbott chief of the Childrens Bureau of the United States Department of Labor said:

"In some parts of the South boys and girls of fourteen and fifteen are per-

mitted by law to work ten or eleven hours a day, or even longer."

Many newspapers, in commending the work of the National Child Labor Committee, took occasion to praise the stand of Governor Roosevelt. "The nation which rears its children in the sweatshop and mill," says the New York Telegram, "is breeding a race of weaklings which will destroy it," and the New York Herald Tribune declares "the child-labor issue is first and last profoundly moral—it is simply a test of the innate fairness of the American people."

The Philadelphia Record says:

"Several influences help to perpetuate the system which medical science condemns. There are parents who need, or feel that they need, the earnings of their children to keep the family going. There are manufacturers who find the employment of children profitable. There are persons who argue that putting children to work keeps them out of mischief, and makes them self-reliant.

"But self-reliance thus bought may be costly for the child and for society as well."

The Washington Post says, "the right of protecting children from employment which impairs their health and interferes with their education belongs to the States.

"In failing to ratify the proposed child-labor amendment to the Constitution of the States accepted this responsibility. It is their duty to enact such legislation as will satisfy their local needs.

"The progress that has been made since the National Child Labor Committee was organized gives hope that the problem can be finally solved in this way."

It is a strange coincidence that there are two million child laborers in the United States today against two million unemployed men and women.

VITAL FACTORS OF SUCCESS IN THE BUSINESS OF BUILDING

(By H. R. Bigelow, Director, Chicago Technical College)

THIS is the seventh and last of a series of vocational talks supplied by Mr. Bigelow which are intended to assist Carpenters and Building Tradesmen in advancement.

Promotion

You have seen frequent cases of employes who became dissatisfied, discontented or restless and concluded that what they needed was a new job. They felt they did not fit into the organization, that there was no future ahead, that they were in fact square pegs in round holes.

This square pegs in round holes idea is rather over-ripe with age and should be pensioned. It is based on the old idea that the job fits the man, whereas the real man helps mold the job to fit himself; he can determine just how big that job can be made if he will put his heart and sincere effort into his work.

Too often this idea arises as a justification for restlessness, whims, spring fever, or other fancies. And the other side of the fence always looks the greener and more succulent.

You Must Work To Win

You can put it down as final that the other fellow's job is no easier than your own. No matter where you go you must work to win. The real question is whether a man is working enough to really make his job a big one; is he so handling that work of his that it is demonstrating the fact that he has the capacity for increased responsibilities?

When you start your duties in the morning do you forget everything else and get right down to putting every bit of latent and developed energy you have into doing the things you have to do—into doing them better than can be expected—and then look around for something more to do?

Take certain types of men. They want promotion and want it bad. They have certain duties, are excellent workers, and could, if they set their minds to it, do their entire day's work in six hours. Do they do it?

Not so you could notice it! If they did their employer would saddle something else on them. So they stretch a six-hour task over an eight-hour day—and then wonder why the boss fails to appreciate their worth.

We Get Paid For What We Do

Such men fail to grasp the truth that in this world we get paid first for what

we do—then for what we know. And the more we do the more we know. To earn more, learn more.

Learn more, first by increasing your ability to do your stated task correctly and surely, thereby putting more hours in your working day.

The more hours you put into your working day, the bigger the chance you have to learn more about the business of building that you are in. Sacrifice a few of your play hours. Prepare yourself for the bigger things by studying —by gaining a broad knowledge.

Study And Train Yourself

Study men; study cost; study building principles, blue prints, specifications, plant layout, machinery, equipment, materials; study anything that may in any way have a bearing upon building construction. Such study broadens a man. It is the helping hand that lifts him above his everyday tasks and opens the gates ahead.

There is no royal road to responsibility and power. The highest honors go to those who lift themselves. Your own speed and progress depend upon your own self.

Promotion Bases On Merit

One sometimes wonders why it is that the men who actually perform the work find it more difficult to secure salary increases, for example, than the chaps who direct their labor. There are two reasons.

First of all, workers are more numerous than executives; their duties are simpler; the competitive market value of their labor is more easily determined. They are easier to replace. The less important a worker's job, the lower the salary, the harder it is to get a raise, and the easier it is for an employer to replace him.

Second, the higher the executive's position, the greater is his earning power, the more difficult it is to secure a satisfactory substitute. Consequently corporations extend themselves to keep such men satisfied.

It is a fact that the higher men go the surer they are of a just return for their efforts. The minute you begin to bear responsibility—the minute your efforts begin to produce returns multiplied by the work of others carrying out your ideas—that minute you will find the walls of salary limitations begin to crumble and fall. Does this possibly give you a somewhat different outlook upon your present job? Doesn't it make you look at the proposition of seeking a new job from a different angle?

Asking For Promotion

"But," insists the timekeeper or material checker—or carpenter, "how is the worker—the fellow in the ranks—the semi-executive—the man who really needs the money most, going to get this promotion?"

It simply cannot be avoided if you make yourself worth more, and then ask for it. Ask for it in the right way, backing your request with facts that sell your employer on your increasing value.

Claim What You Earn

The man at the head of the business has many things to think about. There are numerous men between you and him. So in these days of drive and highly concentrated effort it is up to you to make the move for recognition, instead of nursing a grievance because your ability isn't self-evident to the man above.

You must deliver first. You must be able to handle greater responsibility for some time before you actually assume it. You have to be worthy of more pay for some time before you actually receive it. And this is true no matter where you go. Then make up your mind once and for all that you have got to sell yourself—that you must make the move and not the other fellow.

Tact In Securing Promotion

Naturally, you cannot approach the chief and say in as many words, "I have ability," "I am capable," "I am clever." By all means say it to yourself but don't wear the thought on your sleeve. However, through suggestion, display, aggressiveness, initiative, enthusiasm, assumption of responsibility, and ability you can display your wares to your chief. Arrange them so your employer cannot help finding out for himself that you are an exceptional man—a comer.

When the time really comes that you honestly know you are worth more money and have been for some time past, by all means sally forth and sell the idea of an increase in valuation.

But first of all, get your facts together. If possible get your reasons down on paper. Then you are ready to go to your employer as one business man to another. Present your proposition as a business situation to which you

want to call his attention. Maintain that attitude throughout.

The Wrong Method

Don't do like Benson, who in the midst of an important building operation went to his employer something like this:

> "Mr. Williams, since the super has been laid up I have been doing his work, as well as my own as foreman. It has meant a lot of overtime work. I'm getting $80.00 now and feel I am worth $90.00 easy. If I can't get it I'll have to quit Saturday."

Benson got his increase. But, after the rush was over—Benson got the blue envelope and deserved it.

A Better Procedure

Adams followed different tactics; with facts and figures in hand he goes to his employer and says:

"Mr. Williams, could I have about five minutes of your time to discuss a matter?" Naturally, Mr. Williams is both curious and willing.

"You will recall, Mr. Williams, that some eight months ago when I was acting as foreman on the Brunswick Building our Superintendent took sick and I took over his duties temporarily. Several months later the same thing happened. When the superintendent recovered he accepted a new position down in Florida, and I continued to do his work as well as help out the man who took up my work as foreman.

"I don't want to be relieved of his work; in fact I appreciate the trust it reflects in me. And if it means any advantage to the company for me to continue to handle the added work I'm more than willing.

"When I started to superintend this last job as a substitute I was given a nominal salary increase with the idea that my responsibilities would be secondary. But, as you realize, I am carrying the full responsibility as foreman of my old job as well as those of superintendent.

"My chief thought in bringing this up is that I know you are too busy to be intimately in touch with this detail, or it may have passed your notice. I really feel I am worth a further increase at this time, although I simply submit the facts and leave them for you to pass upon."

Tact Wins

Adams got his raise. At the same time he sold himself—sewed a seed in his employer's ear that is going to develop into the feeling that here is a capable man—a coming man—one to watch for the future. Adams, by the way, is no myth.

Yet what Adams did any other man can do. He fitted himself, sold himself, delivered what he sold, and is being paid for the goods. That's all.

Providence has provided all men with the material—the fundamentals—for getting ahead, for making good. Only the fact that so few men really take advantage of what nature has placed at their disposal makes the heights pay the price they do.

Improve the work of the fellow you follow; set a pace for the men around you and the boys behind. Take advantage of every minute.

What your employers are purchasing from you is your individual contribution toward the success of the business as an entirety. The more your brain contributes to their success, the more their cash box will contribute to yours.

Why Don't You Prepare For Success

What the opportunity in the field of building construction means to you is best shown in the stories of successes made by hundreds of men who now occupy high positions in the building industry.

The work of these men who have succeeded in such a large way serves as a practical illustration of one of opportunities' basic requirements: "Prepare in advance for success!"

This law is as sound and definite as any law of chemistry and you must agree that your success depends on what you know and what you can do. You must be a trained man or you cannot make good—there are too many other untrained men looking for the same job you are after.

With the opportunity before you, and the recognized need for training it is fitting that I point out that it is the purpose of the institution with which I am connected to give you men of practical experience in the building trade the training and encouragement that will help you realize your ambition to become a trained, successful man,—a finished building expert, self-reliant, dependable, capable of substantial earnings in this field of opportunity.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

EMPLOYERS FINED FOR OVERPAYING

BUT don't get excited Brother, that was in the days of long, long ago; in fact, most of us old-timers were quite young at that time, for it happened about 1630 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, as we learn from Bulletin No. 499, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, which states:

"It was ordered that Carpenters, Joiners, Bricklayers, Sawyers and Thatchers shall not take above (48.6 cents) a day, and 16d (32 cents) a day if they have meate and drinke, nor any man shall give more under pains of 10s ($2.42) to taker and giver; and that Sawyers shall not take above 4s 6d ($1.00) ye hundred for board, as six score to the hundred if they have their wood felled and squared for them, and not above 5s 6d ($1.33) if they fell and square their wood themselves."

Employers were soon overbidding the rate and in a few cases they were presented before the Court and fined for violating the law.

Although wages were fixed in terms of money in the early colonial statutes, money was not at first in any of the colonies the medium in which the workers were principally paid. A system of barter existed throughout the first century of settlement, and the very scarce currency was little used in the payment of wages. In Virginia wages were quoted not in coin, but in pounds of tobacco. The rate of 20 pounds of tobacco a day, fixed by Court order in 1666 to be paid on a certain job, converts into a trifle less than 30 cents a day.

The currency in use fluctuated as between the colonies and from year to year. Another difficulty in computing colonial wages arises from the almost universal practice of providing workers with board at the place where they were engaged. That custom was always followed in the case of farm laborers and domestic servants, as it still is to a great extent. In the early days that was also true of tailors, shoemakers, and to some extent building tradesmen. Frequently the record says specifically so much per day "and found" or "with dyett." The liquor question cropped up in the earliest colonial days. A statute of 1645 reads:

"Whereas it is found by too common and sad experience in all parts of the colony that the forcing of laborers and other workmen to take wine in pay for wages is a great nursery or preparative to drunkenness . . . it is therefore ordered and ordained by this Court that no laborer or workman whatsoever shall after ye publication and promulgation hereof be inforced or pressed to take wine in pay for his labor."

Wine Or No Work

Later, in 1672, another angle to this problem developed. Instead of "being pressed to take wine in pay for his labor," workmen were accussed of "demanding an allowance of liquors or wines every day, over and above their wages without, which it is found, by too sad experience, many refuse to work." It was "therefore ordered by the Court and by the authority thereof, and be it hereby enacted, that if any person or persons after publication hereof shall give wine or strong liquors to any workmen, or boys that work with them, except in case of necessity, shall pay 20 shilling ($3.33) for every such offense."

Need of Carpenters Saves Hanging

The first recorded instance of the indenture of a criminal was in Virginia in 1613, when a man convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be hanged was reprieved because he was a carpenter, and the plantation needed carpenters. The colonies became a dumping ground of English jails, which, however, the colonies opposed by every means within their power, but their efforts were not at the time successful. Franklin fought it vigorously in his paper and in England. After the immigrating servant, whether indentured or kidnaped, a free-willer or a convict, survived the voyage he became merely merchandise when the ship reached America. An indentured servant became the property of his master as soon as the sale of his services was effected. He could, at any time during his servitude, be resold for the remainder of his term without his own consent. In Pennsylvania, however, the law did not permit his removal from the colony after resale without his consent.

Clearly defined wage data for the early years are hard to find. In Virginia about 1624 the price of brick-

laying was fixed at 40 pounds of tobacco ($2.43) per thousand brick. Early in the seventeenth century daily wages in Massachusetts probably were 3s (73 cents) a day. An agreement in 1629 between Massachusetts Bay Company and a carpenter specified that the immigrant's debt to the company should be discharged by crediting him with 3s a day for his work. The pay of bricklayers in New York City in 1637 was 80 cents a day, and for laborers 40 to 50 cents a day. In 1648, laborers working for a carpenter building a schoolhouse were paid 1s 8d (28 cents) a day. In Virginia in 1662 the wages of a carpenter were not to exceed 30 pounds of tobacco (42 cents) a day. In 1673 a man contracted to serve the honorable Governor of New Amsterdam as carpenter for a year and to receive a salary of 30 florins a month, without board, equal to $12. The usual rate of pay for building craftsmen in New Jersey in 1680 was 2s (40 cents) a day. In Pennsylvania in 1698 carpenters, and masons got between 5 and 6s ($1 and $1.20) per day. In the first quarter of the eighteenth century carpenters in Massachusetts received 3s 6d to 3s 8d (58.4 and 61 cents) per day. Bricklayers received 4s (67.7 cents). In 1712, carpenters on the Boston Town Hall were getting 5s (83.3 cents) per day, but "all cash," and bricklayers 6s ($1) a day. Common labor was paid 2s 6d (42 cents) a day. In New York at this period carpenters, joiners and masons earned 5s New York money (62.5 cents) per day, and common laborers 2s 3d (28 cents) per day. Rates in South Carolina in 1717 for bricklayers were 6s ($1); carpenters and joiners, 3s to 5s (50 to 83.3 cents), and laborers from 1s 3d to 2s (21 to 33.3 cents) a day, with lodging and "diett." In 1731 a "skillful" carpenter in South Carolina was not ashamed to demand his 30s a day beside his diet, and the common wage of a workman was 20s a day, provided he spoke English. But this was Carolina money, which at that time was worth about 3 cents a shilling.

Conditions Improve As We Go Along

The McKay sewer, putting the sole on a shoe, in Massachusetts in 1928 received an average of $1.058 per hour with an average of 46.8 hours per week. To show how rapidly wage history has been made in very recent years, it is interesting to see that the corresponding figure for 1910 for the McKay sewers in Massachusetts was $0.327 per hour coupled with 54.9 hours per week.

The male cotton weaver in Massachusetts earned but 33 cents a day in 1841, and he worked 14 hours a day, 84 hours a week. In 1860 he averaged 91 cents a day and worked 12 hours. In 1910 he earned 16.3 cents an hour with a 56-hour week, and in 1928 he earned 43.1 cents an hour, with a 50hour week.

THE AGREEMENT

(By H. H. Siegele)

"ONE of the principal causes of grievances between contractors and Local Unions," remarked the practical philosopher one day, "is the lack of a thorough understanding."

The philosopher had been listening to an account by one of his associates, of a grievance between a certain contracting firm, and a certain Local Union. The grievance, it was evident from the account, could have been avoided altogether, had the understanding that so often is lacking, been present.

"Grievances," he went on, "arising from misunderstandings are bound to breed more grievances; for such grievances are seldom settled satisfactorily to both parties. In most instances they are left to drag along until they die, or in some other way adjust themselves. Unfortunately they often do much harm before either of these things happen. A much better way, though, is to avoid those grievances by having a thorough understanding between the interested parties; namely, a contract."

Taking from his pocket a paper on which he had written a form of a contract, that he thought was reasonable and fair, he proceeded to read it to his associates; for they still had twenty minutes before it was time to go to work.

"An Agreement," he read as being the title, and then continued:

"Agreement between The Contractor, party of the first part, and Local Union No.——, U. B. C. and J. of A., party of the second part.

Party of the first part agrees to employ only union carpenters, who have cards paid up to date, or are working under permits duly granted by said Local Union. Said party of the first part further agrees that he will work the hours and pay the scale of wages adopted and established by said Local Union, or that may be adopted and established during the term of this agreement.

"In consideration of the foregoing, the party of the second part agrees not to enter into any strike on any of said party of the first part's jobs, in case of any dispute, without first endeavoring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matter. It is further agreed that the party of the second part will not change the established working hours or scale of wages without first giving said party of the first part ample (state number of days) notice of the intended change. Should the contemplated change be adopted, it shall not go into effect until (state number of days) after such adoption.

"Subscribed and entered into this___ day of____, at _____, for a term of _____years.

_____ Party of the first part.
_____Representatives of Lo-
_____cal Union No._____.
_____"

"The agreement as I have read it," the philosopher said, after pausing a few moments, "is intended for all general purposes, but for special cases, there should be on hand the same form of agreement, with a penalty clause inserted at the proper place, about like this:"

And taking from his pocket another paper on which he had written an agreement exactly like the one he had just read, excepting that it contained the penalty clause, which he read.

"The party of the first part, as a guarantee for the faithful performance of his part of this contract, deposits the sum of _____ dollars with the party of the second part, which shall be forfeited in case said party of the first part fails to perform all of his part of this contract. And if, at the expiration of this contract, the party of the first part has faithfully performed his part of this agreement, the money deposited by him with party of the second part shall be returned to him or his heirs."

Putting the papers into his pocket again, the philosopher looked at his watch, and still having a few minutes before it was time to go to work, he said:

"The agreement with the penalty clause in it is intended to be used when the general agreement has been broken by the party of the first part; and after the 'amicable settlement,' stipulated therein, has failed to bring about the desired results."

Dropping into his practical philosophy, the carpenter philosopher expressed himself in this wise:

"Until there is a business-like feeling between the contractors and the Local Unions—a feeling that will cause each to regard the other with respect and honor, the highest possible good, from the inevitable relationship between the two parties, can not be realized by either. The contractors must learn that a contract with a Local Union is as binding as a contract with a school board or any other concern. The Local Unions must learn, on the other hand, that a contract is as binding one way as it is the other, and that fairness is a law that cannot be underestimated.

"Organized Labor is made up of thousands of small units, and if those units can be made to function properly, the greatest problems of Labor will have been solved."

The philosopher went, after he had said this, to the place where he had been working, and waited for time to go to work. When the foreman blew the whistle, he was ready, tools in hand. That he was practicing the things he was preaching, was well known by his associates, and that is why, whenever he had anything to say, they were willing to listen to him. Too often, when a man volunteers to speak, as the philosopher often did, one finds to his disappointment, that the speaker does not himself live and practice the things he is advocating for others to do. Such men soon find their audiences becoming disinterested in what they have to say; but the philosopher was not one of them; for he had lived in the community for many years, and had been tried and found true. He was one of the first members of the local organization, and had helped to establish the eight-hour day in the community. Whenever there was a movement on foot for an increase of wages, if he wasn't the maker of the movement, he always supported it. But

in all of his dealings in regard to these things, it was plainly evident that he was conscientiously trying to be fair. It was a part of the philosopher's philosophy to make Saturday afternoon a half-holiday, and when the question came up, he talked just as he voted and won.

CHILD LABOR IS COSTLY

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor)

CHILD Labor is the costliest power in the world. It is the gathering up of the promises and possibilities of future existence, of the future civilized society, to crush them into a mill which grinds out gold on one side and miserable wrecks on the other.

And we can not merely throw aside the refuse of human society and make an end of it. The refuse is the costliest thing in existence. We must build almshouses, prisons and gallows to dispose of it. We must harden and degrade another large portion of humanity in making them fit to do the necessary superintendence.

We want goods manufactured under sanitary conditions by well-paid workers. And we want men and women, our future citizens, turned out under the same Union Shop conditions, and this Union Shop for the rearing of future citizens, is the public school.

Some one may say that these are "labor" questions, and are of no interest to persons outside that group of citizens who are known as wage earners.

Even a surface examination of this position will prove its incorrectness. Society pays a heavy cost for every form of injustice. The child who grows up without education, whose body is not properly developed because of early toil, is not equipped to assume the duties of citizenship.

To bring this question directly to the people of West Virginia let me call attention to the number of fatalities and accidents in the unorganized mines of that state.

West Virginia citizens can not escape the toll for this distress, for the care of widows and orphans who are a charge on society because owners of these unorganized mines are permitted to escape the cost of timbering their properties and otherwise assure working conditions that would approximate the safety in organized coal fields.

Every preventable death and accident in industry is reflected in poor houses, in charity organizations and in community chest drives to which every citizen, generally speaking, contributes.

The cost of industrial fatalities should be placed on industry. There should be an end to the profiteering policy of producing wealth without regard for human life and without regard for consequences of such unsocial acts as enlarging the human scrap heap, rather than protecting life and limb.

Organization is the watchword of the day. Pleas for peace and harmony are replacing discord and war.

The record of the trade union movement is a denial that it is impossible to establish peace in industry and check cut-throat competition by frank discussion and a recognition of the rights of employer and employed.

Business men and other citizens who consider the welfare of their respective communities should insist on conciliation and peace in industry. They should declare in no uncertain manner that any other policy is unworthy of consideration.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 2.—That Timber should be hoarded to provide for future generations

THE National Committee on Wood Utilization, of which the Honorable Robert Patterson Lamont, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, is Chairman, and Major R. Y. Stuart, Chief of the United States Forest Service, is Vice Chairman, states: "Utilize wood and save the forests is the slogan of the Committee, and it embodies the Committee's aims and purposes. If we do not put our forest resources to proper use there will be no

object in conserving them and no commercial incentive to perpetuate our timber stands."

Mr. Axel Oxholm, Director of the National Committee on Wood Utilization, stated:

"Curtailing the use of wood does not help the cause of forest perpetuation. On the contrary, use alone can create value, and therefore, non-use would remove the incentive for tree growing.

"Conservation, as applied to our forest resources, means utilizing our one renewable natural resource to the maximum extent that it can be made to insure a perpetual supply."

A former Forester of the United States Forest Service stated:

"Unlike many of our natural resources, timber can renew itself. Its right use does not exhaust the supply, but perpetuates it. In the long run, indeed, right use increases the supply, for it speeds up growth." Further, "The constructive solution to the whole (forestry) problem lies in timber use and timber culture, each backing and sustaining the other."

The American Forestry Association, in its annual meetings in February, 1928, passed the following resolution:

"Recognizing that the use of forest products is a necessary incentive to the growing of forest crops, The American Forestry Association endorses the efforts of the lumber and naval stores industries to maintain and extend the market for their products. It likewise endorses the movement toward more complete economical and appropriate utilization of these products, as well as their increased production and urges upon these industries further efforts for the elimination of waste through wood preservation, standardization of products, and other measures."

The Society of American Foresters, at its annual meeting in December, 1927, voted:

"Foresters assembled at the annual meeting of the Society in San Francisco are keenly interested in the movement of the lumber industry for the extension of the use of wood for all purposes to which it is best suited. They believe that this movement, if based on a thorough study and knowledge of the wood properties and coupled with a constructive effort on the part of the industry to make the supply of wood ample and perpetual for the needs of the country through forest practice, will accomplish much good in the development and use of our forest lands."

A hundred Lumber Consultants, a large percentage of whom are technically and practically trained foresters, are now engaged by lumber associations in solving the forestry and wood-using problems for the mutual benefit of the lumber industry and the public.

BUILD NOW AND AVERT SLUMP

IN the December, 1929, issue of "The American Builder" there appears an editorial under the above caption in which it says:

"Every thoughtful man whose interests will be adversely affected by bad times during 1930 should consider very seriously the part in averting a possible slump he can play by going ahead now, or in the near future with any form of needed construction.

"Men responsible in their communities or in a position to give advice, regionally or nationally, should sift the possibilities of a slump, and inevitably they will come to the conclusion that if leaders of industry can be induced to go ahead speedily with contemplated building programs; if prospective home builders can be induced to build now; if faith in the future expressed in this manner is executed, the effects of any slump will be greatly diminished, if indeed any slump could happen.

"There is, following the recent stock liquidation, a reasonable doubt in the minds of many as to the actual impairment of buying power especially of commodities above the real necessity class.

"Many feel that the millions of those who have lost more or less heavily will from necessity or from purely mental reaction refrain from purchasing freely and that this in turn will contract the activities of such industries as the automobile and radio, and that this in turn will throw men out of work thereby creating an ever broadening wave of inaction.

"Whether we ourselves subscribe to this attitude or not, we all appreciate that there is more or less of this thought prevalent, and we all know that business even though it is now on a sound basis can be affected by a state of mind.

"If the mind of the public molds itself into pessimism, most any kind of a slump is not impossible.

"What, then, is the bulwark against such possibility? Surely the bulwark is the instituting of some sort of money and man power absorbing activity which will immediately take up the first slack which may be caused by luxury industries feeling the pinch which comes from lessened buying.

"If such counter activity can be set in motion soon enough and in great enough proportions, we can as a nation absolutely inoculate ourselves from any very disastrous consequences.

"The first start of activity out of a major depression is practically always construction of one form or another.

"Why, then, with business conditions admittedly sound, with no surplus of goods on shelves waiting to be dumped, with no reason ahead for a slump except a readjustment of buying power caused by losses to millions which must have resulted in the same dollar value of gain to someone else, can we not put the mighty force of the second largest industry of the United States in number of men employed into full action and not risk any slump?

"This is a big order. It is also one of the biggest opportunities for every single contractor in the United States to go out and drum up legitimate business and at the same time be performing a most important function.

"Of course, this order is not restricted to the construction industry in the matter of energizing business—of speeding up activity. You will do well to bring the leaders of the community to thinking along the lines of urging early action on building.

Very happily so far as the possibility of insuring against the growth of a slump through construction activity is concerned, the present basis for building is extremely favorable to the public. The present misfortune of the construction industry which is a condition of over competition resulting in slashing everywhere of prices, insures that construction costs are thoroughly economical. There is no inflation of construction costs staring us in the face.

Any contractor or builder knows full well that construction costs are on a rock bottom basis. Building to prevent a slump would be a much more favorable procedure for the buying public than waiting and building in these days when the slump had worn itself out and prices and costs in all industries would tend to turn upward.

Apparently there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by sounding a clarion call for speedy acceleration of construction activity. The builder should not delay serious consideration of the most effective way for him to take legitimate advantage of this opportunity to build business and help everyone by so doing.

"Boloney"

A Popular Remedy For Financial and Mental Ills

If you are a part of that great idle army,
And tired of the old "Full Dinner Pail" Blarney,
Don't get down hearted, just be of good cheer,
There's a better restorative—a new Panacea;
As proof that its value is worthily commended,
It's highly endorsed and recommended
By Writers and Statesmen, who freely use it,
For its soothing effects, they always choose it;
It's "BOLONEY"

If, On your "Prosperity" you cannot enthuse,
Don't give way to a fit of the "Blues";
Rely on "Boloney"—freely apply,
(There's little danger of its source going dry)
Against its use there's no inhibition,
It's even used to support "Prohibition";
With a "kick" that will put your courage "in high"
Its as free as the air-with a lasting supply,
Alluring "BOLONEY."

If you're still hunting work, heart-sick and footsore,
Fearfull you can't keep the "Wolf from the Door"
Note the optimism displayed in the "Press"
"Re-Business Stability and Great Progress"
Learn there of your affluence, needs all supplied,
Of your enviable postion, nothing denied;
Mix all together and accept this suggestion,
Take it with a tonic to aid digestion.
Comforting "BOLONEY"

If, When you examine your old bill-fold,
Not even a Dollar can you behold,
Your debts increasing day by day,
(As their apt to do with stoppage of pay)
When bills come in from every direction:
Meet the collectors with real discretion,
With an air of assurance, head held high,
Talk fast and smoothly, you might "Get By"
With A Liberal Use Of "BOLONEY."

If in need of something to "Pep-up" your nerve
And restore your confidence, this should serve,
"Three Hundred And Sixty Billions "the Nation's wealth!
(This knowledge should add to your comfort and health)
Some more exhilaration, good, if its true:
"Big Business" is planning some work for you,
"Seven Billions for Construction"—That's just grand!
MAY WE HOPE, THIS IS NOT THE SAME OLD BRAND
OF "BOLONEY"?

—A. C. Cattermull.

Home Notes, Lakeland, Fla.

(*By* Old Hickory)

HELLO EVERYBODY:

I got all that was coming to me for bragging about my good health. My rheumatism has just been giving me the deuce, but thanks to Dr. Griffin for he has been able to ease it up a little bit. He has ordered me to eat less meat, and I know that is going to be hard for me to do, but I guess I have to do it, regardless of my ravenous appetite. I can hear some of my women readers say, "How like a man to howl loud and long about his aches and pains!" so, to keep on the right side of my lady friends, I will quit and tell you something about a little trip I took; in fact, to be truthful, I think the trip was responsible for my present state.

Once more my friend and that fine car of his came purring up to the curb and off we went. This time I got my buddy horned in on the generosity of my friend. We headed for Plant City, which I am informed is the strawberry center of Florida. The market activities don't start until late in the afternoon when the farmers bring in the pick of the day. All was quiet when we passed through the town.

The next stop was Tampa. Here we were permitted to go through a cigar factory. To my utter disgust, I found most of the cigar makers were Cubans. They have a fellow sit on a high chair and he reads aloud Spanish sporting papers, Cuban magazines, as well as the local Spanish daily papers. I am told there are about one hundred fifty factories in or about Tampa. Most of the tobacco is imported from Cuba and the wrapper tobacco comes from Connecticut. The five and ten cent cigars are mostly made by machines while the more expensive are made by hand. The makers bunch up in crews of three and work in a row at the same bench. They are paid so much a thousand. The sorting and grading are done in a different department. The fancy bands are put on by a machine. I think they said two girls handle fifty thousand per hour. Unfortunately, few of the shops are unionized. Most of the Cubans prefer to club together in the same manner they did on the island. They are absolutely out of step with anything that is American. The whole place looks foreign, they talk foreign, and they treat our national laws with foreign contempt and get away with it. If I had my way I would send them back home and give the American cigar maker a show. Old Hickory will be obliged if you will smoke only union made cigars. I know everybody would if they saw things as I saw them.

Very soon I got a glimpse of the sea, or, to be correct, the gulf. The port of Tampa draws a great many ocean freighters. They load up mostly on phosphate rock. It did my old heart good to see the old tramp once more tied up at the dock. There is something fascinating about that when you think of them and their crew —here today, gone tomorrow, at home in any port with the no doubt ultimate end of resting in the arms of Davie Jones.

We next ran into a fleet of sponge fishers and, like the cigar makers, they were mostly all foreigners, Portuguese they tell me. They dive for sponges off the coast at Tarpon Springs and to my lady let me say that the sponges are not what we thought they were. As they lie on the dock they appear to be a nasty, slimy looking mess with a very unpleasant odor.

The next feature was the Gandy Bridge. It is about five miles long and lands you in St. Petersburg, which is truly a wonderful city. I never saw so many old folks together at one time. There are thousands of green benches scattered about the city for the convenience of the old folks. Here I happened to run into an old grouch I used to work for. I tapped him on the shoulder with my cane. He could not believe his own eyes and when he recovered from the shock he looked me all

over and then inquired how I happened to be here. I just told him I was wintering here and let it go at that. It will give him something to think about. Some fifteen years ago we union men quit him and he got mad. He said we would be eating snowballs before we would be able to get back on our job. Anyhow, he has nothing on me for I am here too and probably enjoying it more than he is.

Now, folks, here is the secret of my feeling punk. We wandered down to the municipal pier and of course that dear old buddy of mine didn't know enough to say, "No, thank you" when my friend asked if we would like to take a fishing trip. You know my buddy would rather fish than do anything else, so off we went. In about half an hour we were on the fishing ground and, oh boy, how silly those fish must have been for all you had to do was to put your line over the side and pull them in. They got all the fish they wanted, most of them strangers to me, such as sail fish, marlin, albacore, amber jack, groupers and mullet. I once or twice suggested it was time to turn back but I might as well have talked to the moon. They were in their element and my feelings were just the opposite. That foolish little boat kept bobbing up and down and I found it necessary to feed the fish with a perfectly good lunch. Those fiends had no sympathy for a poor old man and told me that I would feel better now but I do believe we would have been still bumping out on that salty, restless sea if it had not been for a few dark clouds that appeared on the horizon and, before they had sense enough to quit, down it poured. Shelter was only a word to us for we had none. We all got good and wet. After about twenty minutes the sun came out and we were all dried out by the time we got back to the car. Now, folks, you have the truth of how Old Hickory got his don't feel well spell, for drying clothes on my old frame doesn't go nowadays.

The trip back to Lakeland was a pleasant one and has given my buddy something to talk about and me something to grouch about.

HISTORY OF GUESTS

BAILEY, WM. O., born Nov. 5, 1854, in New York, N. Y. Became a member of Local Union No. 10 in our organization Oct. 11, 1893 where he held continuous membership for 37 years before residing as a guest at the Home.

* * *

BOEHM, FRANK H., born March 3, 1863, Elizabeth, N. J. Joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Elizabeth, N. J., Local Union No. 167, August 1899. Always interested in the activities of the organization during his 31 years continuous membership before his arrival here.

* * *

COLE, J. W., born in Obion Co., Tenn., Jan. 5, 1862. Prior to his departure to the Sunny South held membership in Local Union No. 311, Joplin, Mo. After 30 years membership arrived at the Home in Lakeland as a welcomed guest.

* * *

KING, JOHN A., born in Ohio Co., Kentucky, October 2, 1850. Became a member of the Brotherhood at the age of 48. Cleared into several Locals holding a continuous membership in good standing for 32 years before entering our Home as a guest at the good old age of 80.

* * *

KUHNEL, R., of foreign birth, was admitted to the Brotherhood in New York in July 1900. Held active membership in several different Locals of our organization and has never been in arrears. Joined the guests of the Home last August.

* * *

PARADIS, SEVIER, born November 10, 1859 in Quebec, Can. Joined the guests at the Home last July at the age of 70. Held many years of active membership in the Brotherhood in Local Union No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

* * *

WOLFERT, FRED, born in Hessen, Germany, September 12, 1861. Was admitted to our labor organization Nov. 20, 1894 at the age of 33. Active member for 36 years before his arrival in Lakeland.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS

We received from Brother Harry Linderman a box of fine cigars, which we enjoyed very much. We are glad that

we have some friends who still remember us old Brothers here.

* * *

On the 14th of March, we celebrated our first anniversary here at the Home. Out of the original twenty Brothers that were here on the first day, sixteen were at our anniversary dinner. Superintendent Weyler arranged a special show for the evening, and we had a three hour program of fine pictures.

* * *

Brother Frank Boehm now holds the record for catching large fish off our dock. Brother Boehm caught a catfish that weighed eight pounds. Bros. Wallace and Forester say they will yet hold the record. If faithful attendance to their fishing is any sign, I believe they will.

* * *

Brother John Wicklund has competition in the mill business, on the banks of the creek that feeds Lake Jessie Mae. Brother Clift has erected a very elaborate mill on the banks of the stream above Brother Wicklund's. Brother Clift's mill includes a miniature grist mill. In Brother Wicklund's mill yard he has erected a miniature model bungalow, and has toy cows and mules, and in the eddy waters he has a flock of geese and ducks. Around this spot you will always find a dozen of the Brothers collected.

* * *

Brother Rosenbaum, a new arrival from St. Louis, has Brother Paradis on his toes all the time in the checker game, and it is hard to tell which one will eventually win the championship.

* * *

General President, Brother Hutcheson, has had two pool tables and one billiard table placed in the recreation hall, and it is surprising how many of the Brothers that have not taken part in the other games, have taken to these. Brother Fred Shuckman has to be run away from the tables every time the dinner bell rings.

* * *

We have had young radishes out of our garden on the tables for the past three weeks, also young turnip greens three times. From the looks of things in the garden now, it looks as if our table will be over-run with roasting ears, new Irish potatoes, English peas and fresh snap beans, for the next eight or ten weeks.

New York First State to Make Effective Convict Labor Law

New York has the honor of being the first State to make effective the Hawes-Cooper Federal law permitting States to exclude the products of convict labor coming from other States. Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill introduced by Senator H. D. Williams of Utica and Assemblyman Ansley B. Borkowski of Buffalo making effective the terms of the Federal law in New York.

The bill signed by Gov. Roosevelt was drafted by the American Federation of Labor as a model bill for enactment by all States of the Union to conform to the Federal act, and was introduced at the request of the New York State Federation of Labor. The bill passed both Houses by unanimous vote. Under its terms no articles or goods made in the prisons of other States will be admitted hereafter in the State of New York for sale to private persons or to public departments.

The law will not take effect until January 19, 1934, at which time the Federal act goes into operation. In the meantime the law requiring tagging of prison-made goods and registration of dealers therein in the State of New York will remain in effect.

It is hoped that other states will rapidly follow the example set by New York.

When People Sour

Sugar is a great preservative. When your mother cans fruit, she puts sugar with it because sugar keeps the fruit from spoiling.

Now, a good disposition is a lot like sugar. Most of us have some "sourness" in our systems, just as fruits have, but if we mix the sugar of good humor and kindness with it, we not only make ourselves more palatable to others, but we preserve ourselves. The smiling face always looks younger than the face with a frown. The man or woman who can laugh never grows old before his time. If he has a little sugar mixed in his disposition, he just doesn't spoil so easily.

Don't let yourself become sour for the lack of this kind of sugar. Don't let the acid in your system get the upper hand. You'll become "spoiled" if you do, as sure as the world!

Always Another Fight Left

(By S. E. Kiser)

I have failed in a thousand cases,
But I still have the heart to try;
I am scarred in a hundred places,
No darling of luck am I.
In many a crucial hour
I have hoped, and been scorned and kicked;
But never has fate had power
To convince me that I was licked.

I have trusted and been mistaken;
My friendship has been betrayed;
I have struggled alone, forsaken
By men who have had my aid;
I have listened to those who flattered,
Their motives misunderstood,
But my faith has remained unshattered;
I believe in the ultimate good.

I ask for no unearned pleasure,
No pathway through flowery lanes;
I offer a full, fair measure
Of effort for all my gains;
I'll try, though the pace be grilling,
Nor whine if I'm tripped or tricked,
As long as my soul's unwilling
To let me believe I am licked.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1930

Man's Right To Work

THE April issue of the "Survey-Graphic," undoubtedly the foremost magazine of social study in America, is devoted to "Unemployment, and Ways Out." On the cover appears the caption: "Our Stake in Steady Jobs;" below this is the revised slogan: "Safety First—Security Next."

On the first page of the contents, put there, the editors say, to be the spearhead of this issue, is that confession of economic faith formulated by Louis D. Brandeis, long before he became a member of the United States Supreme Court, and headed:

The Right to Work

"For every employe who is 'steady in his work,' there shall be steady work. The right to regularity in employment is co-equal with the right to regularity in the payment of rent, in the payment of interest on bonds, in the delivery to customers of the high quality of product contracted for. No business is successfully conducted which does not perform fully the obligations incident to each of these rights. Each of these obligations is equally a fixed charge. No dividend should be paid unless each of these fixed charges has been met. The reserve to ensure regularity of employment is as imperative as the reserve for depreciation; and it is equally a part of the fixed charges to make the annual contribution to that reserve. No business is socially solvent which cannot do so."

What Are Wages?

WRITING under the above heading in a recent issue of "Forbes," Mr. Charles W. Wood relates his experiences in a personally conducted tour of industrial America seeking an intelligent answer to the question, "What are Wages?"

His conclusions are interesting, but rather too vague to be of great importance. He relates in detail his interviews with many large employers of labor and finds that they are rather confused and puzzled as to what should constitute the wages of a working man, or what factors should determine the amount of wages he should receive. All of them, however, are agreed that wages, or the amount paid to the workers in return for their labor, should be kept as high as possible, inasmuch as these wages constitute purchasing power, and these employers have learned the truth of the economic fact, long advocated by Organized Labor, that purchasing power is the motive power, the life and blood of industry.

One employer stated that : "We want our employes to know that their wages are determined by our profits, and that the only way they can get higher wages is through making more profits for the company."

" 'How much are you going to make,' I asked, 'out of the work which they are doing now?' "

" 'Are you serious?' he asked.

"I assured him that I was, but he could not believe it. Nevertheless, he assured me that the company hoped to make a million net, but, due to the very critical agricultural situation, it might actually finish the year in red.

" 'Are your workers working without wages,' I asked, 'until you find out? Or are you advancing them something to live on, with the understanding that they will pay it back at the end of the year if the crisis in agriculture has not been met successfully?'

"I protest that I had a right to ask such a question if he was serious in supposing that any modern business enterprise could pay its workers according to what they are worth.

"Of course, it can not be done. Wages must be determined in some other way. It is impossible to tell what anyone's work is worth, and if it were possible to tell, it would have very little bearing on the wage problem."

Here we have the old argument that as industry as represented by capital takes all the risks and assumes all losses, it is therefore entitled to all profits. With which we emphatically disagree. The matter of profits is a problem of management. Labor, having no voice in the management of industry, should not be asked to share in the results of the mistakes of management. On the other hand, labor contends that it is entitled to a share of increased profits made possible by greater efficiency and the introduction of modern, labor-saving machinery. On this point, Mr. Wood says:

"Frankly, it is none of the workingman's business whether his work is profitable or not; it is his business to give the best that is in him." Exactly.

Another employer stated his theory of wages on a profit-sharing basis. He stated:

"We know now that Capital and Labor are partners and that neither can succeed unless the other does. Wages then must be looked upon as the worker's share in the profits and when they are once seen in that light, employers will try their best to make them as high as business conditions will permit."

He was then asked by Mr. Wood if he would advocate cutting wages if the business was not making profits, to which he replied:

"I do not advocate it, but sometimes it must be done. Cutting wages increases the ills it intends to cure. If you cut wages you reduce purchasing power. If the purchasing power of our 10,000 employes is reduced, fewer goods will be sold and business in ever so many different lines will be retarded. This will mean that men must be laid off in a number of industries and their purchasing power stopped, leading to a further slump in business and more unemployment, with less profits in the end to the concern which began the cutting."

This has been contended by the American Federation of Labor for years and wise indeed is the employer who realizes the truth of this statement and upholds his end of the purchasing power of the nation. He realizes that by so doing his profits will be increased.

Wages are not a charge on industry at all, believes another employer, they are the very life of American industry; they are the thing that keeps it going. In other words, wages are the credit, seemingly, extended to the workingman by the strange new economic order which is now coming into existence in America. They do not represent what labor demands; they represent, rather, what business, for business purposes, must invest, if consumption is to be adequately financed.

"Very few employers, to be sure, know this," comments Mr. Wood. "That is, they know it and still do not know it. The very phrase, 'financing consumption' is confusing. Economists who have used it so convincingly treat it as a newly discovered principle of economy. Actually it is not a new economic principle; it is simply a new business principle. The confusion results from supposing that our economic system and our business system, which are practically interchangeable terms today, have always been identical."

All of which still doesn't determine upon what the recompense paid to workingmen should be based. This problem is as old as the world itself and will probably never be satisfactorily settled as far as everyone is concerned here in this world. We haven't yet reached the Millennium.

Russia to Eclipse America Industrially!

SO SAYS William Z. Foster, the most widely known of American communists, on his return from Russia and basing this statement on the fact of the "spectacular progress already made under the five-year plan." Beautiful pictures are painted by Foster and others of the ideal conditions developing in Russia, a land, we are assured, not handicapped by such "capitalistic disadvantages as rent, interest on capital and other ways which eat up the national wealth."

However our own Secretary of Commerce Lamont, as quoted in Forbes for March, 1930, spoils this idealistic picture by cruelly declaring that "authentic information from official Russian sources show that the entire country is run on a ration basis which amounts to scarcely more than a subsistence." Russia's Soviet rulers continue their policy of plunder. They first drew upon the large stock of gold, the wealth of jewels and other valuable property they seized from the Czar's regime. Since then they have stripped the land-owning nobility of their wealth. Capitalists were compelled to give up their possessions. And Foster now boasts that the Soviets are "obliterating the Kulaks and Nepmen," the Kulaks being large-scale agriculturists who are well-to-do or rich, and the Nepmen the trading classes who have contrived to make money. This would seem to complete the process of plunder which has enabled the communists to keep going.

How American corporations can bring themselves to enter into large-scale dealings with a Government which frankly avows that capital and capitalists of every stripe are regarded by it as mortal enemies, to be worsted at all costs, is not easy to fathom. Selling goods to such people on credit surely is the polar antithesis of conservative business. Do American sellers on credit imagine for a moment that the code of those now tyrannizing Russia would deter them from repudiating their obligations? "He who would sup with the devil must have a long spoon." American and other "capitalistic" organizations that enter into business relations with the avowed arch-enemies of everything capitalistic will deserve the treatment they court and are morally certain to suffer. Capital and assassins of capital cannot logically deal with each other without disastrous consequences to capital. Russia to eclipse the United States industrially! It is to laugh—rather, it is to weep."

Respect for Craftsmanship

IN the January issue of "Arts and Decoration," Mr. Addison Mizner, an architect, who has had much to do with the adaptation of the Spanish mode to Florida, in particular to Palm Beach, writes illuminatingly of his work. He reveals the obstacles in the Florida environment to a complete and artistic adaptation of the Spanish type. He found it necessary to set up his own factory to make materials, and he had to discover new materials for use. In the course of his article, Mr. Mizner states:

> "Do you know that I am one of the few architects who holds a union card? I have several decorations but I am prouder of that one than of any other."

He states that he is a member of the Palm Beach local of the painters. This is good testimony, which incidentally leads us to make an observation. When an architect or engineer still has respect for craftsmanship, when he is not entirely drowned in commercialism, still loves good work and sound work, he respects unionism and would be glad for membership in the union.

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market.—Charles Lamb.

* * *

Hundreds can talk to one who can think; thousands can think to one who can see.—Ruskin.

* * *

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage-ground of truth.—Bacon.

* * *

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

* * *

The art of living rightly is like all arts; it must be learned and practised with incessant care.—Goethe.

* * *

Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us, or we find it not.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

BONDING OF FINANCIAL OFFICERS

Our General Treasurer, in compliance with Section 15, Paragraph K, of our General Constitution has mailed to all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils, applications for bonds covering their financial officers. You should see that this is attended to at once by your officers.

The minimum premium of any single bond up to $500 is $2.50, and 50c for every additional $100, so that the minimum cost on bonds of Financial Secretaries and Treasurer would be $2.50 each or a total of $5.

Any organization desiring to bond its financial officers in a sum in excess of $1.000 should notify the General Treasurer, as the rules of the Surety Company call for an individual application in these cases and application will be forwarded forthwith.

The receipt of the premium paid on the bond is all that is necessary for your union to hold as a record of the transaction. A blanket bond is issued by the Surety Company which is registered and which we hold at this office and the individual bonds are covered thereby and it is immaterial what member holds the bonded position as your Organization would be protected against any loss by dishonesty or embezzlement on the part of the officer holding the bonded position at time of shortage.

As soon as a discrepancy is found by the Trustees or Auditors in the accounts of a bonded officer General Treasurer Neale should be notified without delay, so he can arrange to protect your organization under the terms of the bond. By delaying this notification or making individual efforts at settlement without the consent of the bonding company would most likely jeopardize your claim.

Every organization should know, through its Auditing Committee, the exact state of its accounts and books upon the execution of a bond or a renewal, in order that there will be no confusion upon this point to stand in way of a settlement when claim for shortage is made upon the bonding company.

Protect Your Membership

By protecting your membership you protect the benefits you and your family derive from your affiliation with our Organization. We find many members are careless or negligent in paying their dues, we also find that in some cases of sickness or old age a Local Union passes a motion to keep a member in good standing, but fails to properly arrange with Financial Secretary for the payment of his dues and as a consequence he cannot be given credit on your Financial Secretary's day book and ledger or on the members' due book, for the reason that the amount has never actually been received by the Financial Secretary, and in the event of a death or disability, when the records are sent to the General Office in support of the claim, it is discovered that the General Laws have not been complied with and the claim is disapproved.

Section 44, paragraph A provides—"No Officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner." All members are required under our law to pay dues, except "Honorary members," and no Local Union has a right to make any exceptions to this law. The payment of per capita tax to the General Secretary on a member who owes three months' dues does not keep him in good standing, and the payment of per capita tax on a member who owes six months' dues does not retain him as a member. Section 45, paragraphs A and B are very specific on this point. If any Local Union desires to keep sick or indigent members in good standing they can do so by paying his dues out of their contingent fund, but the amount must be paid over to the Financial Secretary and recorded by him on his day book and ledger and on the members' due book the same as if he had paid his dues in person. All of which must be properly signed and dated.

No Union Men on This Job

The DeWalt Products Corporation of Lancaster, Pa., manufacturers of electric hand saws, are erecting a new building at Lancaster and we are informed by K. H. Thorp, Secretary of Local Union No. 59 of that city, that this company, to the best of his knowledge, did not employ one union man in the erection of their new building which is now about complete, and the non-union carpenters that were employed were paid twenty-five cents per hour below the minimum scale.

Brother Check Up on This

I wish to call your attention to Section 48, Paragraph A of our General Laws in regard to change of beneficiary. It says in part: "A member may change his beneficiary provided, the change is made to wife, or blood relative." This is very important to attend to before it is too late. Many brothers have married since they joined and no doubt want the benefit to go to wife. Blanks are furnished by the General Office for this purpose and each and every one of us should see to it that this is made out to your wishes as the General Officers cannot change it without your consent.

Harry Anderson,
L. U. No. 1373. Flint, Mich.

Immigration

To All Organized Labor.

Greetings:

The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives of Congress has reported an immigration bill (H. R. 10343) which is of the most vital interest to the Organized Labor movement of the United States. It provides for placing immigrants from countries of the Western Hemisphere under a quota law.

We are particularly interested in the provisions limiting the immigration from Mexico. Sometimes as high as 70,000 Meixcans have entered the United States in one year. Besides many smuggle themselves into the country.

Most of the immigration is assisted and its purpose is to break down the wage standards in our country. This has added to the acute unemployment situation.

The bill provides that four times the number of American citizens entering other countries in the Western Hemisphere for permanent residence can come as immigrants into the United States from those countries. The number that can come annually from Mexico after July 1, 1932, is 2,900. Each country in Central America, South America and the West Indies is given a definite

number ranging from 129 from Ecuador to 860 from Cuba.

The hearings on the bill brought out some of the most insidious propaganda in favor of unrestricted immigration from Mexico. Chambers of Commerce of the southwest and employers' organizations opposed restriction. Some of them telegraphed to the Department of Labor for permission to bring in as high as 4,000 Mexicans to work in the fields. When the Department of Labor made an investigation they found that not 25 workers were needed and there were many thousands of unemployed Mexicans already in that locality.

The policy adopted by these employers is to bring in new groups every year. After they have been here a year they demand higher wages, which are refused. They then leave the South and migrate into the Northern states where they work in the mines, on railroads, in steel works and other occupations in competition with our citizens. Very low wages are paid them.

Evidence was placed before the Committee that in January there were 15,000 Mexicans unemployed in San Antonio and Houston alone. The same reports came from all the states in the Southwest from the Gulf to the Pacific Ocean.

To bring about this legislation we need the aid of every labor organization in the United States.

We want you to send a telegram or a letter to the Congressman of your district and to the Senators from your state urging them to vote for H. R. 10343, introduced by Representative Albert Johnson, Chairman of the Immigration Committee.

We hope you will lay particular stress on the question of immigration from all the Latin countries and adjacent islands.

It is estimated that there are more than 2,500,000 Mexicans in the United States at the present time and they work for wages far below the standard received by the wage earners of this country.

This injures the efforts of the workers to maintain a proper standard of living.

We have endeavored for a number of years to solve this problem and this is our first real opportunity to obtain results.

It depends upon the Organized Labor movement whether we shall be successful or not.

Therefore, I appeal to you in as emphatic and sincere a manner as possible to write or telegraph your Congressmen to vote for restriction of immigration from Mexico and other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Yours fraternally,

Wm. Green,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Traveling Members Attention

Carpenters are hereby requested to keep away from Montreal, Canada, due to the scarcity of employment prevalent there. Workers are numerous and construction activity is at a standstill. No improvement in the situation is foreseen and the present slump will probably continue for many months to come.

* * *

A report from the District Council of New Orleans, La., and Vicinity states that more than fifty per cent of the members are idle at the present time, and due to the abnormal conditions now prevailing all carpenters are requested to stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Members are hereby advised that due to newspaper reports the impression has gone out that there is plenty of work in Palm Beach County, which reports are greatly exaggerated, and we ask that carpenters stay away from this County as we have a greater number of members than is required for any contemplated construction. With over fifty per cent of our members idle, any influx of mechanics will only add to our hardship. Palm Beach County Carpenters' District Council, A. W. Ritzaur, Secretary.

* * *

Carpenters; stay way from the Tri-Cities Davenport, Rock Island and Moline. A number of our members are walking the streets, very few carpenters working, and the prospects are poor.

* * *

Conditions in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, are at a very low ebb at the present time and the outlook for the summer building season is not very bright. Quite a large number of the

members of Local Union No. 343 are out of work and have been since last November, according to Secretary Barker. Winnipeg being the center of the wheat belt the state of the wheat market is making itself felt very forcibly there. As there are more than enough carpenters to carry on any contemplated work, traveling members should govern themselves accordingly.

* * *

Secretary Spilly of Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill., reports that unemployment is very prevalent in that city and that while it is true there is some state work being done there, about five carpenters are taking care of all the carpenter work on the $650,000 addition to the Centennial building because of the type of construction.

* * *

At present the unemployment situation in Peoria, Ill., is at the lowest in the history of Local No. 183. Carpenters should not go there seeking employment as there is not sufficient work for the members, notwithstanding reports that have gone out to the contrary.

* * *

Misleading reports have been made that a building boom is on in Scranton, Pa. Recording Secretary Goshler of Local Union No. 261 wishes to acquaint traveling members with fact that these statements are untrue and to advise them that seventy-five per cent of the members have been out of employment all winter and that whatever little work is coming on can be ably taken care of by members of Local 261.

* * *

Reports that Cedar Rapids has plenty of work are misleading according to Recording Secretary Zimmerman of Local Union No. 308. A large number of the members are walking the streets, so in fairness to them, traveling carpenters should avoid coming to Cedar Rapids.

* * *

For the information of those who may contemplate going to Roanoke, Va., in search of employment, Secretary Damron earnestly requests that they stay away, as very little work is going on—not enough to give employment to one-half of their members. Most of the work under construction is fire-proof, giving employment to only a small number of carpenters. The outlook has been exaggerated by the Chamber of Commerce and other indiscreet agencies and people are coming there from almost everywhere only to meet with disappointment.

* * *

Local Union No. 361 of Duluth, Minnesota requests that traveling carpenters stay away from that city as there is no work there, according to the report of the Recording Secretary Emil Strandin, and there does not seem to be much prospect in the near future.

* * *

Due to the fact that about 40 per cent of the membership of Local Union No. 413 of South Bend, Ind., is idle, traveling members should stay away from that locality. No attention should be paid to advertisements of a boom there, as such is not the case. If the brothers contemplating going to that city would first communicate with officials of the district they would learn the true conditions.

* * *

Local Union No. 494, Windsor, Ont., is appealing to all Local Unions and District Councils to advise their members of conditions in Windsor and the border cities. The many jobs advertised in the press, in most cases, have not materialized, therefore traveling members are advised to stay away from that district. A large proportion of the members are unemployed at the present time.

* * *

Work is slack in Boise, Idaho, and a number of the members of Local Union No. 635 are out of employment. Recording Secretary Backes asks that traveling members steer clear of that city as there is no boom on there.

* * *

Niagara Falls, Ont., is experiencing one of the dullest periods in the building industry for many years, but for some reason or other it has been reported as having plenty of work. The fact is that but a small number of the members are employed, so carpenters going there are only wasting time and money.

* * *

Those who contemplate going to Parkersburg, W. Va., for work this year would be financially better off to stay away, advises Secretary Deem of Local Union No. 899. Fifty per cent of the home carpenters are idle. It seems that realtors together with the press are striving to increase the population until the city is overrun with all classes of

wage earners. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

* * *

Stay away from Reno, Nevada, advises Secretary A. J. Swalley of Local Union No. 971. There is very little work and a large number of the members are idle.

* * *

There is no building boom on in the city of Pampa, Texas, despite newspaper reports to the contrary, according to Recording Secretary Price of Local Union No. 1141, who states that a great many of their members are out of employment and requests traveling members to avoid that city.

* * *

Carpenters seeking work should stay away from Minot, N. D. Secretary Hanson of Local Union No. 1186 states that it is a very nice little city but they have far more men than jobs and suggests that members save the expense of traveling there if in need of work.

Quarterly Proceedings Of The General Executive Board 1930

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements have been acted upon.

December 23, 1929.

Houston, Texas, L. U. 213.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.37½ per hour, effective March 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

San Angelo, Texas, L. U. 411.—Movement for an increase in wages of $1.00 per day, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Oneonta, N. Y., L. U. 1656.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

December 27, 1929.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824.—Movement for Union Shop conditions effective January 9, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 6, 1930.

Fulton, Ky., L. U. 2027.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour and the 50-hour week, effective March 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

March 14, 1930.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 532.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour and the five day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

March 17, 1930.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 7, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Batavia, N. Y., L. U. 24.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 95c per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Des Moines, Iowa, L. U. 106.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 30. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Canton, Ohio, L. U. 143.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Schenectady, N. Y., L. U. 146.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Kenosha, Wisc. L. U. 161.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.30 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—Movement for the same scale of wages, 90c per hour, 8 hour day and 44-hour week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

The system of handling and the form of check for payment of pension as submitted by the General President was approved.

Torrington, Conn., L. U. 216.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Fort Wayne, Ind., L. U. 232.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Binghampton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—Movement for the 5 day work week and same rate per week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Madison, Wisc., L. U. 314.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.35 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., L. U. 322.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Waxahachie, Texas, L. U. 332.—Movement for an increase in wages from $7.50 to $8.00

per day, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Waukesha, Wis., L. U. 344.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour and the 8 hour day, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. 358.—Movement for same scale of wages, $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Alton, Ill., L. U. 377.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Lewiston, Maine. L. U. 407.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 452.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Lawrence, Kan., L. U. 458.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. 494.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.20 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor being in the city on visit to the Convention of the United Mine Workers of America paid an official visit to the G. E. B.

Ann Arbor, Mich., L. U. 512.—Movement for Union Shop conditions effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Idaho Falls, Ida., L. U. 609.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Neenah, Wisc., L. U. 630. (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for same scale of wages, 65c per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Superior, Wisc., L. U. 755.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

March 18, 1930.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc., L. U. 820.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 95c per hour and the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Fulton, Ky., L. U. 754.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Janesville, Wisc., L. U. 836.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Battle Creek, Mich., L. U. 871.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Oshkosh, Wisc., L. U. 872.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; finanacial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Crystal Lake, Ill., L. U. 896.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

New Milford, Conn., L. U. 1005.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Cobourg, Ont., Can., L. U. 1071.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday. Financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Owosso, Mich., L. U. 1077.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour,

Use this argument to pro



Celotex sheathing makes tight, rigid walls with no open joints. You saw the big boards just like lumber and nail them up with large-headed nails. As a heat stop an inch of Celotex is as effective as 3 inches of wood, 8 inches of plaster board, 12 inches of brick or 25 inches of concrete.

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EVERY carpenter wants to see a big increase in frame construction ... because it assures him of steadier work and more wages.

Home builders readily choose frame construction when they understand how Celotex sheathing saves them the expense of an added insulation operation.

Tell them that you can economically provide complete insulation against heat and cold with Celotex since it takes the place of wood sheathing.

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The Celotex Company works hand in hand with carpenters in the effort to promote new building.

Convincing national advertisements and powerful promotional campaigns are on the job the year 'round . . . developing more work for your trade

Besides, there is a constant drive to promote the remodeling of old homes with Celotex . . . lining attics, basements, and garages and building Celotex-insulated sun-porches. All these extra jobs help keep you profitably busy between contract work

You undoubtedly know how easy it is to work with Celotex. It comes to you in big, strong boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long, and 7-16″ or 7-8″ thick.

These boards are light in weight . . . easy to handle, easy to apply. They ***build*** as well as ***insulate*** . . . make walls tight and rigid . . . add lasting strength to roof structures.

Recommend Celotex insulation every chance you get . . . as a strong argument for frame construction. Write to us for more information on how to make money with Celotex.

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effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Newton, Iowa, L. U. 1133.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Pampa, Texas, L. U. 1141.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the 44-hour week, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Smithtown, N. Y., L. U. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Dover Plains, N. Y., L. U. 1190.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Franklin, Mass., L. U. 1230.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Wewoka, Oklahoma, L. U. 1238.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Marinette, Wisc., L. U. 1246.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

New Westminister, B. C., Can., L. U. 1251.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. 1255.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Pocatello, Idaho, L. U. 1258.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Iowa City, Iowa, L. U. 1260.—Movement for an increase in wages from 92½c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ballston Spa, N. Y., L. U. 1321.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Laramie, Wyo., L. U. 1432.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Weirton, W. Va., L. U. 1574.—Movement for same scale of wages $11.00 per day, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

La Junta, Colo., L. U. 1637.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Goshen, N. Y., L. U. 1662.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Ashland, Wisc., L. U. 1709.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Altus, Okla., L. U. 1791.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 15, 1930. Official sanction granted.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, L. U. 1802.—Movement for the same scale of wages $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 1875.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.20 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Arkansas City, Kan., L. U. 1907.—Movement for the five and one-half day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 2119. (Pile Drivers).—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Joseph, Mich., L. U. 2141.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Guelph, Ont., Can., L. U. 2173.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

La Porte, Ind., L. U. 1485.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Chesterton, Ind., L. U. 113.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Fox River Valley, D. C., Neenah, Wis.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Paterson, N. J., D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Adirondack, D. C., Glens Falls, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Rochester, N. Y., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1930. Millmen from 95c to $1.04½ per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Rockland County N. Y., D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, and $1.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Messenger and Interior Robbery (Hold-up) Insurance Policy MIR 42276 received and re-

ferred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Residence Burglary-Theft-Larceny-Robbery and Personal hold-up policy No. R. H. 42782 received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. 16-04-509-27 to the amount of $50,000.00 on General Treasurer Neale, received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

The General President reported that the following requests for appropriations for organizing purposes had been received and after investigating each case, he submits them to the General Executive Board for further action.

North Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 690.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes was referred to the General President.

Columbus, Ga., L. U. 1723.—Request for an appropriation of $200.00 for employment of business agent was referred to the General President.

Request of the Furniture Workers' District Council of New York City for financial aid was denied.

Appeal of Thomas Wilson from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Thomas Wilson vs. the Pittsburgh District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

March 19, 1930.

The regular quarterly audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time.

Appeal of M. L. McGee from the decision of the G. P. in the case of M. L. McGee vs. L. U. 2190, Harlingen, Tex. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Troy, N. Y., D. C. from decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Frank L. Moore vs. Troy District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

The General President reported that in the latter part of January, he was called to Tampa, Florida, to confer with the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor relative to our continued affiliation with that department and, as the G. E. B. at its last meeting approved the report of the delegates to the last convention of the Building Trades Department held in Toronto, Canada in October, 1929, which was published in the December, 1929, issue of our Journal—the relationship of our organization to the department was again very carefully discussed and considered at length, but owing to the conditions existing in the Building Trades Department at the present time, the G. E. B. believes it is neither advisable, nor to our best interests to continue affiliations with the department.

The appeal of the former trustees of L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the General President in the case of the action of L. U. 62 versus the former trustees. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of John Valentine et. al., from a decision handed down by the G. P. vs. the proceedings of the Los Angeles County D. C. The action of the G. P. was sustained by the G. E. B. and appeal dismissed.

March 20, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts continued throughout the day.

March 21, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts continued throughout the day.

March 24, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts continued throughout the day.

March 25, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts continued throughout the day.

March 26, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

Helena, Mont., L. U. 153.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Alliance, Ohio, L. U. 1023.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 4, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Sloatsburg, N. Y., L. U. 389.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour and the five day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Morris, Union & Vicinity, N. J., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.40 to $1.50 per hour and the five day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Belleville, Ont., Can., L. U. 2366.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective July 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Quincy, Ill., L. U. 189.—Movement for an increase in wages, but inasmuch as the provisions of Section 59 of our General Laws have not been complied with the G. E. B. cannot approve the movement.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 507.—Movement for an increase in wages, but owing to the disorganized condition of the city and as the provisions of Section 59 of our General Laws have not been complied with the G. E. B. cannot sanction the movement.

Victoria, B. C., Can., L. U. 1598.—Movement for the five day work week, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Guthrie, Okla., L. U. 1886.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to $1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Belleville, Ont., Can., L. U. 2366.—The sum of $122.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Appeal of L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of L. U. 80, vs. Chicago District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 367, Centralia, Ill. from the action of the First G. V. P. in disapproving a section of their Local by-Laws. The G. E. B. approved the action of the First G. V. P.

Appeal of L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa. from the action of the First G. V. P. in the manner of approving amendments to District Council by-laws. The G. E. B. approved of the action of the Frist G. V. P.

Salt Lake City, Utah., L. U. 184.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

The General Secretary is instructed to communicate with Local Union 1138, Toledo, Ohio relative to slanderous, scurrilous and defamatory accusations made by Frank Munce a member of said Local Union against the General Officers at a meeting of said Local Union held at 129 Michigan Street, Toledo, Ohio on June 12th, 1929 and demand of said Frank Munce, through Local Union 1138, a retraction of these accusations in writing, said retraction in writing to be forwarded to the General Secretary on or before May 15, 1930 for submission to the G. E. B. at next regular meeting of that body. Failure to comply with these orders, the General President is directed to appoint a committee of the G. E. B. to go to Toledo, Ohio and place said Local Union on trial.

The report made by the General President that the pension be paid quarterly was approved. Also the official notice sent out to all Local Unions by the General President under date of November 18, 1929 that payment be made quarterly. The checks in payment of same to be sent direct to the Local Unions.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

March 25, 1930.

We, the undersigned, Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Dominion of Canada Bonds, the United States Bonds, the Certificate of Deposit, and Statement of Deposit from the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, held by General Treasurer Thomas Neale in the vault of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1	Certificate of deposit No. 14729, Denomination $200,000.00, 4% Int. ..... (Home and Pension)	$ 200,000.00
1	Certificate of deposit No. 14730, Denomination $250,000.00, 4% Int.....	250,000.00
20	Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, Denomination $10,000.00, 4¼% Int.	200,000.00
3	Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, Denomination $500.00, 4¼% Int.	1,500.00
10	Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, Registered $10.000.00, 4¼% Int.	100,000.00
100	Dominion Canada Bonds, Denomination $1,000.00, 4½% Int.	100.000.00
		$ 851,500.00
	Statement Cleveland, O. Trust Co. Deposit	200,000.00
		$1,051,500.00

Note:—Dominion of Canada Bonds cost $97,400.00 with a par value of $100,000.00 at 4½% interest.

T. M. Guerin,
J. W. Williams,
Arthur Martel.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were approved as read. The next meeting of the G. E. B. to be held in June at the call of the chair.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Fifth Annual Banquet and Dance

Local Union No. 998 of Royal Oak, Michigan, held its fifth annual banquet and dance on March 14th, at Labor Hall, at which no less than two hundred who were present, including members, their families and friends enjoyed a banquet and danced until the wee hours of the morning to the syncopated rhythm of Charley Fox's Country Ramblers. Using the jovial phrase of the Financial Secretary's "it was one grand night from the overture to Home Sweet Home."

Many surprises there were according to our correspondent. Al Van Lewen, Treasurer of Local Union No. 998, carried off first prize awarded by a committee of experts. His dance card proved him to be the most sought after male among his fellow members.

Charles Hurst, President of Local Union 1199, Pontiac, Mich., lived up to the reputation of his office. Charley was all, what better dressed men would call a keen observer of matters sartorial. From his black cravat to his well-fitting dancing pumps there was not a flaw in his attire.

Rumors had it that A. Albiston, Trustee of Local Union 998, was out for the scalp of our dancing Secretary, C. L. Dobson. It was disappointing, however, when Secretary Dobson whispered about that Al could dance if he would.

The biggest thrill came when the committee of Dance Experts announced that because of the fact that so many of the ladies present were good to look at, as well as dance with, it was impossible to designate anyone as being the superior to her sister.

George Byers, President of Local Union No. 998, was very much present, having a way of making everybody at home on such occasions. Also C. Fox, Recording Secretary of that Local, had much to do with making the affair one of the big events thus far achieved.

Mike McNairme, Conductor, and Roy Reynolds, Warden, lived up to their offices; as a matter of fact they were head-liners in their calling.

There were also present a number of officers and members of the Detroit District Council and nearby Local Unions, as well as a number of contractors.

A word in form of a compliment should be given to the Committee for their painstaking efforts in seeing that everybody had an enjoyable time.

Quarter-Century Anniversary Party

. Local Union No. 1591 of Plymouth, Mass., has passed its twenty-fifth year. The event was celebrated at our last regular meeting, held April 1st, at which time we had a large attendance. Among those present were five of our charter members. After the meeting a bang-up supper was served, which was followed by remarks from the "Old Time" members and readings from Our First Minute Book. We had a fine turnout and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

Carl L. Covell, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1591. Plymouth, Mass.

Annual Banquet of Pratt Institute

The Twenty-sixth Annual Banquet of Pratt Institute Woodworking Alumni Association was held at their own Building, 215 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday Evening, March 8, 1930.

Ninety graduates from the woodworking classes were present.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as usual was well represented.

Among the invited guests were Samuel S. Edmands, Director, School of Science and Technology; James D. Hackett, Director, Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Labor, State of New York; Edward P. Burwell, Superintendent, Bureau of Building, Borough of Queens; Charles W. Hanson, President, New York District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; John Halkett, President, Building Trades Council; Alex Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer, New York District Council.

The Toastmaster Mr. Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, head of the Department of Woodworking, School of Science and Technology, addressing the graduates of the class of 1929-1930, paid high tribute to the members of Brotherhood who had after their day's work attended the evening classes so as to gain a higher knowledge of their trade. He was pleased to report that in following up the graduates, after they had gone from the Institute and found out what they had made of their efforts, his survey was, that many are now contractors, superintendents of building construction, foremen carpenters—actively engaged in States other than New York.

Mr. Van Gaasbeek introduced Mr. Samuel S. Edmands, Director, School of Science and Technology of Pratt Institute who spoke briefly of the aims of the Institute, stating that it was founded over forty years ago by Mr. Charles Pratt who started life as a machinist and later became a successful and practical manufacturer who was deeply interested in education. Mr. Pratt was a self-trained man, and in planning Pratt Institute was guided almost entirely by his personal experiences. He made it a school where men and women in the same position as he had been could have the chance that he never had; and because he knew what they needed and why the average school failed to give it, he planned with rare understanding and foresight. It was his aim to have the Institute reach and help all classes of practical workers and that its courses should be so conducted as to give every student definite practical skill along one line of work and at the same time reveal to him the possibilities for development, service and culture offered by the most common place tasks. Day engineering courses are offered designed to prepare young men for technical, supervisory and executive positions in this country's industries, and evening technical and trade courses are provided for men employed during the day.

Mr. James D. Hackett, Director, Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Labor, State of New York, delivered a very comprehensive talk on the many problems that come within the scope of the Labor Commissioner of the State of New York, Factory Inspection in the Accident Prevention Bureau. The statistics showed that the employer and workman were about equally to blame for accidents. It was the duty of all men employed either on factory or buildings to exercise the utmost precaution not only for himself but his fellow workmen.

The next speaker introduced was Edward P. Burwell, Superintendent, Bureau of Building, Borough of Queens, who said in part, that the young men of today have opportunities to acquire an education in any line requiring scientific knowledge practically free, with only the desire and ambition to advance himself. He remembers when he went as an apprentice to the carpenter trade. It took him some years to get the knowledge that one could now receive in a few years by attending one of the eve-

ning trade schools that are now at his door. His memory goes back very clearly over thirty years, when he was an active member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. At that time he was a member of the Brooklyn Borough Committee and was one of the signers to the agreement with the Employers', that embodied the eight hour working day for the carpenters. At no time in his life was there a greater demand than now for men who have a thorough knowledge of Building Construction. One of his best Inspectors in the Bureau of Buildings is a graduate of Pratt Institute. His remarks were well received.

The Chairman called on John Halkett, President of the Building Trades Council to give a brief talk, who said in part, that he was pleased that he lived in Brooklyn where such an institution as Pratt's was located. Also that so many of our members are taking advantage of the opportunity offered. He had listened to the other speakers talking about the advantage our men gained by attending the Institute; but he would like to say a word about the other sex who are taking up the course of Domestic Science in this Building. The splendid food that had been served at this banquet was prepared and served by the young ladies who are taking up the course he referred to. He offered at this time that we give them a vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously.

The next speaker introduced was Alex Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council, who said in part, that the Carpenters' organization looked upon Mr. Van Gaasbeek, Head of the Woodworking classes in this Institution, as a valuable unit, his many problems appearing in our monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," on Roof Framing and Stair Building, not only are a benefit to the carpenters in this district, but are read and studied by our 350,000 membership. Recently he sent out a serial problem through the Journal, a very interesting thesis on Building Construction. The many letters sent him for more definite details, encouraged him to have the subject matter blue printed and sent to his friends at the bare cost of producing same. He has received favorable comments from all over the country including Inglewood, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Menlo Park, San Francisco, California; Montreal, Mt. Tolmie, Victoria, British Columbia, Regina, Sask., Canada; Bridgeport, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norfolk, Meriden, Conn.; Columbus, Georgia; Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; Joliet, Lyons, Waukegan, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Worcester, Mass.; St. Louis Mo.; Butte, Montana; Maywood, Lodi, Rahway, Orange, N. J.; Albany, Ballston Spa., Cairo, Cazenovia, Earlville, East Greenbush, Glen Cove, Glen Head, Goshen, Porfchester, Smithtown Branch, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mansfield, Cincinnati, Ohio; Bradford, Columbia, Lancaster, Leacock, York, Penn.; Charleston, S. C.; Salt Lake City, Utah.; Seattle, Wash.; Guelph, Ontario, Can.

The music program for the banquet was well rendered by Mr. Paul Brunet, soloist and song leader and Miss Irene Rubine, piano-accordion.

The toastmaster in bringing a very enjoyable evening to a close thanked the guests and his many friends for the valuable assistance rendered to him and for their attendance.

Mr. Brunet then lead the old familiar song, "Auld Lang Syne" which was joined in by all present.

Alex Kelso.

When I Am Dead

What doth it matter when I am dead,
That flowers are placed about my head?
Their beauty, and their sweet perfume
I shall not sense when in the tomb.

What doth it matter when I am dead,
That bitter tears o'er me are shed,
If I, while living, could not know
Such tears for me would ever flow?

What doth it matter when I am dead,
That kindly words of me be said,
If while I lived no loving voice
Spake words that made my heart rejoice?

Ah friend! the sympathetic tear,
The blossoms and the words that cheer,
If you have aught O these to give,
O give them to me while I live.

—Walter Barnes Stevenson,
L. U. No. 1019, Cortland, N. Y.

There is one characteristic outstanding in the label booster—he fully appreciates the benefits of trade unionism.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES HOPKINS—Local Union No. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

The Pride of Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Has it ever occurred to you that you are engaged in the greatest movement in the world today? How many of even the hardest workers among us realize that Organized Labor is the greatest mass movement in America? We have the welfare of the masses—of humanity—as our aim and object. Not only the Methodists or the Democrats, the Odd Fellows or the Republicans—but everybody. For, no matter how you look at it, whatever we do for our own selfish benefit, is for the benefit of ten thousand others as well. Our works redound to the benefit of countless thousands outside our own ranks.

But do not forget that the individual Union is just what its members make it. The Local must either go forward or go backward. There is no standing still and resting on our laurels. When a Local degenerates into "just holding meetings" it can do no good, either for itself or for anyone else. There is no interest, few attend, and those that do are discouraged and dejected. The officers cannot carry on alone. They must have the help and backing of the membership. Just the fact that you attend the meetings, that you are there, is a big help. No matter how little you say, your presence is a help. The perfect union would be where every member was present every meeting. What an organization that would be! Every union can work to that end. They can try for it. Even though the end is never attained, the effort of trial will be a wonderful help.

I well remember the night our Local decided to go out for nine dollars. We were getting eight, had a membership of some sixty-five, had got to working Saturday afternoons quite frequently and things were in bad shape generally. On this particular night there were about thirty-five or forty present—more than we had for months— and, under Good and Welfare, someone said something peppy and got things started. Before the evening was over we had taken a straw vote which passed unanimously to close up tight and to ask for nine dollars a day. The necessary machinery was set in motion that evening and the Local has never been anywhere near being so bad off since as it was at that time. Somehow we got the "Let's go" spirit and moved right out.

We ought to feel proud that we can sit in these Labor meetings each one having our little say, and so helping to guide and carry on this greatest of all movements. If a man takes any pride in anything he surely ought to take pride in his Union and its councils. Surely there is no other meeting or council that is as important to him. It means bread and butter and clothes and shoes and rent or taxes, as well as an occasional circus or show.

H. J. Blacklidge,
Box 745, Tucson, Ariz.

Unemployment and the Apprentice

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Like Brother Stevenson, I take an interest in correspondence sent by various brothers from different parts of America and Canada, giving their viewpoints on the problems of our trade. And that is right and proper, and we ought to be glad that we have a medium "The Carpenter" to enlighten us and give us the views and thoughts of different brothers throughout the States and Canada. It is the vehicle by which we can express ourselves to each other; give help and encouragement where asked or needed; it belongs to the Carpenter; he pays for it. It would be better if more Carpenters took an interest in their Journal. It would not only keep them well posted, but fortify the spirit of comradeship. Let us read, ponder and inwardly digest "The Carpenter" every month it reaches us.

Now, I have been reading the articles sent in by Brothers Watson, Storey and

Marlowe on "Unemployment" and what should be done with the Apprentice. They believe that we ought to drop the sluice gates and stop the flood of candidates and apprentices into our organization. That would be like stopping the pumping of the blood out of the heart —the body would become inanimate.

We do not go into the highways and by-ways and compel carpenters to come in. They are generally captured on the job and it is the duty of every union man to be on the lookout for the invader and lead him to the altar, there to swear allegiance and fidelity to the craft, and as long as there is a straggler or non-unionist going about, he is a menace to the trade, so get them all in and educate them. It would be an education to some of us if some scribe or Solomon would give us the etymology of the word Brotherhood, and why two words are knitted? and what does the word mean? Ask your mate where the word came from and its meaning and weigh the reponse.

Now, as to the apprentice, there are men who believe that he was never more needed at the present time. Such a man as Ford, has laid aside one hundred million dollars to establish a school to train every boy to a trade. He and Edison have faith in the boy for the future. The Ontario Government has subsidized a system whereby the youth can be taken in hand and taught a trade, and not allowed to pick it up or drift into one. So do not let us put a stumbling block in front of the youth, rather let us help him.

Now about unemployment—Can we not help ourselves? Are we passive? They say that the Lord helps those who help themselves. Senator Couzens has declared, that unless the contractors and manufacturers stabilize employment, he will introduce a bill into Congress demanding unemployment insurance and old age pensions. They now realize that prosperity and safety depend upon the worker receiving his pay envelope every week. Think of the crime bill, $500 per family of five in the country. Could not that amount be used for better housing conditions? Can the carpenter not support Couzens and demand a demolition of old shacks and slums so that the worker may have a fair degree of comfort and decency? What a large field to work upon, "Shackdum and "Slumdum." Why not try and stabilize construction rather than call it—seasonal. Can agitation do anything along those lines? Or are we mere abstractions of circumstance? What about the great number of houses that go up all over the country by cheap labor that rightly belongs to the union man. Have we no say there?

The carpenter needs to better himself and don his fighting armour and go forth and stem and destroy those enemies of his and make every blow felt—so that the joy that has been taken out of his life may be restored and like Richard, declare, I am myself again. He has, like Job, sat too long on a dunghill scraping himself with a pot sherd bemoaning his lot. Let us stand up, become clothed and in our right mind and we can and will do something. Let us be convinced that the human element is the first consideration and not wealth.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

William Jamieson,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

Am I Fair?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The word "fair" is one that is often used by us especially when speaking of someone else, but seldom do we ever apply it to ourselves. Our Brotherhood is in dire need of the appliance of this word to every member of our great organization. To none can it be applied more effectively than to ourselves. So let us ask ourselves this question "Am I fair" and then take an invoice and see.

One of the first questions we should ask is: Do I attend the meetings of my Local Union? Then, do I support the officers of my Local Union? Do I at all times offer to the Business Agent all that is in me that I might help him hold up his moral courage in order that he may be able to hold up our banner on the firing line? Do I ever write to the General Office and let them know that I am for them, that they have my support? Let it be even the least, I am sure they would appreciate the fact of knowing that we are with them in their efforts to better our conditions.

Our organization is not only a brotherhood, it is a business organization and

is conducted on a business basis. Do we do our part in a business way, or are we one of those who find fault with everything that is done by others and never offer a single constructive idea. Do you believe that any professional ball player could have ever made a home run for his team if the other members should throw rocks, clubs, mud, in fact, everything that they could find that would hinder him, and if necessary stand just outside the running line and down him with a base ball bat as he came along? Do you think that would be good business judgment for that ball team? Well, do you think it good judgment to hire a group of men to safeguard the very life and happiness of our home and then use just such tactics?

Our organization has gone through a very trying period and we have come out victorious due to the wonderful management of our Brotherhood. So here we go—all for one and one for all.

W. C. Franklin,
L. U. No. 1811. Monroe, La.

Eulogy to Brother Barry

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The accompanying cut of Brother Eugene Barry, who was lately admitted to the Carpenters' Home from Local Union



No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., with eulogy, we would like to have printed in "The Carpenter."

* * *

Enclosed please find photo of Eugene Barry, past seventy-three,
With Prince Albert apparel and an air quite free.
In very good health and a jaunty air,
He somewhat denies those locks of gray hair.

We ushered him off to the Carpenters' Home, Friday twenty-first,
With many good wishes and a cozy little berth
On the Merchants and Marines' commodious boat,
Where he may promenade the hurricane deck,
Or lounge in the lobby and think and reflect
What it means to a brother who stuck to his faith
In the principles of Union regardless of sect.

Of unassuming and genteel address,
He carries the form of a noble race.
We take pride in being able to have such a type
To represent Local 277 at the Great Lake,
Lakeland, Florida, our aged Carpenters' Home,
To bask in the sun beams and breathe the ozone.

G. B. Metcalfe, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 277. Philadelphia, Pa.

Old Timer Proud of His Record

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading "The Carpenter" of March 1930, I saw an account of Local Union No. 1598, honoring three of its members for their long membership in the Brotherhood; one, 54 years, one, 43 years, and one 37 years. Now I joined the Brotherhood, May 24, 1886, in Boston; L. U. No. 33. And coming to New York soon afterwards, took a clearance card from Local 33, but couldn't use it in New York, as the Brotherhood wasn't there then, so I had to join the United Order. I worked to help bring about the consolidation with the Brotherhood; and was obligated into the United Brotherhood in February, 1889, so I have virtually been a Brotherhood man 44 years and technically a member continuously 41 years. I never was in arrears and fortunately never had to draw any sick donations. Naturally I am rather proud of my record.

J. Loring Townsend,
L. U. No. 385. West Burton, Maine.

Brotherhood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Two brothers were at the same high school together, played on the same football team and were great friends and comrades. Then came the time when they desired to go to college. How was it to be accomplished?

One boy started to work in a store and the other went to college, the lad who worked, financing the other.

It may be that the one who is now working will get his chance also at college, but if not, what then? Is this not always the price for Brotherhood?

Brotherhood which never sacrifices is not Brotherhood and the one who profited by the sacrifice will carry with him the thought of that sacrifice, not by feeble words, but by unforgetable deeds. Thank God that truth and unselfishness are not dead, nor asleep—The Most High will never permit Brotherhood to die for it is His great creation.

Ed Roberts.
L. U. No. 27. Toronto, Can.

Sends in Good News Item

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am sending you a copy of an article which appeared in one of our daily papers, which we think is very good and contains some food for thought. We would appreciate it very much if you would reprint it in the Carpenter's Journal so that all our members can get the benefit of same.

C. G. Breman, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 232. Fort Wayne, Ind.

* * *

The Water That Never Goes Over the Dam

Present industrial and economic conditions recall to my mind that old and true saying—"The mill will never grind with water that has passed." The power that turns the old mill wheel is the water that continually flows over the dam and not the water that is diverted, or water that has passed.

Now that, to my mind, illustrates the present economic and industrial situation. Money is the power that turns the wheels of industry, just as water is the power that turns the wheels that keep the old mill grinding. But neither will turn if the power is diverted, nor will they turn with power that has passed.

Suppose, for example, we build a dam in a mountain stream to run a mill or factory, and later someone taps that stream above the dam and the water is diverted into another channel. What then would become of our power that runs our mill or factory?

Now that illustrates the industrial situation, and is the cause of our present trouble.

A very large percentage of the money earned, which is the power that keeps the industrial wheels turning, is diverted into other channels, which does not benefit American industry.

It is spent in gambling in stocks, on the board of trade or in cotton futures, or invested in foreign industries, or bonds of foreign cities or countries, and practically all of it is taken from American labor and industry, and diverted to other channels. That is of no benefit to American industry.

The only money that supplies power to turn our wheels of industry is that which is spent for industrial commodities—for buildings and industrial expansion—while the money spent in gambling on the stock market or board of trade, or invested in foreign bonds or industries is that much lost power and diverted water that never goes over the dam.

It is a well known fact that money does not grow on bushes; that it is taken from industry, and represents a certain amount of labor.

Therefore, if one man's annual income is five million dollars, it takes the yearly earnings of 4,000 men, receiving $1,250 yearly, to pay this one man's income.

Now if that five million dollar income could be spent for industrial commodities, it would not be so material; but it is doubtful if one per cent of it is spent for industrial commodities, while 99 per cent is spent in something that does not benefit American industry.

So, generally speaking, 99 per cent of such incomes is lost power, or water that is diverted.

We have 24 men with such incomes which represents the yearly earnings of 96,000 men who earn $1,250 each.

Then, we have 500 men with annual incomes of from one to five millions and

thousands with annual incomes of from five hundred thousand to a million dollars.

Yet the richest of these can't spend fifty thousand dollars annually for industrial commodities, which are absolutely necessary, to maintain our industrial power.

Now continue this on down to the tens of thousands whose annual incomes are fifty thousand and up and it is easy to understand the cause of the collapse of the stock market and why farmers can't get living price for their wheat.

Some time ago, Roger Babson, the statistician, stated that for twenty years the cost of production had been steadily decreasing while the selling price of commodities had been steadily advancing, and that today the material and labor cost in the smaller commodities was only 20 per cent of the selling price.

Now this shows why the cost of living has been steadily advancing, and where those colossal incomes came from, most of which never goes back into industry.

Then, in order to increase profits, our leaders of industry have done everything possible to reduce labor costs, which is the principal power that turns the wheels, and at the same time have done everything possible to increase the selling price and increase the load.

As a result of reducing labor cost, which is largely the power and increasing selling price, or the load, the old mill wheel is scarcely turning and the old mill must cease to grind.

To reduce labor cost the man has been discarded for the labor-saving machine. But how many suits of clothes, hats, shirts or pairs of shoes are our merchants selling right now to these labor-saving machines that have taken the place of men in our factories?

How many loaves of bread, pounds of meat, dozens of eggs, etc., are our grocers selling in these times to these machines that have taken the place of men in our mills and factories?

But they tell us the machine is a necessity in industry. Well, if it is, why don't these merchants and grocers work up a trade with these machines and unload their surplus goods to them instead of trying to sell them to idle wage earners?

Or, why doesn't the farm board get in touch with our great captains of industry and persuade them to feed more bread to their machines and help solve the farm problem?

Now, I am not opposed to the use of labor-saving machinery when it is necessary, but am trying to show the fallacy of attempting to lift ourselves from the earth by the bootstraps, by ignoring the natural and economic laws. I am trying to show that the common man who spends his money for industrial commodities is the real power in industry; and that the labor saving machine and the man with the five-million dollar income are not a necessity but merely a luxury.

The real power in industry is consumption and the common man, if employed at living wages, consumes, directly or indirectly, 80 per cent of all industrial products.

No one is alarmed about a scarcity of wheat or corn or cotton, and no one is alarmed about a scarcity of manufactured commodities. The thing that is causing the loss of much sleep is the enormous surplus that can't be sold, which was created by labor-saving machinery.

Samuel Snodgrass.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Once more Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23 is glad to meet all Auxiliary sisters. We are trying to create an interest that will make our Auxiliary grow.

We are proud to say, in 1930, we have had from 1 to 3 candidates each meeting. We want our members to co-operate with the officers, so we may be as one large family. You do your part by attending these meetings and co-operating to the utmost to make them a real success. This will require a personal effort, but by giving the best there is in one, the Auxiliary's interest will always have greater things to strive for, but to acquire them we must work hard. If we will keep busy hands and minds we will never see our sisters' faults. We can't all lead, but should be willing to be led. The willing minds are productive of good work. Let us teach our children the value of the Union Label. Be sure your home is kept clean with a union made broom. Stop and think how many loaves of bread and bottles of milk are taken into the homes by the littles ones. They must be taught to ask for the label, and know it when they

see it. They can be a great help to us. We are so proud of our Junior Labor Movement.

Come Auxiliary sisters and help us sing "Demand the label, demand the label on everything you eat, drink and wear, Demand the label, demand the label, it's a sign that we will know; Demand the label on your hat, shoes and clothes. Everywhere and anywhere the Label goes, Demand the Label, demand the Label, And we will demand it too."

Mrs. A. H. Hormuth,
L. A. No. 23. St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 109

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 109, of Flint, Michigan, wish to let other Auxiliaries know through the Carpenters' Journal some of the good times we are having. Especially the home talent play we put on Feb. 12 last, to increase our bank account. A program of recitations, music, dancing and specialty acts was sponsored by the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Local Union of Carpenters. The play "Tuning up for the Wedding," was a comedy that kept the audience in an uproar. We cleared quite a substantial amount notwithstanding the slack time with so many men out of work. We have received requests to put the same play on for two other organizations.

We meet the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

The last meeting night of each month we call our Birthday Party when we honor all the Ladies with a gift who had a birthday during the month.

We turned our annual dinner which we hold on March 17 into a pot luck dinner this year, owing to the unemployment. A large number was present and all expressed themselves as having had an enjoyable time.

We enjoy reading the reports of other Auxiliaries in the Journal and find them very helpful. We are always glad to receive visitors.

Mrs. W. V. Perkins, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 109. Flint, Mich.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 219

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have noticed, with interest, the letters written by various Ladies Auxiliaries published in "The Carpenter," so decided to write a few words regarding our Auxiliary and invite correspondence from other Auxiliaries.

Our Auxiliary was organized in April, 1929, and, although it has taken considerable time and effort on the part of the charter members to arouse the interest of all eligible members in the work of the Auxiliary, we have been successful in obtaining quite a number of new members recently.

We hold a business meeting on the first Tuesday of each month and a joint business and social meeting on the third Tuesday. The social session we hold in conjunction with the social session of Local Union No. 1303, and we always enjoy a very pleasant evening.

We have put on a bazaar, a basket social and card parties, and from the proceeds have donated amounts of money to the club formed by Local Union No. 1303 at the time they purchased their new temple.

Inasmuch as we have never heard from any of the Ladies' Auxiliaries, and as we believe it would be beneficial to the Auxiliaries as a whole if they would communicate with one another, we hereby invite any Auxiliaries that feel they would like to become acquainted and exchange views and plans with us to write to us.

Ruby Lopthien, Rec. Sec.,
Port Angeles, Wash.

Ladies' Auxilary No. 229

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 229, New Orleans, La., has been organized since November, 1929, and has a membership of about 24. This number will probably increase within a short time. The officers and members have done splendid work since our organization.

In addition to our regular routine work, we have organized a movement to help the members of Local Union No. 1846, some of whom are in bad financial straits through lack of employment. Of course when our membership increases we will be able to extend this aid. At present we have set aside a fund to be devoted to this charitable work. We hope to be able to extend this aid to the other Locals affiliated with the District Council, when our means permit.

Mrs. Agnes Grisoli, Sec.
L. A. No. 229. New Orleans, La.

The Use of Injunction in Labor Disputes

The use of injunctions in labor disputes is the subject of a detailed study by the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches, which was made public recently.

The conclusions of the study, following a lengthy presentation of evidence drawn from concrete cases of the use of injunctions in industrial controversies, tend to emphasize the fact that grave abuses have grown up around the practice, and suggest steps that might help to correct them. These findings are not put forward as proposals for political action or as a statement of policy, either for the churches or the church council, but as a contribution to the clearer understanding of difficult problems on which the Federal Council feels that ministers and other religious workers concerned for human welfare ought to be informed.

Among the results of the study, as printed in the Federal Council's Information Service, are the following:

"That collective action on the part of labor to secure union recognition by employers should not be enjoined.

"That picketing, when unaccompanied by acts of violence or intimidation, should not be enjoined. Undoubtedly, there is picketing which may be regarded as peaceful and legitimate.

"That courts should give much weight in hearing applications for injunctions in labor disputes to the well-established maxim that 'he who comes into equity must come with clean hands.' A provocative policy on the part of an employer goes far toward invalidating any claim for equitable relief. Obviously, the moral obligation implicit in this doctrine is equally binding upon labor.

"That an application for injunction should be supported by witnesses who might be questioned by counsel or court, rather than merely by affidavits, as is now frequently the case. It is a matter of common knowledge that affidavits obtained under conditions of social unrest are extremely unreliable.

"That wherever possible, a hearing should be granted in advance of a restraining order or temporary injunction, and that in any case a hearing should be held as soon as it is physically possible to effect an appearance of the parties and the witnesses in the case.

"That more adequate methods of making the injunction known to those whom it concerns should be provided and required by the court.

"That the archaic and involved language commonly used in injunctions should be dispensed with; that injunctions should be written for laymen and not for lawyers; and that the judge should be in position to trust his own competence in determining the content of a court order.

"That in contempt proceedings growing out of alleged violation of a labor injunction the defendants should have the right of trial by jury.

"That the judge who presides at a trial for contempt in an injunction case should not be the same judge whose order is alleged to have been violated.

"That the punishment for contempt in labor injunction cases be limited by statute.

"That appeals be expedited in every reasonable way."

Announce New Catalogue

The L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Mass., recently published their 50th Anniversary Catalogue No. 25. This catalogue, a book of 382 pages, describes, illustrates and prices the full line of over 2500 Starrett tools, steel tapes,



hacksaws, and hacksaw frames. It includes many improvements on existing Starrett Tools and many new tools which The L. S. Starrett Company has put out since the publication of its previous catalogue. Copies of the new catalogue will be sent free on request.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXV

Carpentry and Joinery: Where does the one end and the other begin? Carpentry, we believe, has a broader application than Joinery. Carpentry, in its fullest sense, includes Joinery, Joinery is that part of Carpentry which is commonly called, finishing; as building stairs, fitting and hanging doors, building, cupboards, putting on trim and such other work as belongs especially to interior finish. Webster says:

"A joiner is one whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood; a mechanic who does the woodwork (as doors, stairs, etc.) necessary for the finishing of buildings."

In another place he uses this language:

"The carpenter frames and puts together roofs, partitions, floors, and other structural parts of a building. The

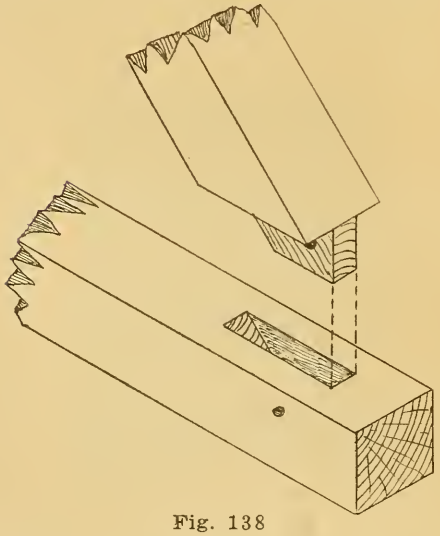


Fig. 138

joiner supplies stairs, doors, shutters, mantlepieces, cupboards, and other parts necessary to finishing the building. In America the two trades are commonly united."

He defines carpentry as being,

"The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, as in the construction of buildings." . . . "Joinery," he says, is: "The art, or trade, of a joiner; the work of a joiner."

Having these things in mind, we will give the American definition of Carpentry, as being:

The trade belonging to the building industry, which pertains especially to

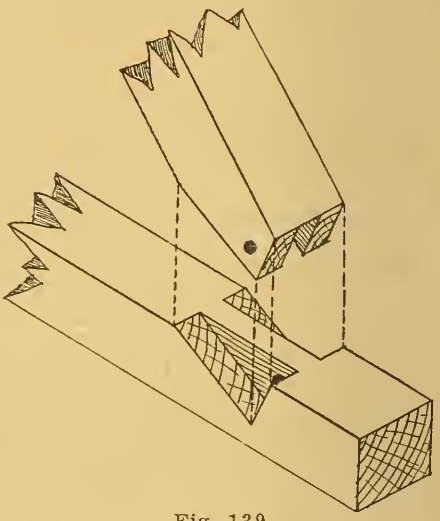


Fig. 139

the framing and installing, in building and other constructions, that part of the structure that is made of wood, including the installing of hardware, such as hasps, locks, window weights, sash lifts, sash locks, etc.

The first of our craft problems of this lesson, Fig. 138, is what is called a "bridge" joint. This joint is a modification of the mortise-and tenon joint, and is frequently so called. It is used where one of the timbers holds an inclined position, as braces or rafters of trusses. Another modification of a mortise-and-tenon joint is shown by Fig. 139. This joint is called a straddle" joint. It is also used where one of the timbers holds an inclined position, such as

braces and trussrafters. In cases where such joints must resist a great deal of pressure, they should be reinforced with strap-iron clamps.

What is known as a "gained joint" is shown by Fig. 140. This joint is designed for such timbers as floor joists where they join onto the sills or onto beams. This joint is not as commonly used in these days, as it used to be.

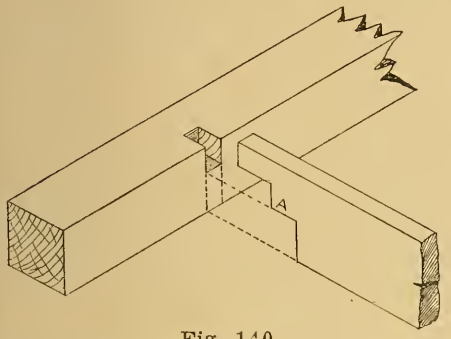


Fig. 140

The purpose of the gain is to provide additional bearing for the joist, which is often necessary where heavy timber sills are used. But in modern construction the heavy timber sill is losing favor and the box-sill is taking its place, which provides ample bearing for the joists; this is especially true in residence work. The part marked A, is sometimes called the tenon; and the gain, the mortise.

Two forms of tenon-and-tusk joints are shown by Fig. 141. The one shown at A, is held together with a pin, while the one shown at B, is held in place with a peg. A bolted tenon-and-tusk

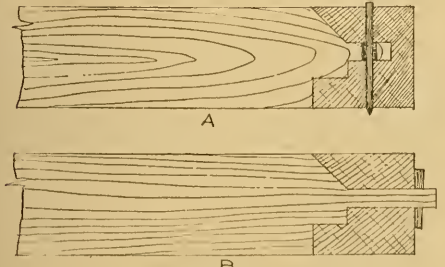


Fig. 141

joint is shown at C, Fig. 142. And a double tenon joint at D. These joints are usually employed in heavy timber framing, and because of that fact are not as extensively used as they were when heavy timbers were popular as building materials.

Two footing joints for truss rafters are shown in Fig. 143. The one shown

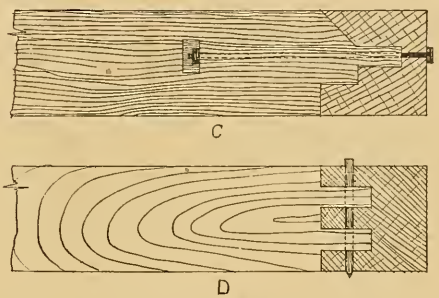


Fig. 142

at A shows the single notch joint, while the one shown at B shows the double notch. These joints are subject to modifications, as all of the joints we are showing in this lesson are. In cases where the depth of the notches have a tendency to weaken the tie-beam to the extent that its strength will be below the safety point, the number of notches should be increased, and the depth of them reduced; in other words, where the number of notches is increased the shoulder-surface of each notch can be decreased proportionately, which, of course, will reduce the depth of the notches. Moreover, where the joint

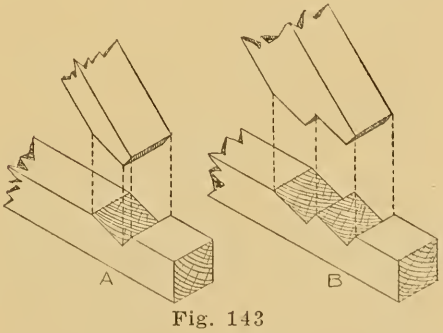


Fig. 143

must resist a great deal of pressure, it should be reinforced with strap-iron clamps or bolts. Where the pressure is light, the fastening may be done with nails. It is always good policy, in framing joints of this type, to govern oneself by the architect's specifications. But in the absence of such specifications, the framer must rely on his own judgment.

The G installment of our trade dictionary, is rather brief. The first word pertains to roof framing, and is:

Gable. The end of a comb or double roof.

Gable-and-valley Roof. A roof with gables and valleys.

Gable Roof. A double roof or comb roof.

Gain. A notch in timbers, such as joists and studding.

Gallery. A room for the exhibition of works of art. A long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of a public building, or the interior of a church.

Gambrel Roof. A roof, the lower half of whose sides is steep, while the upper half is rather flat. A curb roof.

Garage. A building for automobiles.

Gargoyle. A spout projecting from the roof gutter of a building, often carved grotesquely.

Gate. An instrument for marking a line parallel to the straight edge of a board, etc. Any device used for governing depths or distances.

Geometrical Stairway. A stairway with a continuous hand rail in which all the turns are made on a curve, or circle.

Gimlet. A tools for boring small holes.

Gin Pole. A pole used for lifting heavy loads by means of block-and-tackle; a sort of a derrick or crane.

Girder. A straight horizontal beam to span an opening or carry weight.

Girt. One of the horizontal timbers onto which the outside boards are nailed, in heavy timber construction.

Glass. A hard, brittle, translucent, and commonly transparent substance, used for panels for windows and doors.

Glue. A semi-liquid substance used for fastening pieces of wood together. To fasten pieces of wood with glue.

Going. The run of a step, in stair building.

Gorge. A concave moulding. A cavetto.

Goose Neck. A hand rail bent like the neck of a goose.

Gothic. A style of architecture having pointed arches, steep roofs and windows large in proportion to the wall spaces.

Gouge. A chisel with a hollow blade.

Grade Line. A line giving the point to which the ground around a building is to be graded.

Groin. To fashion into groins. To build with groins.

Groined Arch. An arch built with groins.

Groove. A channel cut into wood, as the groove in a flooring board.

Grounds. Guides fastened around openings, etc., to govern the plastering line.

Grout. A thin coarse mortar, used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brickwork.

Grouting. The process of filling in with grout.

Guilloche. An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisted over each other in a continued series, leaving circular openings which are filled with round ornaments.

Gymnasium. A large room in a building equipped for athletics.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 5

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay out and house string (A).

II—Trade Terms:

1—Prepare an indexed glossary of trade terms: rake and level moulding, easement curves, base, tongue and groove, dado, lap joint.

III—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Steel square, standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, pocket knife, ½" auger bit, brace, ⅜" chisel, router plane, smoothing plane, back saw and sandpaper and block. 1 piece ¾" x 4" x 3'6".

IV—Specifications:

1—String ¾" x 4".

2—Treads ½" thick.

3—Risers ½" thick.

4—Allowance for wedge ¾" in one foot.

5—Height of base, first story, 3".

6—All housing and dados 5-16" deep.

7—Nosing to project ½" over face of riser.

8—Lap joint string and base.

V—Operations:

1—Dress top edge of string stock straight and square.

2—Dress bottom edge of string stock straight and square.

3—Apply nosing line template to top edge of string, place pitch board against the template with the riser line to the right, produce the face of riser No. 4 and face line of tread No. 3.

(Note) In using the lay-out always face the inside or housed side of the string and when transferring measurements from the lay-out to the string always have top edge of string upwards. In this way mistakes can be avoided.

4—Move nosing template forward on top edge of string until the riser line of the pitch board coincides with tread line No. 3 produce face line of riser No. 3 and face line of tread No. 2.

5—Move nosing line template forward on top edge of string until the riser line of the pitch board coincides with tread line No. 2, produce face line of riser No. 2 and face line of tread No. 1.

6—Continue the face line of tread No. 1 an indefinite length.

7—Measure out on the face line of tread No. 1, from the face line of riser No. 1, 5", the width of tread No. 1. Unit No. 2, drawing No. 722.1.

8—At this point draw the face line of riser No. 1 at right angles to the face line of tread No. 1.

9—Measure down 2" for the width of riser No. 1 from the face line of tread No. 1.

10—At this point draw the floor level at right angles to riser No. 1.

11—Glue a short piece of stock to top edge of string to form easement and butt joint with base. Drawing No. 722.6.

12—On the floor level line, measure out from the face line of riser No. 1, 4½".

(Note) This is not a fixed measurement or principle. The width of base used and the type of easement desired controls or determines how large a piece should be glued to top edge of the string.

13—At this point draw a plumb line or butt joint against the base.

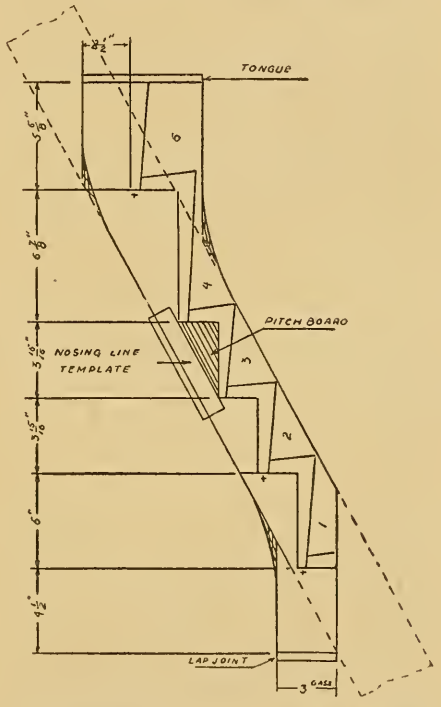
14—If a lap joint to base is desired, add additional stock for joint.

15—Measure up on the joint line from the floor level, the height of the base, 3 inches.

16—At the above point produce a level line and continue it from base joint to the top edge of the string.

17—Produce an easement by the intersection of lines. Drawing No. 722.6a. Measure off on the level base line from the intersection of the rake and level line an arbitrary distance, 3".

Drawing No. 722.6—722.6A.



18—Measure off on the rake line or top edge of the string from the intersection of the rake and level line, the same distance, 3".

19—Divide these two distances into the same number of parts.

(Note) The closer the divisions are, the truer the easement will be. The length of easement desired controls or determines the arbitrary distance. This measurement can be either increased or decreased.

20—Connect the points as shown in drawing No. 722.6a. The intersection of the lines give points through which the easement can be drawn.

21—Glue a short piece of stock to bottom edge of the string long enough to receive treads No. 4 and No. 5 and provide an easement as shown in drawing No. 722.6.

22—Apply nosing line template to top edge of string, place pitch board against the template until the tread line coincides with riser No. 4, produce face line of tread No. 4 and continue the line an indefinite length.

23—Measure the width of tread No. 4 on the inside line of string (A) on the layout, figure No. 722.1 or 6⅞".

24—Transfer this measurement to the string drawing No. 722.6, measuring on the level of tread No. 4 from the face line of riser No. 4, 6⅞".

25—At this point draw the face line of riser No. 5 at right angles to the face line of tread No. 4.

26—Measure up on the face line of riser No. 5 from the level of tread No. 4, the height of the riser, 2".

27—At this point draw the face line of tread No. 5 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 5.

28—Measure the width of tread No. 5 on the inside line of string (A) on the layout, figure No. 722.1 or 5⅝".

29—Transfer this measurement to the string, drawing No. 722.6, measuring on the level of tread No. 5 from the face line of riser No. 5, 5⅝".

30—At this point draw the face line of string (B) at right angles to the face line of tread No. 5. Continue the line an indefinite length on either side of tread No. 5.

31—Add additional stock, 5-16", to provide a tongue on end of string (A), drawing No. 722.6 to fit groove provided for it in string (B).

32—Measure up on the face line of string (B), 2½" from the face of tread No. 5.

33—At the above point produce a level line and continue it from the face line of string (B) to the top edge of string (A).

(Note) The distance 2½" is not a fixed measurement or principle. This distance cannot be determined until string (B) is laid out. The distance above the level of tread No. 5 must be the same on both strings. A good rule is to have the height of the string in the corner approximate the height of the base used, although this cannot always be done. A rake and level moulding will not intersect so that both strings must finish on a level line to permit two mouldings of the same contour to miter.

34—Produce an easement by the intersection of lines. Measure off on this level line from the intersection of the rake and level line an arbitrary distance, 3".

35—Measure off on the rake line or top edge of string (A), drawing 722.6, the same distance, 3".

36—Divide these two distances into the same number of parts.

(Note) The closer the divisions, the truer the easement will be.

37—Connect the points as shown in Drawing No. 722.6a. The intersection of the lines give points through which the easement can be drawn.

38—Produce a level line below tread No. 4.

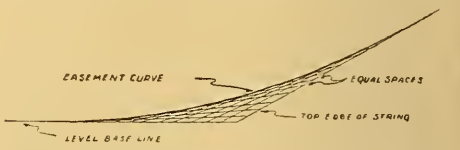
(Note) Allow stock enough to carry the weight of tread No. 4 and also for an easement if desired. This finish is covered up under the stairs and need not be as particular as the face edge of the string.

39—Apply wedge template to face of treads with line (R) drawing No. 722.1b coinciding with face lines of risers. Produce bottom lines of treads and insert a small brad in center of square giving the center of the nosing.

40—Apply wedge template to face of risers with line (R), drawing No. 722.1b coinciding with the face lines of the treads. Produce inside lines of the risers.

41—Insert spur of ½" auger bit into the points previously located in center of nosing and bore a hole 5-16" deep.

(Note) The depth of housing for the entire stair is 5-16". This is not a fixed measurement or principle. The thickness of stock used for the strings and the bearing desired for the risers and treads determines the depth of housing.



42—Follow up with 3 or 4 more ½" holes in the space laid out for the treads.

43—Bore 2 or more holes in the space laid out for the risers.

44—Chisel these spaces out and finish exactly to the tread and riser lines.

Preferably undercut lines to make a tight joint.

45—Set router plane 5-16" and rout housing out to a uniform depth.

46—Finish cutting tread lines with back saw. Undercut slightly.

47—Finish cutting riser lines with back saw. Undercut slightly.

48—Break out between cuts with a chisel.

49—Finish housing to a uniform depth with router plane.

50—Saw easements full of lines.

51—Dress easements exactly to lines.

52—Dress face of string with plane.

53—Sandpaper face of string with fine sandpaper.

54—Number treads underneath for identification.

(Note) The best practice is to lay out face lines of risers and treads with a sharp knife. The chisel and saw will then follow the knife line and a sharper and cleaner cut will result.

VI—Questions:

1—What is meant by a rake and level moulding?

2—How can the two mouldings be mitered without changing the contour of the moulding?

3—Why is the starting step very often made wider than the remaining treads?

4—What are swelled steps? (b) When are they used?

5—What is an easement? (b) Why are they used?

6—What is meant by intersection of lines?

7—What thickness of stock is usually used for dwelling houses? (b) For Strings? (c) for treads and risers?

—ADVANCED ARCHITECTURE—

The Sunshine

(By Duncanhunter, Architect, New York)

"The Sunshine" presents an advanced type of American home, yet it does not run to extremes. It is quiet—some of the "Moderns" are a riot you know—it is well planned, all of the Moderns should be, since fitness to purpose is the very essence of the Modern spirit—it is designed from the inside out—to live in—most of the old ones gave the impression that they were designed from the outside in—for the Jones to look at, whether comfortable to live in or not. After all a house is a place in which to live and not a "showboard," and as a matter of fact how few of the general run are either.

Let's glance at the plan layout of this house.

Note the simple direct, open and livable arrangement.

Spacious interiors without lavish expenditure, the compact arrangement of the stairs and the pass connecting the front Hall with the Kitchen and the Motor Room—thoroughly modern. Note the size of the Bed Rooms and their symmetrical treatment. Note the large windows—sunshine, air and vision—who wants to be cooped in behind musty prison walls? Tiny windows of antique glass, no sunshine, little light and less vision—not for a person who wants to "live." All of the rooms offer possibilities in decorating and furnishing that should not be overlooked.

Let's tabulate what "The Sunshine" will give us—

Basement (full area of body of house).

A Recreation Room of same size as the Living Room—just the place for informal parties, or for the men, leaving the Living Room intact. The stairway connects directly with the Entrance Hall. Heater space, Coal Storage, Laundry and Cold Room leaves nothing short.

First Floor—

Entrance Hall with Lavatory and Coat Closet, Living Room, Sun Room, Dining Room, Kitchen and the Motor Room—the latter quite as important as the Living Room.

Second Floor—

Three master Bed Rooms, two Baths, a Study or Maid's Room, Closets galore and a mighty handy layout all in all.

Ceiling Heights—

Basement—seven feet, First Floor—eight feet six inches, Second Floor—eight feet.

Exposure—

The plans as shown are for a lot facing South or West. For a lot facing North or East the plans should be reversed.

Lot Size—

House frontage, 42', 52' over walls; Side Clearance, left, 10', right, 8'; Lot frontage, Minimum—60 feet.

Construction—

Frame with stucco finish, brick base course, metal strips to give panels in second story wall.

Roof—slate.

Foundation—concrete.

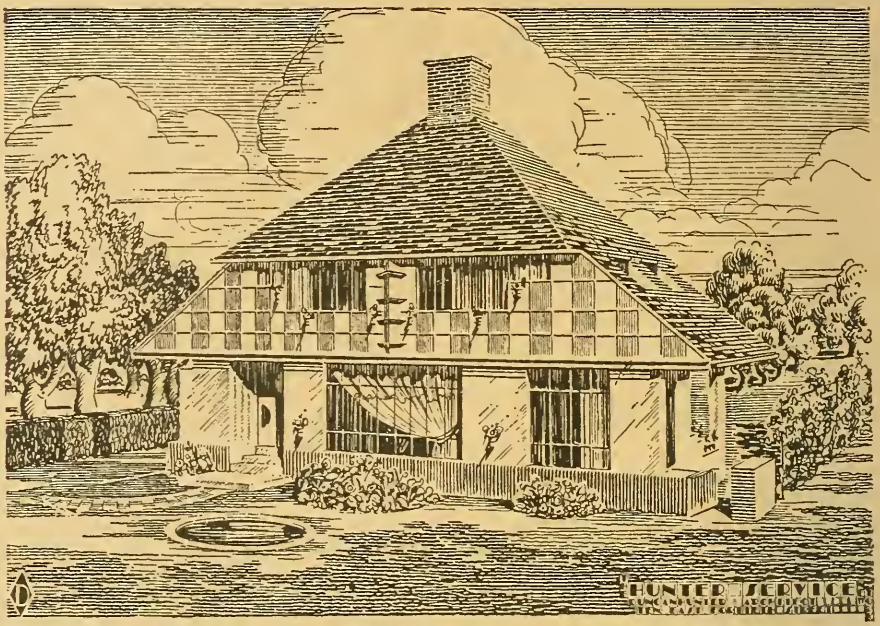
Walls—plaster.

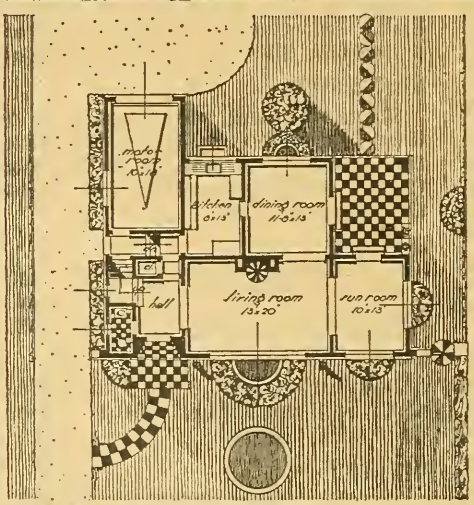
Kitchen—plaster.

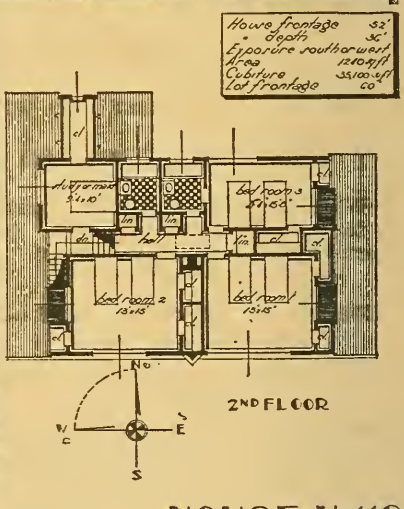
Bath Rooms—composition tile.

Steam heat, gas and electric wiring.

Cubiture—35,100 cu. ft.







THE SUNSHINE

HOUSE H-110

Windows—steel casements in special arrangements, with integral screens.

Doors—wood, to special details.

Interiors—

Floors—wood for linoleum finish.

Complete working plans and specifications of this house are available for a nominal sum. Address Duncanhunter, Architect, 10 East 40th St., New York, N. Y., and refer to House H-110.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE
"Carpenter's Calculator"
(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER FIVE

THE EVOLUTION OF THE STEEL SQUARE

The "square root" method of calculating the lengths of rafters described in the previous lesson is the only correct and reliable method that should be employed in work of this nature, for there is no getting away from the fact that roof framing is a phase of "practical trigonometry" and the correct solution of roof problems can be accomplished only by rules governing that branch of mathematics. That is the method the architect and his draftsmen would use if they were to indicate on their drawings the details of roof framing.

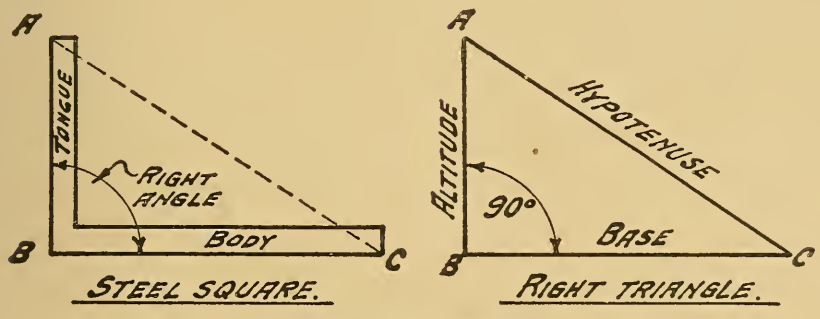
If there were no simpler and more practical method available it would have appeared that this is a job for a mathematician rather than a carpenter, for even though many of the members of our craft are well familiar with the principles of trigonometry, it would inevitably involve the necessity of preparation of figures for each individual job and that would require the use of mathematical tables, data and perhaps, drawing instruments. Besides, no matter how proficient one may be in mathematics there is constantly the possibility of committing an error and if such is not detected before the construction operations are started —the safety and stability of the structure are greatly jeopardized. Therefore, this would naturally involve the necessity of checking such calculations by someone else competent enough to verify this kind of work.

It is evident that the use of mathematical calculations for this purpose would be utterly unpractical. But since the necessity was there and the carpenter remained to be confronted by a tremendous range of geometrical problems which had to be solved in his daily work —a way was urgently sought which would enable the carpenter to solve his problems in the best, easiest and quickest way, a way which would be accessible to all, which would not require the knowledge of mathematics, and which could be readily acquired by the veteran carpenter and apprentice as well. This led to the evolution of the steel square —an instrument which enables the carpenter to lay out the various members of a roof frame, to find their proper length and cuts and make any calculations for which the draftsman ordinarily turns to his slide rule. In the hands of one who knows how to use it, this instrument becomes a simple calculating device of the most wonderful capacity.

The steel square is made in the form of a right angle, that is its two arms— the body and the tongue make an angle of 90 degrees, which is a right angle.

By referring to the diagram in Fig. 10, it will be noted that if we connect point "A" and "C" by drawing a straight line we will have a triangle "A B C" and since the angle "B" on the

FIG. 10.



COMPARISON

BETWEEN THE STEEL SQUARE AND RIGHT TRIANGLE

square is a right angle—the triangle will be a "right triangle."

Since the subject of roof framing is the solution of triangles—the above principle upon which the construction of the steel square is based was utilized to make this instrument of such practical utility—that it enables the workman of average capacity to easily master a few fundamental rules—governing the application of the steel square to the solution of roof framing problems on the job.

Both faces of the steel square were utilized for placing upon them the mathematical tables used for the various calculations. These tables were carefully prepared by experienced mathematicians and are engraved upon the face of the instrument.

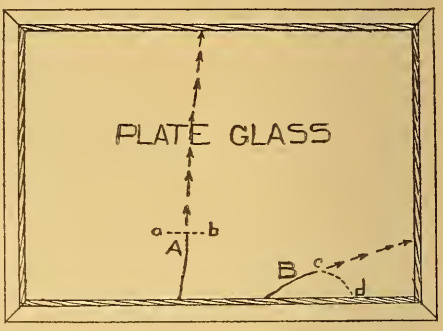
There are several makes of steel squares on the market today. They all are built on the same principle, although some of them differ from others in the method of figuring the lengths of rafters. Since the various makes of steel squares are no doubt well represented among the equipment of all our readers, we will, for the benefit of all in the following chapters, consider the most popular makes of squares and their application to the carpenters daily work.

Checking Checks

(By H. H. Siegele)

While plate glass is usually installed by specialists, it nevertheless often falls to the carpenter to do this work. This is more particularly true in smaller towns. Setting plate glass is not a difficult job—even if the glass has to be cut—skill, however, in handling glass is indispensable, whether it be in the hands of a specialist or in the hands of one who handles glass only occasionally.

Let us enumerate a few things that should be carefully provided for, in order to safeguard the glass after it has been placed into position permanently: Allowance for expansion and contraction,—a quarter of an inch allowance all around the glass is not too much. Straight jambs, and, if stops are used on the inside, straight stops, nailed securely to the jambs. Cushions of some kind for the glass to rest on, say, from eight to sixteen inches from the end, depending on the size of the glass. There should never be more than two cushions. Leather cushions are probably the most satisfactory. The thickness of the cushions should be about a quarter of an inch, or whatever is necessary to meet the requirements. The length of these cushions should be governed, in a way, by the weight of the glass that rests upon them; a large glass demands a greater cushion capacity than a small glass does. The frame into which the



glass is set should be securely fastened, so it will not sag or bulge when the influences of the elements surrounding it have a tendency to cause it to do so. Plate glass should be set so there will be no strain, other than that caused by its own weight, come upon it. It should never be sprung or forced into place. The outside stops should be so fastened that they will securely hold the glass into position, without bringing undue pressure onto the edges of the glass. For cutting glass, lay it on a perfectly even surface, well secured, and use a good straight-edge, and a glass cutter that will produce a smooth and uniform line. After cutting the line, tap the glass lightly on the opposite side, starting at one end of the line, until a check is started; then follow the check with light taps, from one end of the line to the other. The glass checked in this way, it will require but a small amount of pressure to separate the two pieces . . . But to come to our illustration:—Sometimes plate glass does check after it has been installed, and when it does, it can be "checked" from going farther into the body of the glass by either cutting a line with a glass cutter, as a-b in A; or c-d in B. In the first instance, the line a-b will, unless the strain is too great, prevent the check from going farther, or even entirely through the glass, as indicated by the arrows. In the second instance, the check can be

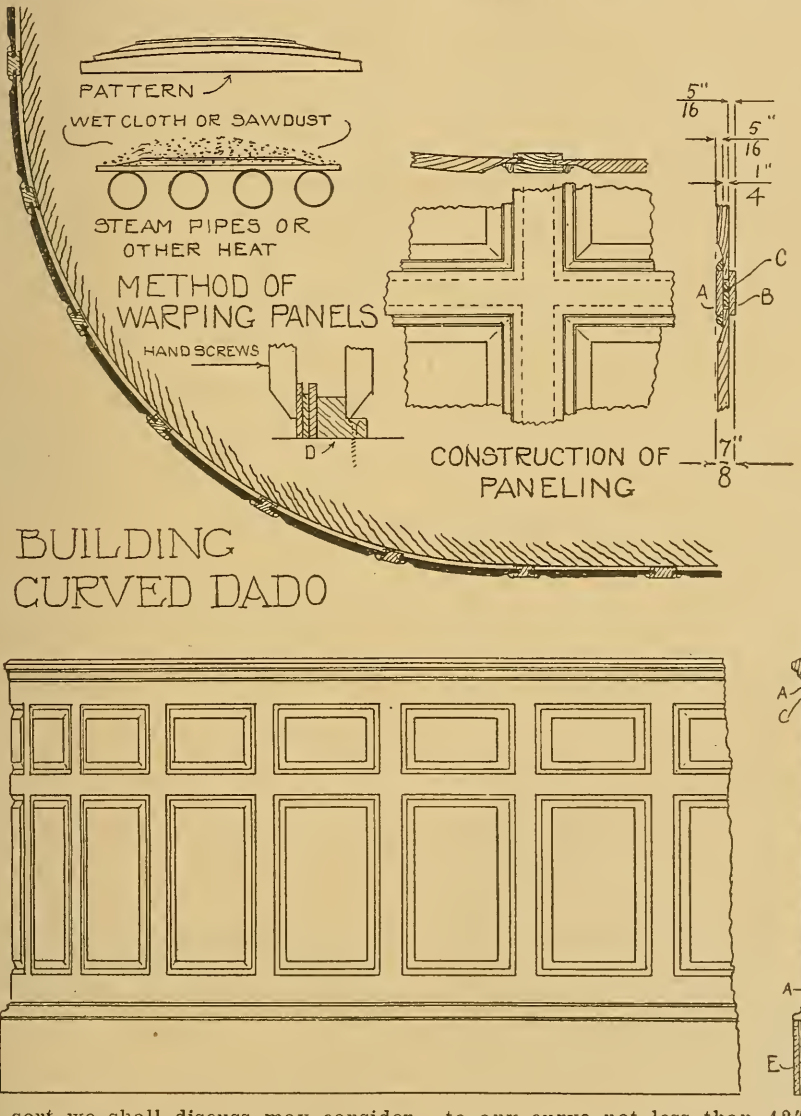
led back to the edge, rather than to allow it to run in the direction of the arrows. These are not cures for checks in glass, but running preventives. . . . Now read the title again.

Curved Dado

(By Chas. A. King)

Many young workmen and older ones for that matter with no experience of the sort we shall discuss may consider the making of a plain paneled dado a sufficiently intricate piece of work, but might feel that a curved raised panel dado was more of a job than they would care to undertake if economy was an important consideration. Excepting for mill work in getting out strips for the rails and muntins, grooving the latter and raising the panels, the work was done on the job.

The radius of the curve was 48"; aside from this dimension we shall mention only those shown in the section for the same construction can be adapted to any curve not less than 42" radius. Straight panels of smaller radius can be fitted by making them somewhat thinner. The top, bottom and middle rails



were made of three pieces, the face A of finish wood, the other two of pine or other easily worked wood. The front and back pieces were the same width, the middle piece C of the middle rail being 1" narrower; the front and back pieces of the top and bottom rails were of equal width while the middle piece was ½" narrower. These pieces were glued, bent around the partition and held in place against the studding with handscrews, the depths of the ½" grooves being carefully maintained. Cold glue was used with excellent results. As this method may not always be feasible, draw the curve on the floor, make blocks like D and fasten to the floor as shown. Bend and glue the rails as indicated; hold in place with handscrews until the glue is thoroughly hardened.

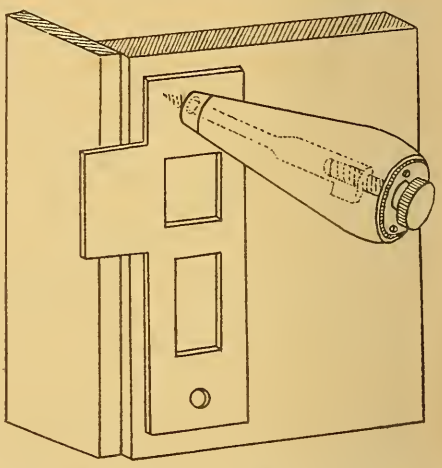
The muntins were made ready, and the panels raised straight. A pattern of the curve was made, the curve increased about ⅛" to allow for the tendency of the panel to straighten. On the job we used a large heating stove to furnish the heat for warping the panels but of course steam pipes would be ideal. The face of the panel was smoothed and the razee sandpapered. Wet sawdust was applied to the face of each panel to keep it moist while the under side was kept dry and hot by the heat. Several panels were worked along together, each being carefully watched and tested by the pattern; when one had come to the desired curve the sawdust was brushed off and the panel so placed that the air could reach both sides equally. When they were dry all were sandpapered thoroughly and all stains removed.

The bottom rail was smoothed and nailed in place, the muntins, panels and middle rail fitted, first without glue and all intersections marked to simplify the permanent assembling. The panels and muntins were removed, the ends of the latter glued and all replaced; the middle rail was pried down until the muntin joints were perfect and nailed, toenailing in nearly every case. The upper muntins, panels and top rail were treated the same way. When the glue was thoroughly hard the surface joints were cleaned off, sandpapered and all blemishes removed.

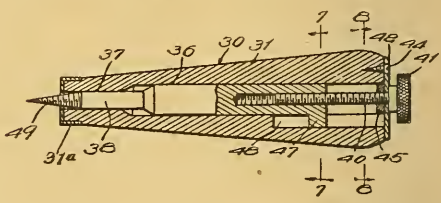
The moldings were fitted and braded in place, care being used that the brads in the muntin moldings did not enter the panels or the molding would be likely to pull off when the panel shrunk. The adjoining panel work was fitted and the whole finished as one piece. The base board, the base molding and the cap molding were selected from tough, straight grained wood to prevent trouble in springing and nailing them. The base was made of ⅜" board, furred as suggested at E and the base molding and cap molding so joined with those of the straight pieces that the joints did not come near each other or the joints in the rails.

Brother Pearson Patents Useful Tool

Roy Pearson, a member of Local Union No. 58, Chicago, has obtained U. S. Patent number 1,747,790 on a tool of interest to carpenters. The tool is useful for temporarily retaining hardware



such as window lifts, strap hinges, escutcheons, etc., in position while the permanent screws are being placed, also useful for holding in position lock plates, strike plates, pivot plates and the



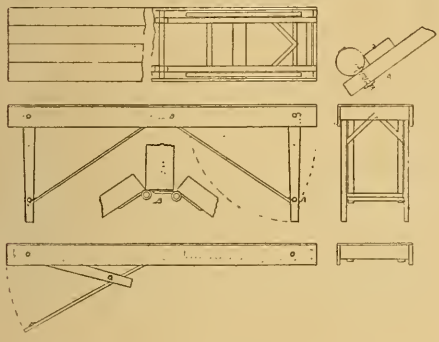
like, while the outline of the mortise is being marked off. The device consists of a double threaded metal worm, with a wooden handle and means of adjusting the worm to different lengths.

To use this tool, the piece of hardware is correctly placed in position upon the object, and the threaded point on the tool is inserted through one of the screw holes in the hardware, the point being screwed into the object so that the hardware will be clamped between the object and the handle of the tool.

Roy Pearson,
L. U. No. 58. Chicago, Ill.

Folding Bench Can Be Strapped on Car

I hereby submit a drawing of a light folding work bench that can be strapped on a car and is handy for job work. The one I built is 7 feet long, 20 inches wide and 33 inches high. Care must be taken to place the lower round in

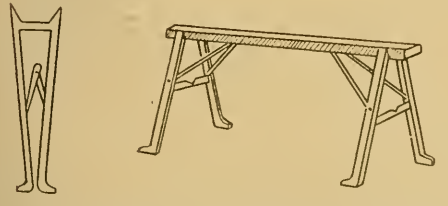


the legs so the braces will not extend beyond the bench when folded up. When folded it is 6 inches deep. I would appreciate it if you would publish this in "The Carpenter."

Bert DeVries,
L. U. No. 719. Freeport, Ill.

Another Trestle

Here is one you can fold up and put in your shoulder box and carry on street car. The legs are made of angle iron.

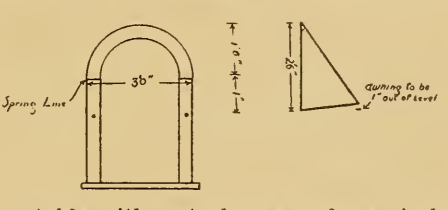


The set weighs less than ten pounds. You can make your trestle any length you need. Can be put together in less than two minutes. When the legs are spread it locks and clamps at the same time. The braces fasten underneath the 2x4; they have spurs to sink in the 2x4, also a nail hole to fasten if you wish. A 3x4 will work same as 2x4 Here is a lighter, stronger and better trestle than the wooden one.

F. P. Dyer,
L. U. 185. St. Louis, Mo.

Seeks Pattern of Awning

How would you go about it to cut a pattern of an awning on a flat surface



on table with a steel square, for a circle window? Awning to be 1" out of level.

James Bradley,
L. U. No. 638. Morristown, N. J.

How Do You Hang Doors?

Having always favored the idea of hanging inside doors before being cased although many old carpenters disapprove of the idea I would like to hear from others as to their opinions.

I will give my reasons:

1—If butts are cut into jam before cased it gives door hanger a better chance to change or reset hinge which is often necessary.

2—Also gives one a chance to put casings up snug to butts giving hinge a firm support which cannot be done as easily before.

3—Also makes it easier to case, being that it can be set up to hinge and not having to bother with measuring same.

It has some disadvantages which can be easily overcome, however:

1—If casings are not straight they may push jam a little out of shape. But this can be easily overcome by not putting in any locks, also by letting the door have very little play. Then after it is cased it is a very easy matter to come back and trim it slightly where needed.

A Member,
L. U. No. 1186. Minot, N. Dakota

Wants Information on Concrete Vault

Having read "The Carpenter" for many years and gained much useful information regarding the trade, and wishing to build a private concrete vault in a gravel cemetery in Western New York, I would appreciate it very much if any of our readers could give me help along that line.

William B. Meehan,
L. U. No. 1377. Buffalo, N. Y.

Question of Apprentice Shows Need of Schools

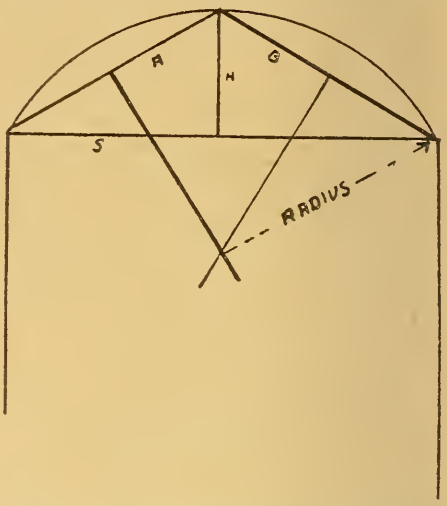
In answer to request of "An Apprentice" of Local No. 40, I must say such a question condemns the men who say of what use is a school to an apprentice. When Boston abolished the apprenticeship commission it struck a blow to the future carpenters who are to carry on when the old timers pass on. I do not mean by old timer, the men who got into the union during the war time boom, but men who served their time and are a credit to their trade. Your question can be answered by anyone who attended the school regularly as required under the old apprenticeship committee and paid attention to their studies. No doubt you have asked mechanics with whom you were working, only to find out they could not tell you. There are several methods. I will make them as clear as possible. If you know the width of the opening and the height use the following:

The radius equals (½ span) squared plus height squared divided by 2 height.

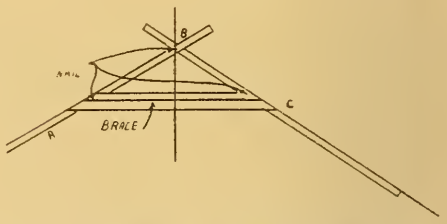
First measuring your opening and take ½ of it and multiply it by itself, then add height x height Then divide this by 2 x the height. This will give you the radius of arc.

Second Method—Perpendicular Bisector Method

Lay out a straight line equal to the span of the opening, at the center of this, square a line from it, make the length of this line equal to the height.

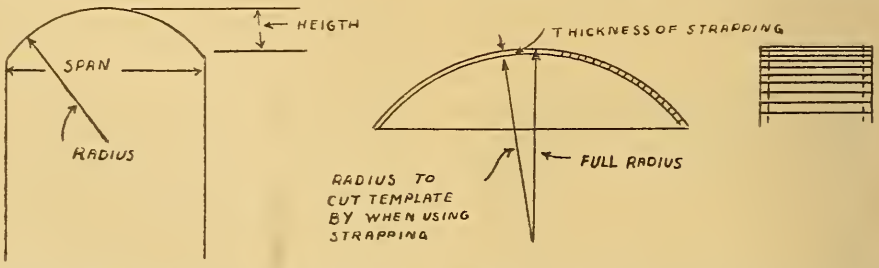


Then draw lines A and B which go from each end of the span to the end of the height. At the center of these lines square out and where the two lines cross will be the point for your radius as shown by the dotted line.



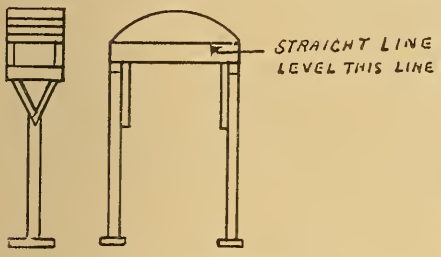
Third Method—Trammel Method

Take two sticks (laths) let them lap each other a little, drive a nail in at cross. Lay out span and height at center of span. Drive a nail at points at A.



When strapping is to be nailed on use the same method only shorten the radius, the thickness of the strapping.

B, and C. Leave nail stick up about an inch. Be sure these sticks are longer



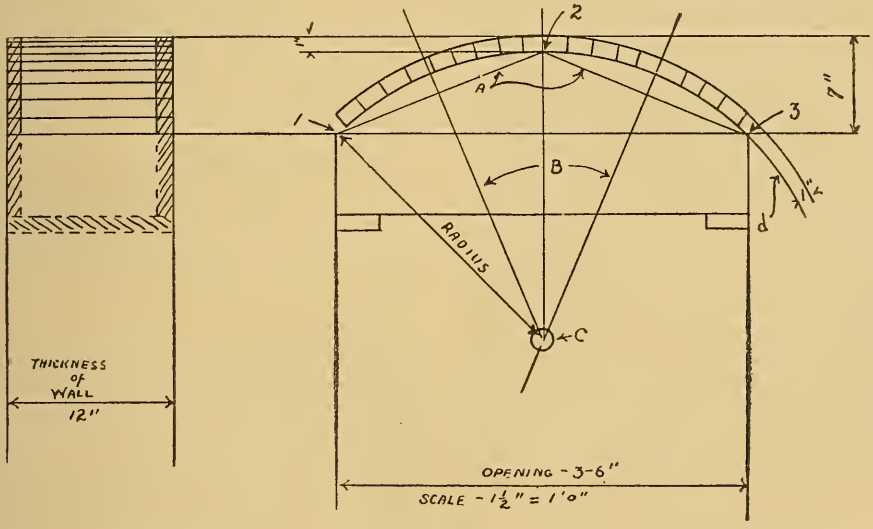
than the span. Set cross at nail at B and swing side so they will hit nails

* * *

To Apprentice of Boston, Mass.

This will not only interest you but will help many who think they know.

First—Measure your opening; ½ of this is center line.



Second—the height of arch; this is 7" or it can be anything up to ½ the opening in width, for a circular arch.

Third—Points 1, 2, 3, draw lines

* * *

In reply to Brother Apprentice, as to making of arches. There are two main kinds of arches, the half-round and segmental; if we can make the segmental, we can make any.

The half arch has one side of it formed by two, three or four pieces of boards

One of 3 pieces exemplifies all of them thus: This is one of the two sides.

A and C. Tack on brace keeping it back so it will not project beyond sides. Remove nail at B and set pencil there, swing sticks around making sure they are always touching at A and C. This will give the desired arc.

When setting this cut legs or uprights about 1" short, this will give you a chance to wedge it up and keep it perfectly level. I hope this will make it clear.

Ray Shaw,

L. U. No. 67. Roxbury, Mass.

* * *

through these points. Point 2 is thickness of lumber.

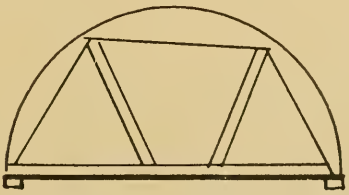
Fourth—At right angle, in center, of lines between points—draw lines crossing C as lines B, making—C as a center and a radius from C to 1 or 3 equals arch.

Edwin A. Berger,

L. U. No. 228. Pottsville, Pa.

* * *

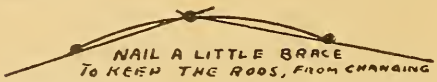
These are all 13-16" boards, and a 2"



by 6" at each side holds it up until the brickwork is hard.

For a 12″ wall there are as many ¾″ by 2″ by 12″ pieces used as cover it, keeping the pieces about ½ an inch apart, with one nail at each end to hold them in place. On a very thick wall there are four 2″ by 4″s to support the template (or center).

The speediest way to get a segmental arch is as follows: (It is usually only one board to a side). Take two rods, one a little more than half of the width, and the other a little more than the whole width and nail them together on the board to be cut, thus: Put 3 nails in the board, at width and height. The laths (or rods) are laid to touch the nails as:



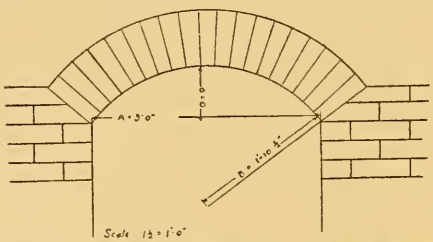
The pencil is held at the height of the rods. Slide the rods along.

W. I.

* * *

To apprentice boy, Boston:

Square A, to this, add 4 times the square of C. Then divide the above by 8



times C. This will give the radius for any Arch.

William England,
L. U. No. 1856. Philadelphia, Pa

Agrees with Brother Ferries

Brother Fred H. Ferries idea of buildings becoming wider as they go skywards is right. A postive proof of that is shown thus—

Two buildings about 6,000 miles apart, their plumb lines appear thus are exemplified thus—making it plain that the skyward points are wider than the ground foundations.

For thousands of years the earth was considered as resting on a solid foundation, and although we are ignorant now, they were more so who lived then. Every building then would have been perfectly plumb, and their conventional converse is used yet; as we say Up and Down, as if we knew what we were talking about.

To prove we are ignorant a New Zealander, and a New Yorker, when



talking about the buildings in their locality simultaneously say this building is so many feet high. One of them is purely wrong and very likely both are wrong.

A building 100 ft. wide at foundation, and 1,000 ft. skywards is less than 1-16th of one inch wider at its roof (as found by proportion).

A 20 ft. corner is less out of plumb than the eye-sight can measure.

A square 20 ft. timber, with its central line plumb, by figures there is not any of the four 12-inch sides perfectly plumb. The leaning tower of Pisa is 13 ft. wrong.

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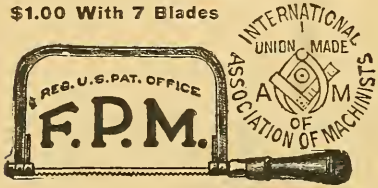
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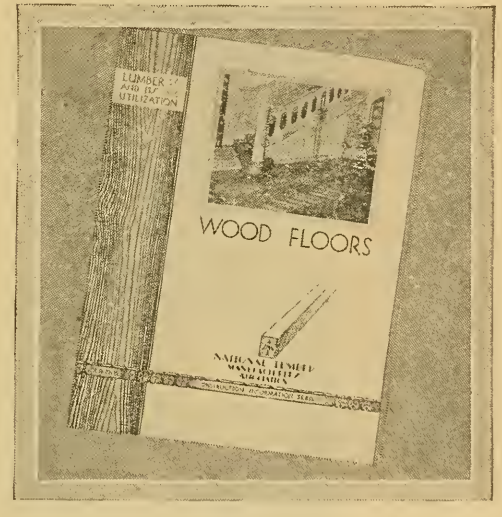
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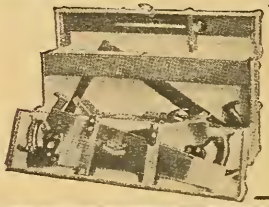
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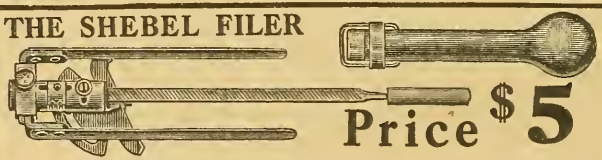
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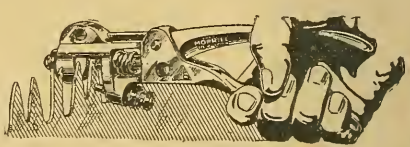
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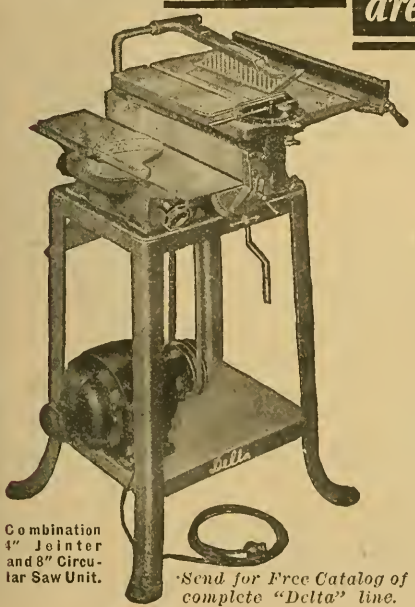
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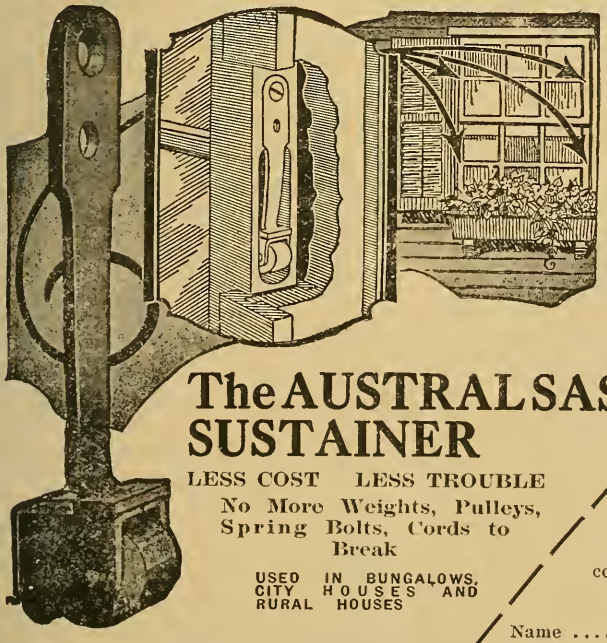
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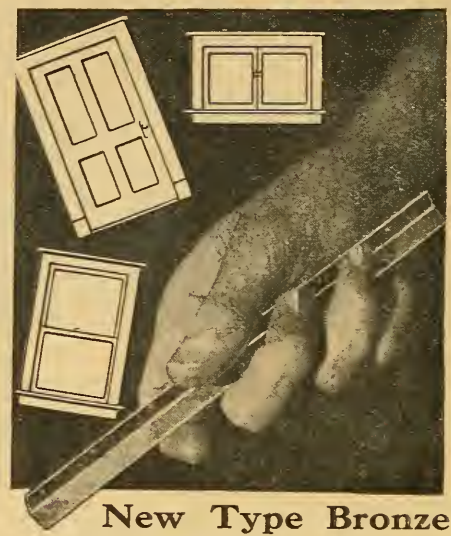
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Spare-Time Work For Carpenters!

A new type of bronze weatherstrip has been perfected that every home can afford. Any carpenter can install it on doors and windows in just a few minutes. It is 100 per cent effective in permanently sealing up all "clearance cracks." Easy to apply to both casements and dormers. This amazingly effective yet inexpensive new product is now being distributed through local carpenter agents. Many valuable territories, some worth up to $300 and $400 a month, are still open all over the country.

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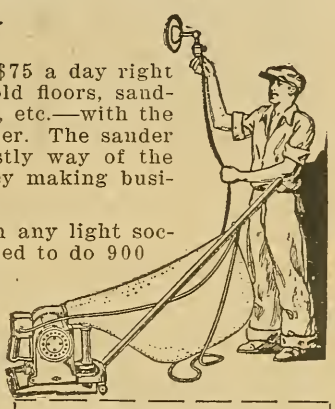
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THE WAY TO BIGGER PAY

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The Clarke weighs only 31 lbs. and operates from any light socket. Handles like a vacuum cleaner and is guaranteed to do 900 to 2200 sq. ft. of new or 300 to 1000 sq. ft. of old Varnished floors in 8 hours. The new floor work pays 3 to 5 cents per sq. ft. and on old varnished floors 7 to 15 cents per sq. ft. That's the reason so many carpenters make $25 to $75 a day.

You are the logical man for this new profitable business—you have the skill and the knowledge. It's *your* business. About $100 starts you off as your own boss and full profits. This is your opportunity to put a stop to idle days—the worry of ever mounting bills. Get the full details, without obligation. Send the coupon.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Dept. C-45, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago

Until Clarke builds a new sander no sander can equal the Clarke

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
Dept. C-45, 3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—Without obligation, send me the facts about the powerful, fast-cutting, Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name _____

Address _____

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Profit More On Every Sanding Job With

ENDFLEX

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

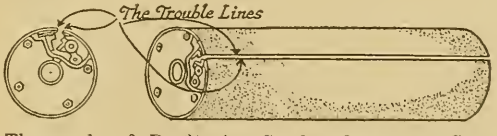
FLOOR SURFACING SHEETS

ENDFLEX . . . READY-TO-USE ABRASIVE SHEETS in sizes to fit all Sanders . . . give longer service with fewer changes. Save time and labor of measuring, cutting and fitting from rolls, hence put more profit into every job.

ENDFLEX SHEETS are made flexible at exactly the right points on both ends—a patented feature that allows the ends to lock smoothly into the drum throat without bulging—the usual cause of cracking, chipping, peeling, breakage and loss of sheets.

Surfaced with LUMNITE, a hard, sharp, abrasive product of the Electric Furnace, Endflex Sheets give you an eversharp working tool until the sheets are actually worn out. Also made with Garnet Surface for old or soft-wood floors.

Every Builder, Carpenter and Floor Surfacer will recognize the practical value of Endflex Sheets and the difficulties they solve.



Thousands of Profit-wise Sander Operators, Carpenters and Builders have recognized the time-saving and money-making value of Endflex Sheets and use them on every job. One trial will convince you. Your Dealer can supply you. If not use the coupon for a trial order and include his name and address. Mail the Coupon NOW.

American Glue Co., Boston
Please send, on approval one box of 20 Endflex Sheets as specified. If satisfied, after fair trial, with quality and saving in cost I agree to remit as billed, otherwise return unused balance.

Make of Sander _____
Square Throat ☐ Diagonal ☐
Lumnite Mineral Grade No. ___
Garnet Mineral Grade No. ___
Sheet size; Including tuck-in
_____ X _____ inches.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
Dealer's Name _____
Street _____
City _____

AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY
125 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO DETROIT ST LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO

"I have filed saws for 40 years, but the Foley Filer has me beat."

S. J. Bottomley, Conn.

Here is what other users say about their Foley Filers: "It has paid for itself twice in the three months since I got it."—Wm. Barnett, Wisconsin. "We thought our saws were in good condition, but after putting them through the Foley Filer, we find they cut faster, cleaner and much easier."
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FOLEY
Automatic
SAW FILER

Files and joints in one operation. Brings teeth, bevels and pitches to uniform size and accuracy. Files all kinds of hand saws—retooths old ones. Also files band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter. Files all saws 3 points per inch and up. Saves eye strain and does mechanically accurate work in one half the time.

Guaranteed

The Foley is guaranteed to do speedy, accurate saw filing that will satisfy you. Hundreds of carpenters are using it for their own saws, and are making EXTRA MONEY filing saws for others, too. Our FREE PLAN will help you start making money—MAIL COUPON TODAY for complete information.

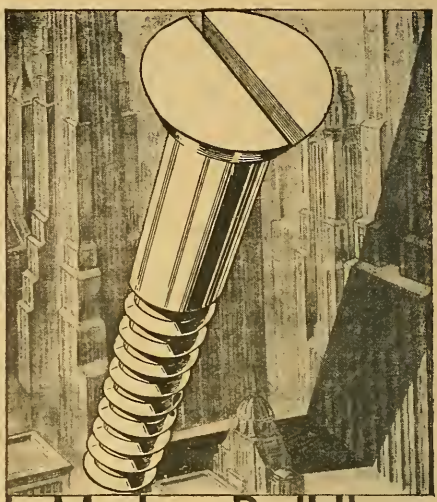
MAIL THIS COUPON for FREE PLAN

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
489 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
Please send me complete information about the Foley Automatic Saw Filer, and FREE PLAN that will make extra money for me.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....



In Modern Buildings
—Everywhere

In almost every great building that is being constructed today you will find thousands of screws doing thousands of important jobs. And in the majority of cases you will find that the builder has selected American Screws.

American Screws can be counted upon to stay firmly in place—their deep cut, true running threads take care of this. They are easy to drive, too, because of their sharp gimlet points and strong bodies.

Send for our free chart showing the types and sizes of American Screws.

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WOOD SCREWS | TIRE BOLTS | STOVE BOLTS | MACHINE SCREWS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.
WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"

Gyplap

is more than *just a sheathing material . . .*



Gyplap is easy to handle and apply. It is economical because there is practically no waste. Every sheet is true and uniform. Nails and saws like lumber.

These rigid gypsum sheets are ½″ thick, 24″ wide and 8 ft. long. They are cased in heavy moisture-proof fibre.

Gyplap makes any building a better building. It is fireproof and affords fire protection for wood framework. Patented, interlocking edges form a wind-tight barrier. The large units provide added bracing strength.

Write for complete information on this modern building material. United States Gypsum Company, *General Offices:* 300 W. Adams St., Chicago. *Sole Distributors for Canada:* Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

U.S.G.

GYPLAP

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

THE FIREPROOF SHEATHING

A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

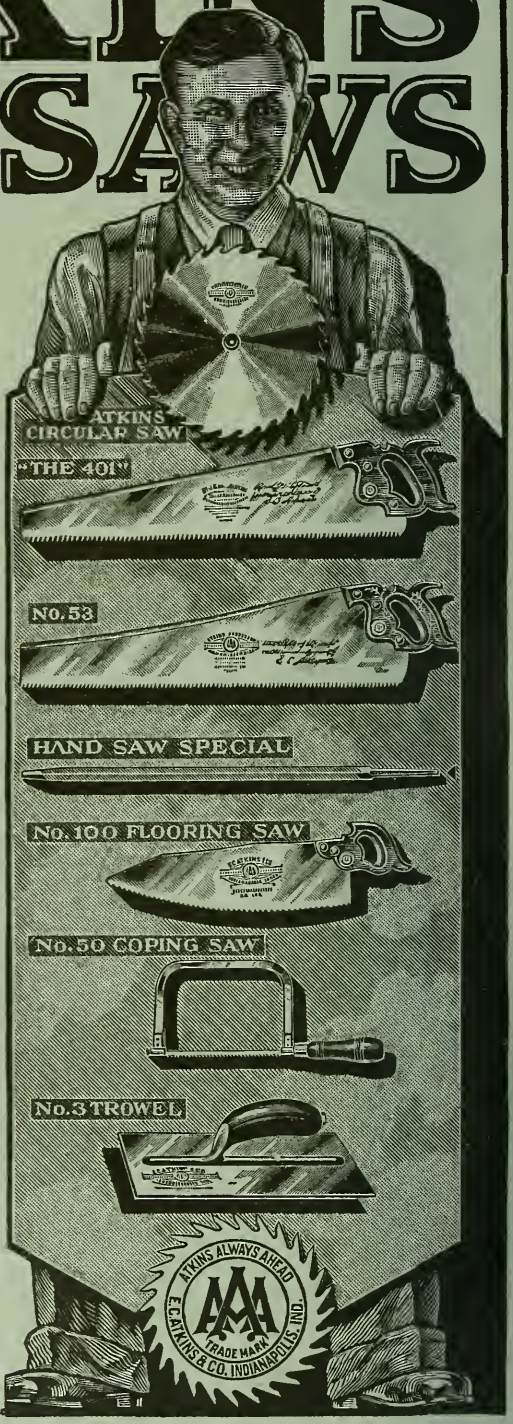
ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

Here Are The Reasons Why You Should Buy ATKINS SAWS

1. SILVER STEEL—holds its keen cutting edge.
2. REQUIRES LESS FITTING—because of the even temper.
3. CUTS FASTER—because of the sharp teeth and grinding.
4. USER IS PROTECTED—each saw has the makers' name etched on the blade.

It will pay you to use Atkins Hand Saws, Nest of Saws, Hack Saws, Compass Saws, as well as Circular Saws for portable, power and electrically driven machines because they last longer and produce better sawing at a saving in dollars.

Send 25c for high grade nail apron, Saw Sense, the book of facts, and useful souvenir.



E. C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home office amd Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

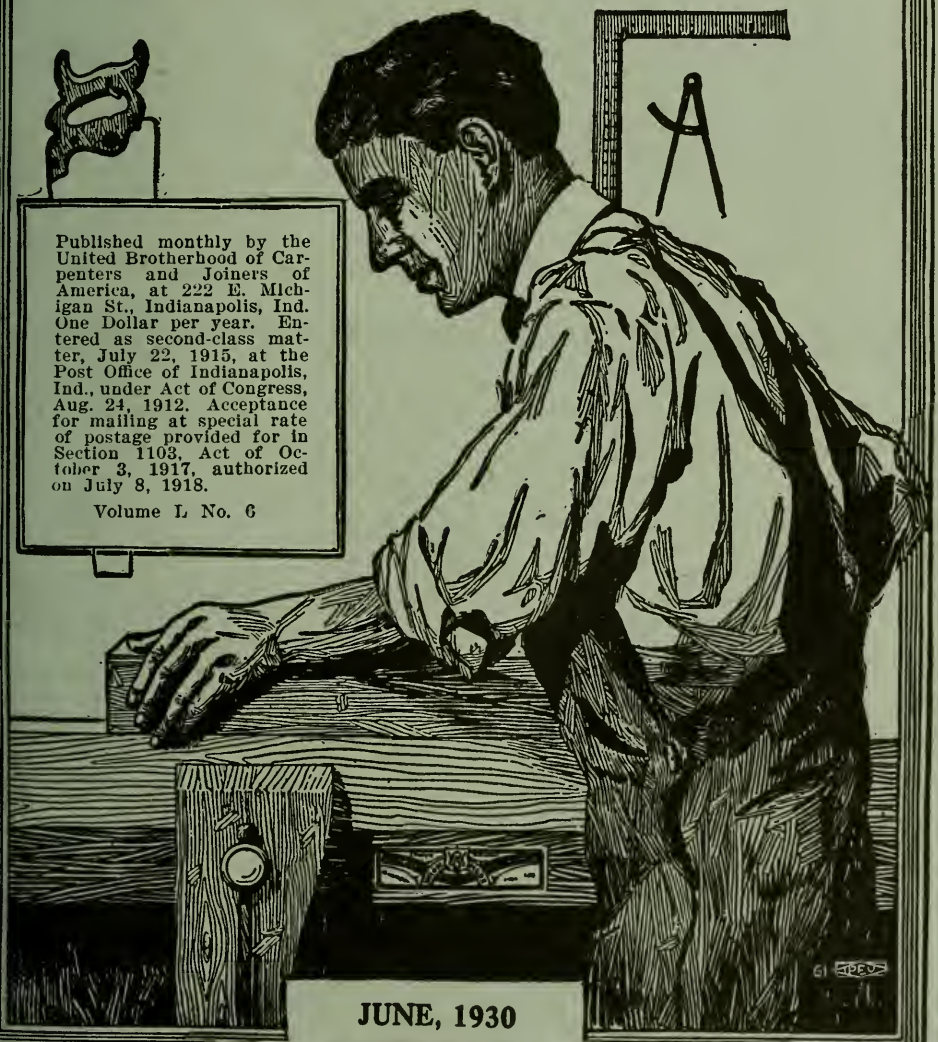
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario

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Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities:

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The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume L No. 6

JUNE, 1930



This perfected wallboard
widens the market for your services

For ten years Sheetrock advertising has been steadily widening the market for carpenters' services by creating public interest in the remodeling of homes. And now the New Improved Sheetrock has made it easier than ever for you to build a reputation for good work.

New Improved Sheetrock is identified by the distinctive marking on the back of each panel. It requires less working and is not damaged in handling. The new ivory-colored Sheetrock surface is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasio

An improved gypsum core co bined with the tough covering giv New Improved Sheetrock add strength and flexibility.

Smooth, even wall surfaces a easily obtained with this perfect wallboard. Takes any type decoration. United States Gypsu Company, 300 W. Adams Stree Chicago, Illinois. Sole Distributors for Canada: Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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SHEETROCK (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) THE FIREPRO WALLBOARD

A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPA



The Starrett Transit Book

GET THIS FREE BOOK!

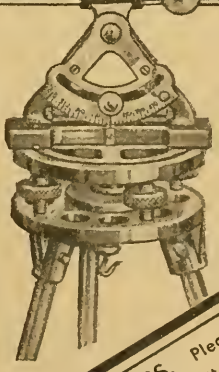
STARRETT TRANSIT
NO. 99B



The Starrett Transit Book tells exactly how to go about using a transit for laying out building lots, lining up construction work, locating batter boards, leveling foundation walls—and all the 1001 other building jobs that can be done best with a transit.

This is a practical book, for practical men.

Send in the coupon below. It will bring you, absolutely free, this valuable Transit Book—and the new Starrett Catalog No. 25"E", which illustrates, describes and prices the simple, low-cost Starrett Transit and all the other Starrett Tools for carpenters.



a simple, practical instrument for carpenters—with plain sight tube, long legs, and plain level vial, only $20. Send the coupon for full description.

50th Anniversary of
Starrett Tools 1880—1930

THE L. S. STARRETT CO., ATHOL, MASS. Please send me my free copy of the Starrett Transit Book and the NEW Starrett Catalog No. 25"E".

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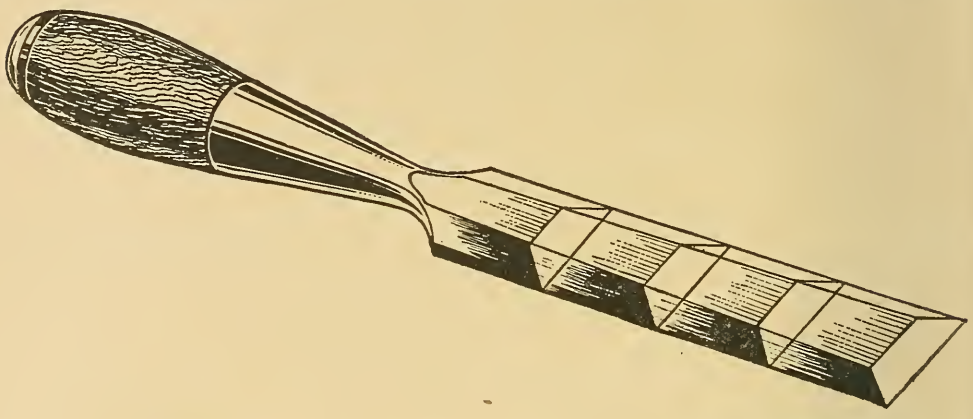
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Use Sta[illegible]ools

3875

STANLEY

A Keen Cutting Edge at



THE fine temper in the blades of Stanley Chisels has long been appreciated by craftsmen. Not only will the blades hold a good cutting edge for a long time but after years of use when the blade has been ground and honed down nearly its entire length this fine cutting edge is just the same.

In thousands of first class kits you will find many sizes of Stanley Chisels which, although years old, are doing the same good work that they did when new.

The one piece construction of Head, Shank and Blade means that a blow struck on the head is transmitted to the cutting edge with undiminished force.

Complete description of all Stanley Chisels will be found in Catalog No. 34. Send for a copy.

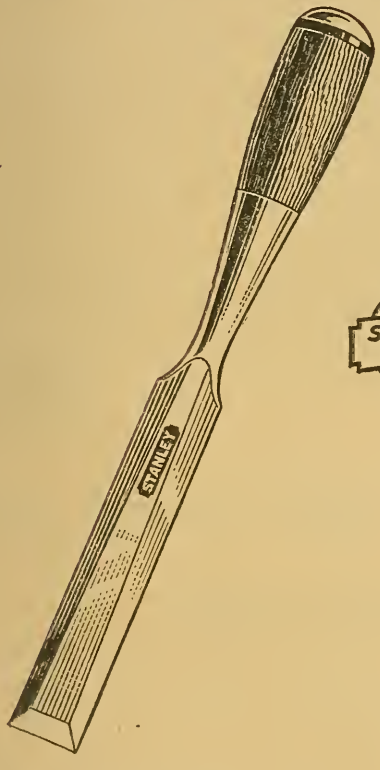
THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY

The Choice of



CHISELS
any Point on the Blade



STANLEY TOOLS



Stanley "Everlasting" Chisels
Bevel Edge - Hickory Handles

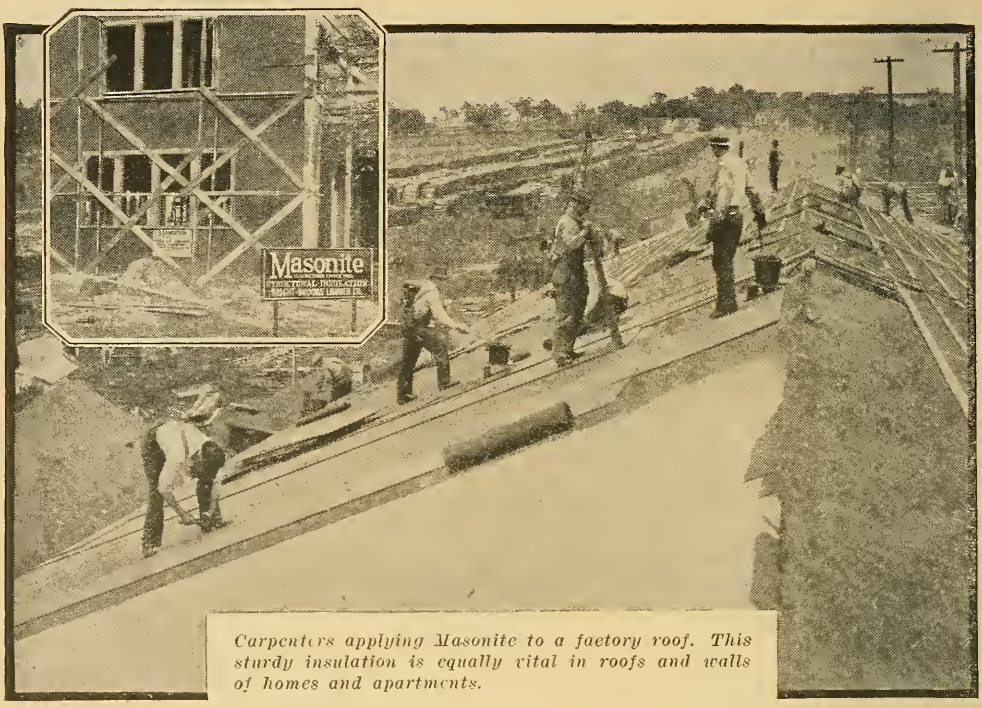
Three types: Firmer, Pocket and Butt. Twelve sizes: 1/8" to 2" blades.

Stanley "Everlasting" Chisels
Square Edge - Hickory Handles

Two types: Firmer, and Pocket. Twelve sizes: 1/8" to 2" blades.

TOOLS
Most Carpenters





Carpenters applying Masonite to a factory roof. This sturdy insulation is equally vital in roofs and walls of homes and apartments.

Build economy into your jobs with Masonite

Builders today respect the judgment of carpenters who use and recommend Masonite Structural Insulation, for it shows they know how to give maximum building value for the dollars expended.

Masonite construction is economical construction. The broad boards are not high in first cost.

They are easily sawed and nailed in place. And the insulation they provide protects from heat and cold, and effects big savings in fuel.

Use and recommend Masonite. It contains no foreign binder and never harms fine tools. A sample and the Book of Specifications are yours for the asking. Just send us a postcard and get them NOW.

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. M-6, 111 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

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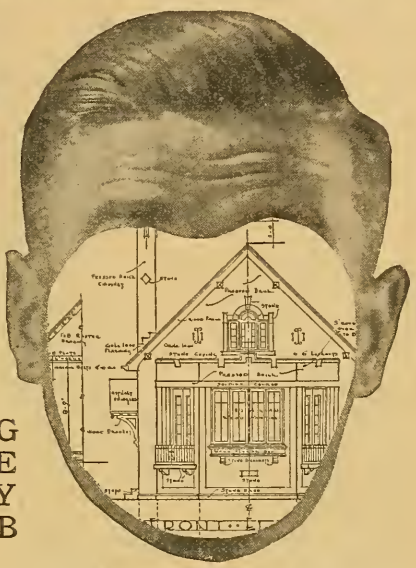
STRUCTURAL INSULATION · INSULATING LATH · PRESDWOOD

C M. C. 1930

A FRANTIC CALL FOR MEN WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs ...Paying up to $12,000 a Year

See how easy it is now for any Carpenter to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for *practical* men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained men are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the wage scale.



90 DAYS' EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB

NO longer is it necessary for carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print method," with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY AS A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into the high-salaried jobs, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans — from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superintendent or contractor has to know.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts Free.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS

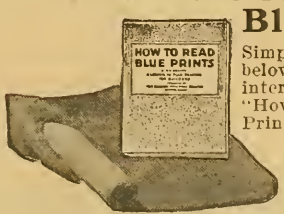
Dept. G-103, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A BIG-PAY JOB — OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to carpenters who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

FREE BOOK and Blue Prints



Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book. "How To Read Blue Prints," Free Working Blue Prints and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field. Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.

Chicago Technical School For Builders,
Dept. G-103, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.
Send me without obligation your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints." Free Working Blue Prints, and full details of the course and the opportunities in the Building Field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST HAMMER



CHENEY NAILER

YOUR $1.50 CAN BUY NO BETTER HAMMER

Everything you expect to find in the world's greatest hammer—you'll find in the Cheney Nailer. Balance, strength, finish, drive, nail holder and ruggedness. You'll do a better day's work and have more better days than you ever had before with the Cheney Nailer. Get one today at your dealer or if he does not have one in stock send us $1.50 and we will ship a 1 lb. Cheney Nailer direct to you via mail all postage paid.

PRENTISS VISE CO.

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PRENTISS VISE CO., 106-110 LAFAYETTE ST., NEW YORK CITY

Please mail me a 1 lb. CHENEY NAILER for enclosed $1.50.

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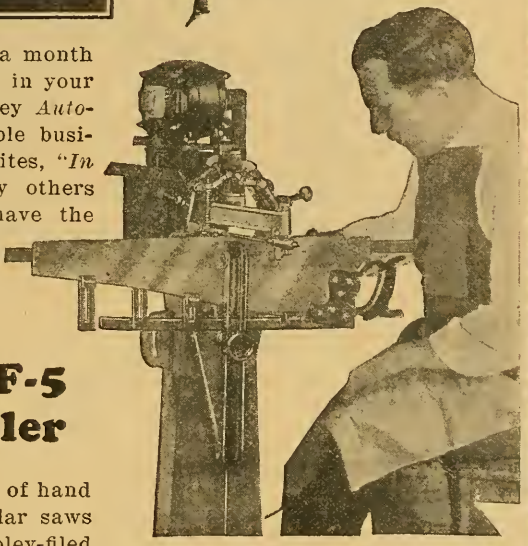
CITY and STATE _____

MY DEALER'S
NAME and ADDRESS _____

Need More Money?

Send Coupon Below for Free Plan

Do you want to add $40 to $100 a month *Extra Money* to your present income, in your spare time? Filing saws on the Foley *Automatic* Saw Filer gives you a profitable business of your own. Everett Myers writes, "*In one month I banked $161.66.*" Many others are making *big money*, and *YOU* have the same opportunity. Start in spare time and develop a fine paying, cash business that will bring you a permanent, independent income.



The Foley Model F-5 "3-Way" Automatic Saw Filer

This ONE MACHINE files all kinds of hand saws, band saws and cross-cut circular saws *perfectly*, with every tooth even. Foley-filed saws cut better, faster, easier, cleaner and stay sharp longer. *No eye-strain.* Easy to operate—just adjust the saw in the machine and turn on the power. It files and joints at the same time *automatically.*

$10 Brings It to You

Keep Your Saws Sharp —Make Extra Money, Too

FREE PLAN tells you how you can keep your saws in first class cutting condition and make *extra money* in your spare time. YOU can use this extra money—start earning at once. Send coupon for complete information.

Let Us File One of Your Saws FREE

Send us one of your dullest saws and we will put it in perfect cutting condition on the Foley *absolutely free of charge.* After you use it, you will say, "It's the finest saw I ever used." You are under no obligation.

Foley Manufacturing Co.
490 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me *Free Plan* telling how I can make *Extra Money* filing saws on the Foley. I am sending a saw to be Foley-Filed FREE ( ) Check Here.

Name .....

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"ROCKWALL — THAT'S THE WALL BOARD FOR ME!"

WANT every wall board job a *good* job?

Use the wall board carpenters swear by—Rockwall—with the cream color cover.

You can do a *better* job with Rockwall. It's *reversible*—both sides of every board are exactly alike—the same sizing and surface! A stronger core of pure gypsum—a tougher cover, practically scuff proof—reinforced nailing edge that prevents cracking or splitting and holds the nail securely—square cut edges for easy fitting—these are features that are making Rockwall the choice of carpenters who are proud of their reputation for good work.

And Rockwall takes any kind of decoration. The pigment-filled surface saves paint and makes a better looking, better built wall!

It makes every wall board job a *good* job at a saving in time, labor and stock. Prove it to yourself. Use Rockwall on your next job!

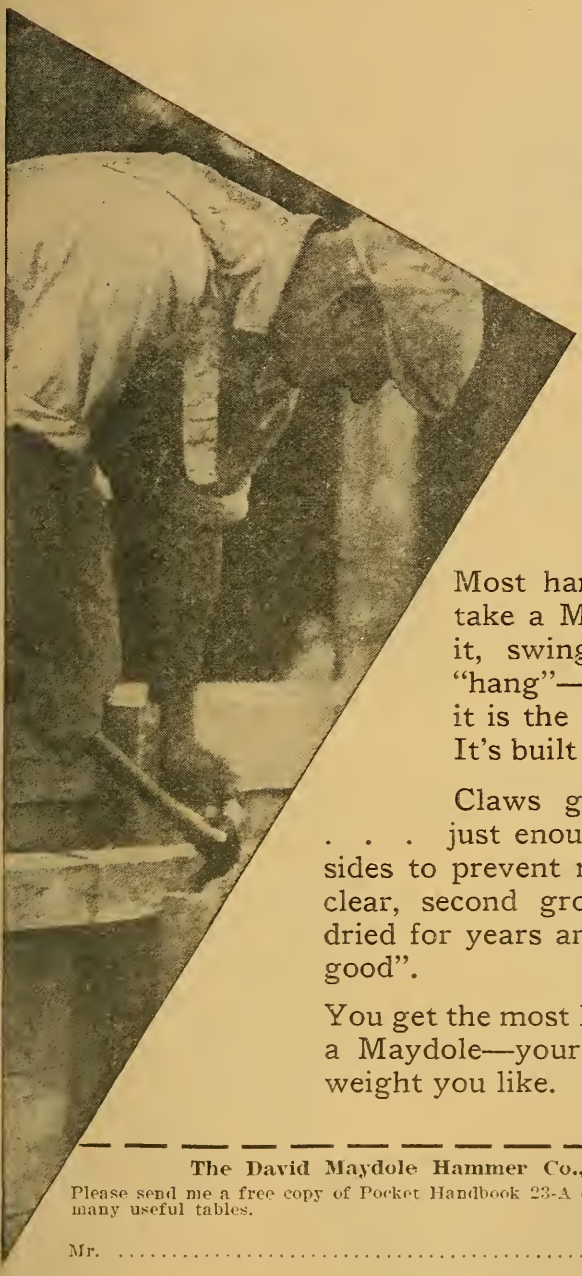
ATLANTIC GYPSUM PRODUCTS COMPANY

Boston New York Philadelphia

Plants at Portsmouth, N. H., New York City, Chester, Pa.

ROCKWALL

GYPSUM WALL BOARD



It's the 'hang' of a Maydole that makes the difference

Most hammers LOOK alike. But take a Maydole in your hand, heft it, swing it, test its remarkable "hang"—you'll know instantly why it is the choice of good carpenters. It's built to fit your grip and swing.

Claws grip like a bulldog's jaw . . . just enough crown on the face and sides to prevent marring the work . . . clear, second growth hickory handles air dried for years and put into the heads "for good".

You get the most hammer for your money in a Maydole—your dealer has the style and weight you like.

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

Please send me a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23-A containing handy information and many useful tables.

Mr. .....

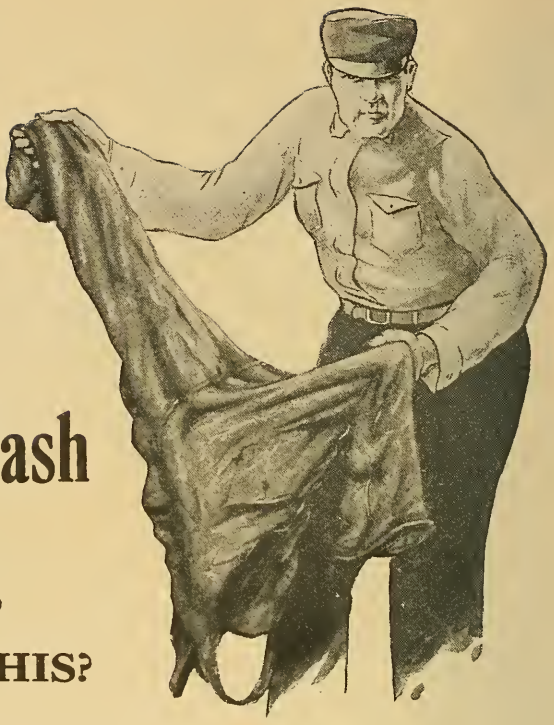
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City ..... State .....

Maydole Hammers

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

3848



After the Wash

DO YOURS LOOK LIKE THIS?

Not if you wear Sweet Orrs

You pay only for honest cloth, honest workmanship and honest wear when you buy Sweet-Orr Overalls. Beware of coarse, rough fabrics into which starch or glue has been pounded to make them feel tough and strong. There isn't an ounce of wear in a ton of such adulterants.

Use common sense when you buy overalls. Demand those good old Sweet-Orrs and take no substitute. They still protect you from dirt and grease after many trips to the laundry.



SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

"First to adopt the Union Label"

You have more confidence in a tool like that!

ZING!... it goes, straight and true for the spot you've aimed it; free and easy as the swing of your arm; balanced for power and precision; head always safe and tight. You have more confidence in a tool like that.

There is sixty years' experience behind the Plumb Hatchet: Sixty years of tempering tool steels and cutting edges; sixty years of testing design, hang and balance.

An experience that produced a tougher, keener blade which stays sharp longer; that perfected the present design which gives the tool a natural "fall:" that invented the famous Take-Up Wedge which keeps the handle tight, just by a turn of the screw.

Today, the Plumb is the expert's tool. Its Ivory Black Head and gleaming Red Handle mark the carpenter who knows tools. Ask for Plumb at your hardware store.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, INC.
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

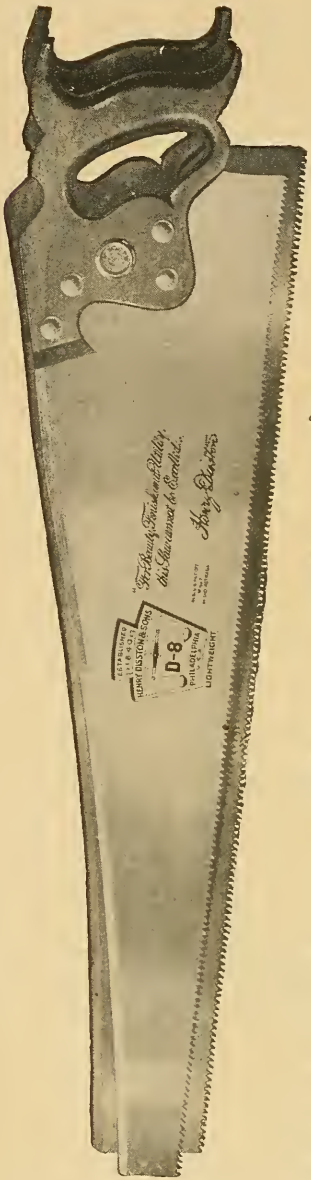


PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes



For sharper, keener saws

Plumb Saw Files are especially designed for sharpening the tough, springy steel of your hand saws. Their special taper permits a sweeping stroke that speeds the job: they are perfectly cut, with keen edges that have plenty of "bite". Plumb design, Plumb steel, cutting and temper give an ease to saw sharpening that you've never known before. Three sizes will file all your hand saws: 5½-inch; 7-inch; 8-inch. Ask your hardware dealer.



Note difference in width between new Disston Lightweight (ship pattern) and regular Disston (standard width) D-8 Hand Saw.

"THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

NEW IN EVERY FEATURE



Lighter Blades—Disston skill and experience have produced a thinner blade, for easier faster cutting.

The Disston true-taper grinding removes all unnecessary weight, without making the saw limber. Disston now makes saws narrower, thinner, lighter, to suit the mechanic's present needs.

Saws with tough temper, proper stiffness, perfect tension and balance, but lighter.



Narrower Blades—The narrower blades, with the Disston true-taper grind, save the users' strength at every stroke. They cut faster, run smoother, and have better balance.

There is no strain on the wrist, no drag on the arm. Every blade "follows through," as never a hand saw could before. The user feels the difference.

The teeth are shaped to take hold better, bite deeper, and retain their keen edges longer.



True-Taper Grind—Accuracy in grinding always has been a feature of Disston Hand Saws. The Disston true-taper grind has been improved to give still better clearance, better balance, and easier cutting.

This true-taper grind graduates uniformly from the cutting edge to the back and from the handle to the point. The tooth edge is of even thickness from end to end.



Thin, yet Stiff—The thinner a saw blade is, if it is stiff, the better it cuts and the easier it is to use.

Every new Disston Saw is thin, yet stiff. Each has the correct temper to make it keen and the true taper to make it run easy, cut fast.

In the new Disston Saw, your customers get a thin, light blade, stiff and sturdy, with Disston true-taper grinding—the modern saw for present-day sawing.



Higher Polish—Every Disston Hand Saw is given a higher polish, a finer finish, than ever before. This finish is rich, lustrous, *beautiful*. It reflects the superiority of the Disston Steel from which these saws are made.

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Hand carved designs are improved.

THERE is no substitute for Disston Hand Saws . . . They are more widely used by mechanics than all other makes combined . . . Their leadership today is greater than ever before . . . for Disston Hand Saws today are better than ever.

The fifteen numbers in the new Disston line provide saws to meet every preference of any carpenter: Lightweight (ship) patterns; Regular (standard width) patterns; skew back or straight back, every one reflecting the skill of workmanship that made Disston the world's foremost saw makers.

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THE CARPENTER

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A SMILE

(By P. N. Hart Scott)

A single thought of kindness,
And one small word of cheer,
Do more to help a man along
Than preaching for a year.

A single act of friendliness,
A handshake, firm and true,
Do more to help a lame dog on
Than most advice will do.

But just one word of sympathy,
With just one sunny smile,
Will make a fellow square his jaw—
And things seem worth the while.

CHILD HEALTH AND THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

(By Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

THE care of children and the preservation and promotion of child health appeals to humanity's noblest sentiments. The deep interest which has been aroused among all classes of people in the subject of child health is an evidence of the growing importance attached to this great subject. Science and education have done much to develop public opinion and to inspire organized forces to engage in child health research and to find protective measures. Opposition to efforts which may be exercised is inconceivable. Failure to do our full duty in promoting and protecting the health of children is due to indifference, ignorance or selfishness.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor, in common with all American citizens, is interested in the welfare, the happiness and the health of all children. This interest is inspired by patriotic and humane reasons. The American Federation of Labor, however, has a particular and special interest in the question of child welfare. From the beginning of its existence in 1881, it has emphasized the necessity of affording protection to children and it has consistently pointed out the destructive effects of child labor.

Children who live in favorable circumstances may be given the care and attention necessary to the protection of health. They are reared in a healthy environment and enjoy the privileges of healthful surroundings. Their opportunities for development and growth into strong, vigorous men and women are greater than those of the less fortunate who are numbered among the great mass of working people.

It is because the workers who are represented by the American Federation of Labor are deeply conscious of this fact that they are eager to utilize every means available for the prevention of sickness and death among the children and to favor legislation which will operate to spread knowledge and education regarding the adoption of methods which will safeguard the health and the lives of children.

In order to supply the protection which must be accorded children, if their lives are to be saved, we must understand the underlying causes of sickness and the high mortality among children. These causes as they exist among the mass of the people are varied but easily ascertainable. Some may be classified as economic and others may be classified as physical. Some are directly traceable to a lack of knowledge and understanding of the use of preventive measures.

Poverty is the primary cause of much human distress and is a prolific source of ill-health among children. The child that is underfed and under-nourished falls an easy prey to sickness and disease. The devitalizing effect of a lack of wholesome food is quite noticeable upon the faces and in the general appearance of thousands of children who attend our public schools. Many teachers and many who are employed as community nurses can bear testimony to this fact. We cannot have strong, vigorous, healthy children in any community where poverty lays its blighting hand upon family life or levies its tragic tribute upon those who dwell within the home.

It may be impossible to abolish poverty or to overcome all of its disastrous effects. It is a condition of our social life which is predicated upon numerous and varied facts and causes. But, we can greatly reduce and minimize its scope and effect. Certainly we ought to find a way by which the nation's children may be spared the deadly and harrowing experience which attends hunger and emaciation.

In searching for a remedy for poverty we must first definitely decide to face existing facts and diligently apply ourselves to a study of the basic causes which produce it. For instance, the breadwinner must be accorded an opportunity to work and earn a wage sufficiently high to provide adequate food and clothing for his dependent children. This involves a study and understanding of industrial and economic facts with reference to family needs, the family budget, adequate income and the problem of seasonal and intermittent employment, as well as unemployment.

The most serious of all our industrial problems is that of unemployment. It quickly and seriously affects home life, living conditions and the minimum food

requirements of the wage earner's family. The ill effect of prolonged unemployment in any community composed largely of working people is first apparent among their children.

General debility, loss of weight and a perceptible increase in sickness among the children inevitably follow in the wake of unemployment. The pathetic feature of it all is that innocent children are the victims of a false and unsound economic condition for which they are in no way responsible. They go hungry in a land of plenty and they virtually starve in their dwelling place surrounded by an abundance of food supplies.

In the promotion of child health we must grapple with this depressing, difficult problem of unemployment. Success in this laudable endeavor depends upon our ability to find a remedy. We must find a way by which we can systematize and regularize employment so that wage earners may earn a steady, uninterrupted income sufficient to supply an adequate amount of wholesome food to their children. These efforts should be supplemented by the adoption of a practical plan providing for the creation of a joint fund out of which sums could be paid sufficient to tide the workers and their families over unavoidable, intermittent periods of unemployment in seasonal callings and industries.

Workmen's compensation laws are serving to advance and promote the health and welfare of children. Under the operation of this humane legislation definite sums of money are automatically paid injured workers and the dependents of those killed during the course of employment. By this process the dependents of injured workers are assured food and care during the period of incapacity resulting from an industrial accident and the dependents of killed employes are accorded care, food, education and protection until the dependent children reach the age where they can care for themselves. We can render a very great service in the advancement of child welfare and child health by strengthening and perfecting the workmen's compensation laws in the different states so that they will be more responsive to human needs and will more adequately meet our social and family requirements.

Legislation prohibiting the employment of children in industrial establishments has served to protect their health, morals and physical well-being but this character of legislation, helpful as it is, affording a large measure of protection to the nation's children, does not effectively and adequately meet the needs of modern society. Altogether too many children of a tender age are employed in industry.

During the period intervening since the Supreme Court of the United States declared the last federal child labor law unconstitutional the employment of children has increased until now it is authoritatively estimated that more than two million children between the ages of ten and fifteen years and at least two million five hundred thousand children between the ages of ten and sixteen years are working for wages.

According to a report made by the Children's Bureau, in January of this year, the increase in the employment of children in industry in one city alone, Fall River, Mass., was 43.7 per cent. If the nation is to be completely saved from the degrading and destroying effect of child labor, it must adopt the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States. In no other way can we fully and successfully cope with this evil.

Child labor is a national problem requiring the application of a national solution. It should be dealt with through the enactment of uniform legislation and this can only be done through the exercise of constitutional authority conferred upon the Congress of the United States. Time and opportunity will not permit more than this passing reference to the proposed child labor amendment to the fundamental law of the land. It is an issue which must be faced if the organizations interested in the promotion of child welfare and child health are to succeed.

The nation cannot possess healthy children, in a full and complete degree, and at the same time permit industry to employ children. We cannot have child health and child labor simultaneously. The employment of children in industry is a curse to civilization. It is incompatible with child welfare and is a violation of natural and physical laws. We must surrender one or the other, children's health or children's labor. Which shall it be?

The national security and the preservation of the Republic require that the health and welfare of our children—shall be protected and preserved. In addition to whole-hearted support which the American Federation of Labor has ever given to workmen's compensation and child labor legislation it has led in the movement for the enactment of compulsory school attendance laws and has supported recreational and playground movements.

The working people of our country are strong supporters of the Department of Agriculture and the agencies created within it for the purpose of helping the farmers of our country to better care for hogs and other animals but they are for the mothers and children of the nation first.

To have a nation strong and enduring we must have a nation of homes. We must have homes in houses and dwellings which permit sunlight and fresh air. We must have homes which harbor mothers whose children may receive their care. We must make it possible for fathers to win by their efforts a sustenance for their children and the women who have given them to this world.

To a worker home is a sacred place. He gives his entire life to hard labor so that he may maintain it and bring to its narrow confines the joy of happy childhood. These are facts which are proven by the lives and experiences of working men and women. It is to be deplored that these ideals have not been realized for years of ceaseless efforts have been expended by Organized Labor in its attempts to accomplish them.

Under the press of industrial expansion the change of living conditions and the increase in economic necessity many women are compelled to share with their husbands in the work of caring for their families. Upon them is cast the burden of caring for home and children and performing work for wages. This work requires her to absent herself from her home during many hours of the day and deprives her children of the watchful care of their mother.

Organized Labor sees the pale, wan faces of the under-nourished, uncared for children. It comes in close contact with the child worker and its heart grieves when it sees and knows the great hardships which that child must bear. Our sympathy and our desire to alleviate their condition is deepest because we know what these frail children are facing day by day.

THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN INDUSTRY

(By John J. Manning, Sec'y-Treas., Union Label Trades Dept., A. F. of L.)

DURING its existence of nearly fifty years, the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor have witnessed revolutionary changes in the living and working conditions of the toilers and these changes were, after all, the urge and need for its creation.

We are engaged in a great humane and social work, our objective being human betterment, and in that respect we are not only paralelling the work of the church but are often far in advance of the church. We have made life and living better for the workers and we are constantly trying, more or less successfully, to raise living and working standards.

This is a work in which any person or group may well engage with feelings of pride and satisfaction, for after all, what greater service can any one render than to unselfishly serve his fellows?

Regardless of the great work we have done and, notwithstanding our progress in this humane field, we want to do still more.

We want to make life and living conditions still better, more tolerable and more satisfactory. We want to make it possible for every worker to receive an income, in return for the service he gives to industry and society, that is commensurate with the requirements of American standards and American citizenship, and we want to maintain and improve standards so that men and women can live real American lives.

We want men and women to be able to raise their children decently and to do this, income of all workers, skilled and unskilled, must be such as to guarantee them and their dependents lives and living of decency and comfort.

We hope to make it possible for every worker in every community to own his home and we want these homes to be comfortable and equipped as modern-

ly as is consistent with their incomes. In addition to this, we are striving to bring to every worker the enjoyment of that degree of leisure and relaxation to which every human being is justly entitled.

These are some of the reasons upon which we base one of our now outstanding demands, for not only a reduction in the hours of labor worked each day, but also a reduction in the number of days of toil. The American Federation of Labor, in accordance with its tradition, has taken the lead in advocacy of the five day week for every trade and calling under its jurisdiction.

Life, with all that is involved therein, is a wonderful thing, so much so that the question has been asked, "do we work to live or do we live to work?" Life should be of such character as we could live it fully and abundantly.

This does not mean an existence of ceaseless toil and drudgery, of continued service of mental and physical exertion, during all of our working hours, but it should mean that opportunity be given the workers to develop all the finer qualities in human nature and human life that make living more desirable.

There is more to life than the drive to secure simple human needs, because there is that mysterious something in every human being which demands freedom, leisure and enjoyment, and ideals and aspirations which have set human kind upon a much higher level than the rest of creation.

Then, there is the home to be considered, the place where the bread-winner can spend a maximum amount of his leisure time with his family, where they may enjoy each others society, and where the social life of a community may be developed. This because the home in America is made a more tolerable place in which to live and is made more secure in our national and social life because of the activities and progress of the Trade Union Movement.

We are always striving to improve the home, the most sacred spot on earth, the place where men and women live together, closely united in the bonds of human affection and interest, where our children are nurtured and taught by example that truth, justice, and good will are the very corner-stones of right living.

We are striving to have every child living in a comfortable home and be decently educated so that they will not be forced to waste their childhood in a mill, mine or factory. In other words, it is our desire that our children be given every opportunity to develop into God and country loving men and women.

To say the least, these surely are wonderful objectives. Better wages, a greater degree of leisure, a more happy social life, a better community and civic condition in every section of our country, together with a more highly educated citizenship for future generations, than we now enjoy.

Social and industrial advances have been made only at tremendous sacrifices of time, effort, self-denial and money by the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, not only for themselves, but every worker has had his industrial and social conditions materially improved because of our activities, as fortunately, we are the only group which can not make advances without aiding every other group to do likewise.

We are constantly appealing to those workers still outside of our movement to join with us so that greater and more rapid progress may be made. Appeal is also made to those who are not eligible to join our Movement, to aid us in our forward looking program.

How can this aid be rendered, you ask. By a judicious use of your purchase power in discriminating between goods made in America as against foreign made commodities.

American wage workers, through their high wages, are the backbone of industry and trade. These high wages were secured by the organized effort of union men and women, working under trade agreements, this situation also guaranteeing industrial peace.

The Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button are the guide-posts to direct you, so that your American money will only be spent for American goods and service. These goods or service cost no more, so why not give them preference?

We urge you to become a real American, desirous of doing all you can to promote the welfare of our common country. The first step in doing this is to spend American dollars only for American goods and service.

The next step is to see that members of your immediate family are brought into line and, after this, to urge upon your friends that they join the "Purchase only American made goods" Club and you will be surprised what a wholesome sentiment in favor of American workmen and American made goods will be created.

The only guarantee you have that your purchases have been made by American workmen, under American standards, is to see that the Union Label is attached, this being the only country in the world where purchaser can so readily distinguish his country's standard product from goods made either abroad, in sweat-shop or in prisons.

The Union Label is this distinguishing mark. Will you demand the Union Label when making purchases?

Trade Unionists are obligated to, and others, who desire to maintain the higher living standards in the world, should demand the emblem of fair play and industrial democracy be attached to all of their purchases. No one should be ashamed or hesitant to insist that their money only be exchanged for products made under conditions which permit our workers to live under real American standards.

The American Federation of Labor and its guidepost, the Union Label, stand for free speech and press, the right of organization and collective bargaining, elimination of immature children in industry, equal wages for equal service for men and women, and the many other democratic and progressive movements which have made our country the outstanding nation of the world.

ORGANIZING CAMPAIGNS BY STATE FEDERATIONS OF LABOR

(Executive Council, American Federation of Labor Report)

IN the report of the Executive Council to the 49th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Toronto, Canada, the above subject is dealt with in the following manner:

Reports show that state federations of labor perform an indispensable service in organizing work. The nature of union organization makes the state federation logically the link between the American Federation of Labor and local groups for state-wide undertakings. In the past year some state federations stimulated organizing work, helping local groups to form organizing programs, keeping in touch with the work to give assistance in every possible way. Several methods were used. In Washington and in Wisconsin, a conference of local officers was called to plan the campaign. General policies were mapped out and arrangements made to start local campaigns. The interest thus stimulated was carried back to local groups, together with a practical work program.

The officers of the state bodies kept in touch with the progress of local campaigns and supplied help when needed. Several states furnished speakers for locals meetings. In Illinois, state officers kept in touch with local work by correspondence, as well as by furnishing speakers. The active interest of state leaders has shown good results. In Minnesota, over 30,000 leaflets were distributed to local labor groups, posters were used and a house to house canvas was carried on. A system of report cards made it possible to follow up prospective members.

Several states furnished special publicity through their state papers, and in some cases radio talks were given. This publicity was helpful both in stimulating interest in labor groups and building up a favorable public opinion.

Two states furnished a paid organizer. In New Hampshire an organizer was employed for four months, with the result in increasing local interest, and in South Dakota a special organizer was sent to complete organizing work already begun in one locality. Through his efforts charters were completed for five new unions. In Washington a certain sum was set aside from per capita tax to create a fund for organizing purposes. Such a fund may supply financial needs for such expenses as organizing literature, traveling, or a special organizer when needed.

In a number of states the officers of the state bodies stimulated activity by individual visits to local union groups. These visits were much appreciated and helped to stimulate activity and increase

membership. Workers' education classes also helped to train members in organizing work, as in Ohio, where classes in trade union salesmanship were held.

Your Executive Council can not emphasize too strongly the important function of the state federation of labor in organizing work. Local unions look to their state federations for leadership. Personal contact with local leaders, help with local problems, is essential in organizing work. Because state federations of labor and central labor unions represent the combined strength of all crafts, united progress of the labor movement must depend on them.

We suggest that wherever possible special funds be set aside to help in this organizing work, to send special organizers into the field, to furnish publicity, letters and literature to local groups, to send speakers when needed and in every way to help the local unions in bringing new members into their organizations. We should like to urge that particular emphasis be placed on the organization of locals directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor as it is only through these locals that we can reach the large groups of unorganized workers who are not in the jurisdiction of any international.

Porto Rico

The Porto Rican Free Federation of Labor has carried on an active organizing campaign throughout the island. Committees have been appointed to carry on the campaign, thousands of leaflets and pamphlets have been sent out. Public meetings are held on Saturdays and Sundays in both city and country districts, addressed by the federation officers.

Organizing committees in the towns distribute literature, call on wage earners in their homes, and hold meetings. In San Juan, the carpenters have over 500 new members. New unions have been organized; including federal labor unions, laborers' protective unions, carpenters, plumbers, photo-engravers and others.

The Porto Rican Federation of Labor has organized forums throughout the island to study and discuss economic, social and industrial problems, using theatres and public halls for meetings. Newspapers co-operate by publishing all news of organizing and special meetings and articles on industrial and labor problems from the officers of Free Federation of Labor.

The legislature has passed a resolution to study unemployment, and committees of all crafts are holding meetings in co-operation with engineers and business men to plan for study and relief.

The annual reports from 29 state federations of labor, show a combined membership of 1,188,880 in their affiliated local unions, or over one-third the membership of the American Federation of Labor. There was a total increase in membership of 13,995 in affiliated locals in 27 states, or 1.4 per cent. Several states have made special efforts to increase the number of local unions affiliated and have met with some success. At present, according to estimates, nearly half the locals in these states are not affiliated to the state federations. Central bodies have a better record: 389 affiliated, and 91 not affiliated state bodies. These reports indicate an important field for activity next year. As one state body suggests, if these locals could all be affiliated, the fund provided would employ organizers to send into the local field and the strength of the labor movement would be immeasurably increased.

Several states show special increases in membership from their organizing activities this year: Illinois, 8,473; Pennsylvania, 5,000; New Jersey, 3,728; Kansas, 1,641; Wisconsin, 1,278; Colorado, 1,150; Minnesota, 1,000.

PRESENT DAY INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

(By James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor)

WHEN I speak of peace in industry I mean a righteous peace, where men have a voice to express themselves, so that they may guarantee themselves a proper share in the fruits of their production. I am sure that if this can be brought about in industry anywhere, it ought to happen here. This is coming about. On this continent we are closer to the goal than anywhere else. I believe the condition of labor everywhere is due to improve be-

cause of the very example we set the world.

On this continent we have approximately 130,000,000 people, drawn from nearly all the countries of the Old World. Back where these people came from there still is jealousy, there are conflicts of interest and political differences. Here, well over 100,000,000 of these people live and work together in peace. We have newspapers and magazines, open forums, and every kind of wide-open avenue of expression.

China, Russia, and India, have a tremendous population. If the standard of living of this great number of people could be raised to correspond to the American standard of living, overproduction in industry would speedily be a thing of the past. There would not be sufficient factories, there would not be enough automatic machinery, in America to manufacture the products those people would require to improve their living conditions, particularly in their homes.

I believe we are going to see the worker complete his full day's production with still more leisure time in which to enjoy the fruits of his labor—his motor trips, his visits to the theatre, the library, and the concert hall. It is coming about inevitably through modern scientific business system and the genius for invention that is going into new automatic machinery.

System and machinery are making production so rapid and easy that less of the day and the week will be needed to turn out the commodities we can sell and consume. This system and machinery is certain to be further improved. It is hardly fantastic to say that the time will come when the wealth of the world will be produced with hardly more effort than the pulling of a lever or the press of a button. Already many of our hardest mechanical jobs are performed in that way. Ultimately much more of our time and energies can be devoted to the improvement of our minds and the enrichment of our lives.

I believe that even now our churches, schools and colleges should begin to train our people for the proper use of their greater leisure time they are destined to enjoy. We have been educating ourselves for work. Now we need to be educated in how to live. And I believe the greatest demand for this new education will come from the our millions of workers.

Even today the largest increase in college enrollment comes from the ranks of the workers. Those who most desire to go to college are the sons and daughters of our carpenters, masons, puddlers and other skilled men. We pride ourselves on giving our children a grammar school education. Tomorrow we shall not be content until all our children have a higher education.

Recently we were alarmed at the number of workers displaced by new labor-saving machines. Undoubtedly this is something to be anxiously watched. I believe no one knows what immediate practical remedy we can apply, other than to take care of those who are temporarily released from their old occupations until they can be provided with new ones. But we know that industry itself, which introduces new machines to displace human workers, has also the tendency to create these necessary new jobs. Hardly does some new mechanical marvel in the automobile industry displace workers, when development in the radio and the aeroplane open new jobs to thousands of workers —whose new prosperity in turn enables them to buy more automobiles.

Employers, too, have been quick to see the danger in needlessly adding to unemployment and reducing the purchasing power of our people. The time is near—I believe it is here now—when the wise employer, before installing new labor-saving machinery, will first plan new employment for the workers his machines are displacing. He realizes now that every worker dropped from the payrolls is a customer deprived of purchasing power. We who invent machines so rapidly will not be long in inventing remedies for our problems.

I have no fear of the labor saving machine so long as employers maintain even the present scale of wages and keep our people equipped with purchasing power. There is no limit to their wants, and with wages right, those wants will keep the wheels of industry on the move. Prosperity is sealed up in the pay envelope of the worker.

One other problem on our hands has to do with immigration. Even yet, in some quarters, America's motive in her immigration policy is not fully understood. It has been a long contest. We now have total exclusion of some races,

and we have limited the number coming from Europe to 150,000 annually under the quota system. Sixty-five thousand of that 150,000 under the present law come from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Prior to the adoption of the quota system, in some years more than a million immigrants would come to the United States from Europe alone, and we have now limited our immigration, not alone to save our workers from unemployment and competition for jobs, but to save these immigrants themselves from the same unemployment and distress. It may be stated that since the enactment of the first quota law, limiting the number who might come from abroad, we have admitted from Canada and Newfoundland 787,000; from Mexico, 415,826, and from other countries of the Western Hemisphere, 101,000.

There are millions of people crossing our borders every year, many of them over the Canadian border. In addition to those admitted on the regular quota, we have thousands of visitors, and seamen who are also admitted for clearance. With the millions who are constantly entering the country, it is only natural to expect that there should be some smuggling of aliens and the schemes that are devised to get them across our borders unobserved are very ingenious. It imposes an additional burden on the immigration service to try to apprehend them.

If the employers of labor in the country would first make certain that a man was legally in the country before giving him a job, it would help us materially in our work of enforcing the provisions of the immigration law. The labor unions could also help greatly in this work by refusing to take a man as a member until they had made certain that he was legally admitted to the country.

The principal thing we have been trying to avoid in the United States is the bringing in of cheap labor. The United States is often pictured as a land of milk and honey, and it is in many instances, but we have quite a number whose standard we would like to raise. Cheap labor means a cheap country, and a cheap country means the long day and the long week.

It has cost us too much effort to establish the shorter day for us to permit dangers to it now. One industry, for example, was forced to run twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week. How, they asked, could the eight-hour day be introduced in the face of its difficulties. But in 1922 President Harding called a conference at the White House, when the eight-hour day was introduced in that industry, and I doubt now if the industry would go back to the old long day and long week even if it could.

The long day, the long week, and low wages are the Three Fates of American industry. Where the worker is so employed, he has no time to buy, no money to buy, and no ambition to buy.

Another habit I rejoice to see passing is that of arbitrarily dropping men as unfit for further service at a certain age. Some employers have fixed the limit at fifty years; some as low as forty. Some thought they were pepping up industry in line with the youthful spirit of the day. Some were afraid of over-loading their pension systems. Whatever the motive, the practice was gaining ground.

So far the system has not been applied on the management end. If they did, industry would be shot to pieces.

If every manager, if every superintendent, if every responsible head of every business enterprise, were discharged because of being over the age limit set by some employers, industry would soon be completely ruined. If the management is not discharged because of age, why discharge the workers?

Recently the press carried the statement that President Green, in his address to the Building Trades Department, expressed in very strong language the hope that a tribunal would be set up within the trade union family for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in the building industry. It has been predicted that if these problems are adjusted satisfactorily, the time would come when every building in the United States would be erected by union labor.

Speaking from my nine years' experience as Secretary of Labor, it would seem to me that if these jurisdictional disputes were eliminated, I could go further than President Green and predict that employers in many other trades would greatly prefer and eagerly seek the man who carried a union card. That card would be his diploma, the stamp of his skill and character.

I can say to you that this matter of jurisdictional disputes has always been one of the strong arguments used

against signing an agreement with a trade union.

I quite agree that settlement of these differences is sometimes difficult, and that the disputes themselves arise from natural causes. In this day of consolidation and the handling of labor in large groups, the classifications are many, and employers are afraid of this constant quarreling of one trade with another as to which shall do a particular job or handle a particular material in the erection of a building. As long as we are alive and going people, the genius of man will invent new materials with which to house our people. So long as we are hard and ambitious workers, these controversies will arise.

Brotherhood has come to mean something. We all feel it. And let us in the circles of labor strive ever to contribute to the great stream of life about us our best efforts to make that brotherhood a real, a practical, and an abiding joy.

FLORIDA'S FUTURE

(By Senator Franklin O. King, Chairman Committee on Banks and Banking, Florida Senate)

PONCE DE LEON, the discoverer of Florida, was the original "Binder Boy." He came here looking for the Impossible—the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. When this didn't materialize, he faded out of the picture— like the peripatetic skip-jacks who paved the way for the devastating debacle in 1925.

The men who will remake Florida have sand in their shoes and sand in their craws. They have that intestinal integrity commonly called "guts." They are here to stay, and will stay the limit.

Lord Erskine said:

"Tempests occasionally shake our dwellings and dissipate our commerce, but they scourge before them the lazy elements which, without them, would stagnate into pestilence."

I think he was right, and that the all-seeing eye of Omnipotence realizes that in a semi-tropical climate like ours, an occasional hurricane is a healthy innovation, although I am credibly informed that these occur only about every 27 years—that is, with any damaging degree of intensity.

The hurricane that shook up parts of the Florida East Coast a year or two ago shook some sense into the heads of our speculative contractors and builders, who are now erecting real buildings on solid foundations, instead of the stucco shacks and shells and shams that were concomitant with the artificiality of the so-called boom.

Likewise the Medfly may prove a blessing in disguise, causing some of our growers to fertilize and clean up their groves and keep them clean; to spray their fruit and keep it bright, and to send the finest oranges and grapefruit in the world to the auction markets of the North, there to command three to five times the prices formerly realized for rusty-looking, ill-cared-for citrus, which, apparently, like Topsy, "just growed."

Floridians, native and adopted—are facing the future fearlessly, because we know that God is with us. He has given us the finest climate on this mundane sphere—than which there is no equal on the far-famed Riviera, the blue Vesuvian Bay, the shores of Sunny Spain, fabled France, or care-free California.

This winter will see the biggest influx of tourists that ever invaded this Peerless Peninsula. Some that come to scoff will remain. They will report to the folks back home, as did the Committee of Twelve whom Moses sent to spy out the Promised Land: "We came unto the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk and honey."

The banking situation in Florida is improving and will continue to improve. Into the crucible were dropped in days gone by securities and collateral which had real intrinsic value at that time, based, as they were, upon Mother Earth and a rising real estate market. Now, that the fading fires of reckless speculation have consumed some of the dross, the residue in the retort is refined gold, taken from a bedrock of sound values.

The last Legislature enacted a real constructive and comprehensive banking bill, which passed both the House and Senate without a single dissenting vote. This bill, among other sound features, provides a regulation for amount of capital stock and par value of shares. It also provides for individual liability of stockholders, and for the prevention of impairment of capital. It provides that all banking companies designated as depositories of public money and fi-

nancial agents of the state shall give security, consisting of bonds of the United States or of the State of Florida, for the safekeeping and repayment of said funds. This law makes it unlawful to loan over 10 per cent of the aggregate capital and unimpaired surplus of a bank, either directly or indirectly, to any director, officer or employe thereof, or to any co-partnership or incorporated company in which such directors may be directly or indirectly interested.

It reduces the fees which the liquidator can receive in the event of a bank failure, to, in no case, exceed 5 per cent of the cash collections, thereby conserving the interests of depositors in a failed bank. The compensation of the liquidator shall be fixed by the comptroller, and shall be based upon the amount of work actually necessary and performed.

The crowning feature of the law, however, is one which creates a stockholders' reserve fund deposit to fortify and strengthen the statutory liability of stockholders, which fund must be deposited with the state treasurer in the shape of sound federal, state, county, municipal or subschool district bonds, equivalent to the amount of the banking institution's capital stock. The amount of this deposit is determined each year, when a 10 per cent dividend has been paid by the banking corporation, after which 50 per cent of the surplus earnings shall be deposited with the state treasurer.

Under this new banking law a reserve will be accumulated in the hands of the state treasurer for the protection of depositors, and this will also have a tendency to reduce the number of bank failures. There are a number of other valuable features which would require too much space to comment on in this article, and as the new banking law has only been in effect a short time, its benefits are not so apparent in the present financial situation as they will be in the near future.

THE OPEN SHOP

(By H. H. Siegele)

"EVERY town and every community has its local pride," remarked the contractor, in answer to a question put to him by the young newspaperman, "and every loyal citizen of any community or town will do his part in helping to keep this civic pride up to a standard of wholesome self-respect."

The newspaperman had heard several indications that the open shop movement was much talked of by some of the town's interests, and was coming to the point of a crisis. There were some ardent advocates of it, who seemingly believed it to be the solution to all coming industrial problems. On the other hand, there were those who were bitterly opposed to it; maintaining that if the open shop succeeded in reaching its goal, it would take the very bread and butter out of the mouths of the children of the toilers. These conflicting opinions at first were expressed calmly in conversations; then deepened into feelings; and because the laws of psychology are sure, and always work the same, if not controlled, those feelings soon were seasoned with temper. The whole matter was coming to a climax, and the newspaperman was trying to give both sides of the question a fair representation, when he asked for an interview with the contractor.

"Despite all that has been said to the contrary, by its ardent supporters," the contractor continued, "the open shop movement must ultimately fail. If the success of this movement would depend on materialistic things, such as bricks, stone, wood or that all-powerful thing, gold, then the workingmen would be at the mercy of their deadliest enemies; and would, although knowing better, have to crouch down and worship their masters for the privilege of earning the necessary means of existence."

This statement, coming from one who was easily conceded to be the leader of the builders in the community, was difficult for the newspaperman to understand; for he had expected to find the contractor in sympathy with, rather than opposed to, the open shop movement.

After a pause, the contractor, calmly, but firmly, went on:

"But the success or failure of the open shop movement depends, not on gold, nor on the men who control the greater part of it,—it depends entirely on whether or not the men who are to be whipped, at every step that the movement takes, will support it—without the support of efficient workingmen the

open shop can not succeed. That there are men who actually look upon this movement as a benefaction, is as evident as the fact that there are many men daily working against their own best interests, but do not know it. The intelligent workingmen, (Thank Allah, they are daily increasing), know better than to allow the advocates of the open shop to pull the wool over their eyes. They can not understand how a movement can be for their benefit, and at the same time exert all of its energies in favor of crushing them: and thus forcing them into a submission that would make them self-supporting, independent slaves, rather than free American citizens—a submission that would take from them the very essence of American self-respect, the means of supporting and educating their families without depending on charity."

Here the contractor told the newspaperman, how for many years he had been employing union men, and that among those men were some of his best friends.

"These men," he said, "are learning that refinement and culture is as good for a workingman as it is for anyone else. Besides, the fact that they belong to a legitimate union; one that believes in efficiency and service as being the most meritorious attainments in life, these men are giving me more for the money I pay them, than if they were without an organization."

After a moment's pause, he said:

"In place of organization and union, the open shop would put each man on an individual basis, where his job would depend not on a united effort of the men on the job, but on his success in undermining his fellow workingmen. Instead of a uniform 8-hour day, the open shop would institute a day that would take from the worker all of his energies, leaving nothing for recreation, self-improvements or domestic duties. Instead of a wage, measuring up to the American standard of things, the open shop would cut it to a live-while-you-work wage, leaving the wage-earner and his family to sufferingly exist at other times. Instead of American citizens, the open shop would subject the American workingmen into tools, with less privileges than are accorded domestic animals."

The contractor drew a glass of water, drank a little and continued:

"The open shop will never succeed. The intelligent workingman, whether he belongs to a labor union or not, cannot support the open shop movement, hence its success must depend largely on the support of the ignorant and inefficient; a condition that, so far as accomplishment is concerned, must ultimately spell failure."

Sipping a little more water, he took a clipping from the file, entitled:

"A Cruel Joke.

" 'We are prepared,' said a resolution adopted by the stockholders, 'to accept, regardless of the sacrifices necessary thereto, whatever losses may be sustained in maintaining the right of each American citizen to enter into his individual contract should such be his desire, without hindrance from any other human being.'

"What a joke," the contractor read from the clipping, "Here are 50,000 organized stockholders of the steel trust, each snugly protected in his bargaining power with the laboring man by the greatest combination of capital on earth. This combination of capital owns the mills; owns the towns where the mills are run; owns the houses in the towns wherein the single unorganized worker lives; owns the stores as well as the houses; owns the banks and the sources of credit where this 'individual American citizen' lives; owns the politics of the town and the state where this independent American citizen lives. And then they say stand up in your pride, you independent American citizen—one man at a time and bargain with us organized as employers, as landlords, as grocers, as bankers, as government. You shall be protected in your royal American right to make the best individual bargain you can with us.

"Is it ignorance or class malice," the contractor read from the editorial on the clipping, "that makes such a sentiment as that go by with the middle class American? If ever there was a conspiracy to put American laboring men into serfdom, it is the so-called open shop. Yet people who look and sometimes talk like sensible people gabble about the open shop as if it were not the cowardly subterfuge to oppress labor that it really is."

Laying the clipping down, he said:

"The open shop is more than a joke, it is a crime against the American standard of self-respect."

CHURCHES BACK LABOR

UNDER the above caption The Indianapolis Times of January 3rd, says:

"Labor has won support of the churches in its efforts to obtain justice in the southern textile mills. In the midst of American Federation of Labor plans for an extensive southern organizing campaign and renewed demands for congressional investigation of anti-labor abuses there, the recognized social agencies of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches have issued a statement condemning working conditions and violence against workers.

"At first the American public, confused by the conflicting charges and claims of labor and employers was not sure of the facts in that industrial warfare.

"But the facts now are clear. There have been various nonpartisan reports on the situation. Official government figures prove the long hours and poor wages. The neutral press has sent investigators and reported, almost without exception, in substantiation of labor's charges.

"Now the organized investigating agencies of the churches add their powerful voices to the protest with the joint statement of the Federal Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

"In addition, the Federal Council of Churches has issued a special report disproving the alibi of mill owners that Marion, N. C., strikes, in which six workers were killed by sheriffs, were caused by outside 'agitators.'

"According to the churches joint statement:

" 'The tragedies at Gastonia and Marion, N. C., have appalled all those who accept the respective ethical teachings of our religions. Right and wrong in such conflicts can not be decided by violence. To attempt to bring peace by bludgeon and bullet in such conflicts is contrary to every rule of morality. We condemn such a course unqualifiedly.

" 'We urge employers and public officials not to suppress by force the protests of the workers in their efforts for the redress of manifest evils, nor to employ legal action, backed by force, save in the keeping of peace.

" 'The unrest in the textile industry and the tragedies in some mill centers have arisen not only because of the economic confusion in the industry as a whole, but also because of the faulty relations between employer and employe.

" 'That the hours are longer and the wages lower than the standards which public conscience deems right generally is acknowledged.

" 'Employers in the industry have failed to recognize organizations of labor and to show a willingness to allow labor that freedom to organize for which our three bodies stand.'

"Congress should act on the recommendation of this and other newspapers, to which the specific demand of the churches is now added, for a federal investigation."

ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN CONSTRUCTION

(By Peter A. Stone, Editor, "The American Contractor," Chicago)

I RECALL reading the other day in one of our Chicago newspapers in one of the columns devoted to letters from readers, a letter that somebody sent in, deploring the fact that on every building erected in the city there was a huge loss of life. "Why couldn't something be done?" he inquired.

There seems to have been a feeling all through the country on the part of the general public that building construction in particular is the cause of a vast loss of life. That is due to carelessness on the part of those in charge of construction.

Now, in years gone by, I would say that there was some foundation for that in fact, but there is a reason for that to which I will refer later. As I say, in order to tell you something of accident prevention in construction, I would have to be an observer, and observing these facts over a number of years, I would say that the business of building construction is and has been more or less a gamble. It starts as a gamble with our system of open competitive bidding. It leads those who participate to take a

chance, as they are taking a chance on whether they will come out even or not.

This feeling certainly must permeate the workers, the employes of such construction organizations, that do business in that way. Gambling on whether the outcome will be profitable means that the worker is encouraged to take a chance. We have all heard of foremen and superintendents who say, "We don't want any mollycoddles on this job."

The general public on the whole does not know what work is being done today by the construction organizations and construction companies, and by the men themselves, in the interests of safety.

In order to bear out the statement that the contractors themselves have encouraged the gambling spirit—some time ago The American Contractor conducted a survey among the contractors —a large number of them—to find out what subjects they were most interested in. The results were rather surprising. Now, this survey was conducted about three years ago, and I just want to read some of the results to show the interest between accident prevention and other subjects. The subject of estimating received 131 votes; cost accounting, 94 votes; building statistics, 61 votes; material prices, 55 votes; office management, 46 votes and accident prevention 32 votes.

That will give you a fair idea of how important the subject of accident prevention was considered three years ago.

But, I say, this is changing. I want to give you some reasons why I think it is changing. In the first place, the construction industry, for various reasons, is fast getting away from the method of open competitive bidding, which encourages gambling, gambling that permeates the spirit of the men to take chances.

This year I have found a greater number of contractors who do not indulge in open competition, but get their business some other way. I have found that more so this year than any other year in the history of the construction industry.

This fact leads us to the other fact that the contractors are getting on a more business-like basis, eliminating chance on profits, and in so doing are really more interested in conducting their affairs on a more business-like basis which of course, includes accident prevention. They have learned that accident prevention is a dollars-and-cents factor. This, of course, is not the only factor, for I still claim that the contractors are human beings and do not care to see their fellow man maimed any more than anyone else does.

However, there is the dollars and cents factor there, and they have learned that it pays. This is the factor they are trying to get across to the smaller contractor who still indulges in gambling; because with our system of experience rating, the accidents that are caused by the smaller contractor naturally reflect in the cost to the larger contractor who is working to prevent accidents.

Another thing that the public comes in contact with in the construction industry is the protection afforded by the contractor for the public itself. Now, here you also note another change. In years gone by it was thought that protection for the public was just a necessary evil, along with payrolls and salesmen and other things of that kind; but the contractor today is learning to use such factors as good sidewalk protection for an advertisement, because it is good advertising. A man who may some day be a customer will remember a construction job that he has noticed with good, strong overhead canopies, good sidewalk protection, good scaffolds, and a neat, well kept job. I say that a future customer will remember those things that he casually observes as he goes along. That factor, I believe, is being realized more and more by contractors every day, and you can readily note the change; that is, the outsider can readily note the change from a few years back.

There is one thing I do not believe has been given serious thought, and that is, letting the public know what is actually being done. The public still has in mind that there is a vast loss of life on every construction job. As a matter of fact, this letter I spoke of stated that the writer believed that there were 18 men killed on one job in Chicago. That, of course, is only a rumor. There has been no building in Chicago that reported a loss of life of 18, but a rumor like that is readily believed in view of the general impression that has been given to the public.

Now, there has been a vast improvement over a few years ago in the interest and work of accident prevention,

but it requires something extra to acquaint the public with the fact.

You can acquaint the public by means of proper signs placed where they can be easily seen. Tack a number of signs, for instance, out where both the workers and the public could see them saying that "This is a Safe Job." That would have a good psychological effect on the man on the job, and on the public as well. It would have the effect on every man of trying to make the job safe.

Insurance ocmpanies have contributed something to accident prevention, but I believe they should contribute more. They are a vital factor and are deeply affected by whatever takes place. They should, contribute more in the way of ads and instructions to the men. It has probably been mentioned that there have been schools for foremen and superintendents in safety work. Down in Los Angeles a number of years ago they had a series of very successful schools sponsored by the local construction organization. I believe it would be a good idea if insurance companies that are interested would sponsor such schools still further.

THE LABOR UNION

(By Harry Strom)

PRIMARILY a labor union is an association of workers in a given craft, organized to remedy working conditions that were becoming unbearable; and to secure better wages.

The workers comprising the membership of these unions are forming (whether they know it or not) a partnership; a company; or a stock company to do the particular work usually performed by their membership. The initiation fee paid is their capital. The monthly dues their working capital.

The increase in pay that their union brought them (over the non-union scale) is the profit or dividend that their investment earned for them.

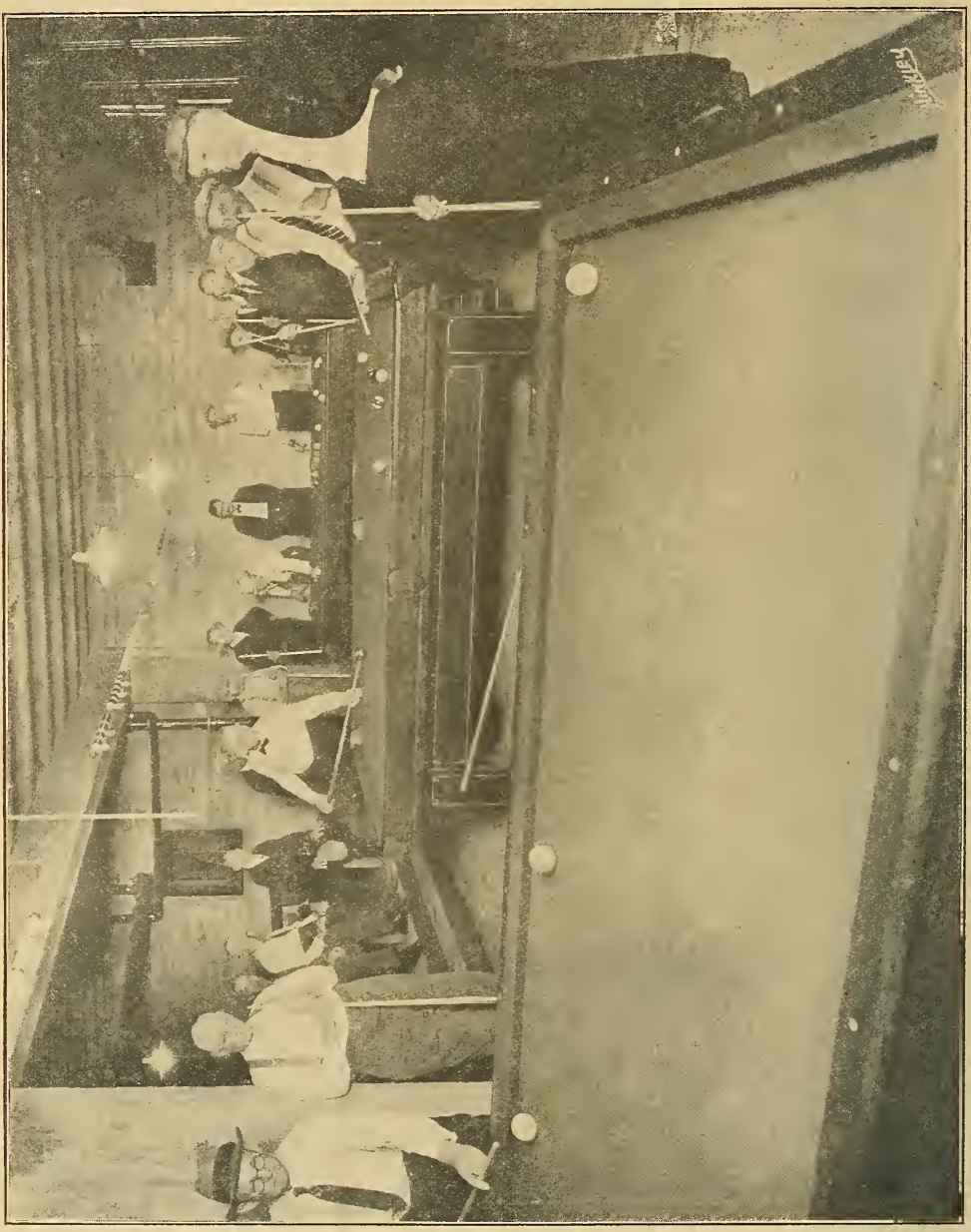
What other factors do the association of workers bring to a labor union other than their initiation fee and monthly dues? Fraternity, craft experience and prestige.

Fraternity cannot be seen, weighed nor measured. It can only be felt in the hearts of men. It grows and expands with the increased knowledge of the labor movement. The immortal Lincoln once said: "God must have loved the workingman, He made so many of them." Lincoln was endowed with a fraternal spirit. No man could frame the above quotation had he not a great love for his fellow men. Craft experience can not be valued in dollars and cents, it is also evolutionary. As an illustration: Thirty years ago a carpenter had to be able to make a window-frame with only the glass measurement given him. What good does it do this same carpenter today? Practically all frames are now made in a mill, and by machinery.

But the interchanging of ideas and the newer methods of production are brought about more by the transfer of membership under the clearance card system than by anything else. The boomer member or the traveling member does more to educate the home guard than all the trade journals ever printed. He carries with him the newest and best methods of production and unconsciously teaches his fellow workers the newest and most economical methods of operation. Then another phase of experience: Craft experience has no doubt been a formidable factor in increasing production. But organization experience is also a factor that cannot be ignored. Workingmen traveling over our country come in contact with every conceivable idea or organization. Lucky the union that can count among their membership one or more members who are thoroughly grounded upon the principles of Organized Labor as defined and sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

This experience of organization that a member brings into his local union is of inestimable value. Therefore, it must be apparent to all thinking men that the association of men in a labor union brings to each other more than the mere increase in wages or a shorter work day, but a fraternal spirit that in many international unions have found expression in hospitals, homes for aged members; pensions, and sick and death donations.

Residents at the Home, Lakeland, Fla., enjoying a very popular pastime.



Tables presented by the Brunswick-Balke Collender Co.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1930

Diseases of Civilization

AT the dedication of the New Institute of Mental Hygiene in Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Haven Emerson in his address gave the startling information that "Patients suffering from mental and nervous diseases in American hospitals today outnumber those afflicted with all other forms of disease by a ratio of six to five."

He further said:

"We are creating conditions as unbearable for human beings in peace as the conditions which existed in front line trenches during the World War. Much of the wreckage of mind and nerve today is due to fear, which is induced in no small degree by unemployment, by depression, by the sudden realization of people capable of working for their living that they have no means of support; that there is no place for them in this vaunted modern civilization."

These challenging facts bear very directly on the whole notion of human progress and the increase of human well-being. Science, applied in the field of preventive and curative medicine, has enabled us to eliminate or combat the older forms of disease.

Science, applied to modern technology, has created industrial and urban life. This begets a great crop of new diseases much more difficult to check and handle than the old physical disorders.

We give New York a pure water supply and thus do away with typhoid fever. At the same time we create industrial and living conditions in the same metropolitan center which produce mental and nervous diseases that now outnumber all other types of ills. Is this progress?

Mental hygiene, which is the science of man's adjustment to life conditions, will do much to help offset the disastrous by-products of our evolving civilization. But it will not be able to win the victory unaided.

It can point out the bad effects of unemployment. Yet it hardly can reconstruct the economic system, so that unemployment will cease. It can indicate the evil mental and nervous effects of the contemporary factory, but it scarcely can uproot the machine era and the factory scheme of production. We shall need the co-operation of all the sciences of man and society.

Still Another Labor Injunction

THE country would be outraged if a court should attempt tomorrow, to forbid by injunction adverse criticism of any sort, by anyone anywhere, of business. Yet a first step in that direction has been taken.

A judge in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, has, by injunction, made it illegal to tell the people of the community—not the factory workers, but

all the people—about the evils of the yellow dog contract.

Workers of the Kraemer Hosiery mills at Nazareth, Northampton County, are on strike because of the yellow dog contract, and labor union officials attempted to circulate leaflets denouncing the contract. The court forbade the union men to do this or anything else that would interfere with the business of the mills.

It undoubtedly interferes with the business of the Southern California Edison Company, for instance, when newspapers and public officials and private citizens make statements opposing any grant to the company of government power from Boulder dam.

The Edison Company feels it would be greatly to the advantage of its business to get some of that power. So, if Judge Stewart in Pennsylvania can protect the Kraemer company by shutting off the people of Nazareth from knowledge of the yellow dog contract, why cannot another judge protect the Southern California Edison Company by shutting off protests against its Boulder dam policy?

It is unthinkable that this country should tolerate suppression of free speech. Yet in Pennsylvania free speech has been suppressed. If the United States supreme court sustains the decree of Judge Stewart we are embarked on a course the end of which can not be foreseen.

Beware of the Whisperers of Discontent

THE history of the philosophy and doctrines of Communism since their injection into the ranks of American labor is by now familiar to almost all trade unionists. The "united front" and "boring from within" tactics adopted by the Communists in their unsuccessful efforts to gain control of the trade union movement to further their world revolution is now an old story. The total destruction and chaos which resulted to the trade union movement in the localities where they obtained temporary control stands today as an example of what might be expected should the Communists gain control of the trade union movement again in some locality.

The Red Internationale of Soviet Russia and the trade union movement of the United States as represented by the American Federation of Labor have absolutely nothing in common. The former seeks to tear down, abolish, destroy that which has already been established. The latter is constantly seeking ways and means to improve when possible the conditions it has established and has been bettering for fifty years.

Our members can easily recall the drastic measures our Brotherhood was compelled to resort to in order to rid ourselves of Communism, and the ruling of the General Executive Board that anyone holding membership in the Communist's party or any of its ramifications would be automatically expelled from the Brotherhood.

However, while Communism has no place in the trade union movement, it is far from dead. The exponents of this nefarious brand of destruction are still up to their old tricks, spreading dissatisfaction among the members, endeavoring to have themselves or those favorable to them elected to local offices and as delegates to District Councils and other bodies so that their program of destruction may yet be served.

Our members should beware of those who walk among them spreading discontent with the present order. By lending an attentive ear they are aiding the cause of Communism, however little they may suspect it.

Keep this type of man out of any control of your Locals by electing to office only tried and true trade unionists who have demonstrated by their loyalty, ability, efficiency, intelligence and general knowledge of the movement and affairs in your locality, that they possess the qualifications to handle your affairs and represent you. In the hands of men such as these your local affairs are safe and can never be controlled by Communists.

Technical knowledge inculcated without conscious power to direct it to useful ends, is valueless.—James P. Haney.

* * *

Anger and worry are like echoes: they do not exist until we call for them; and the louder we call the louder is their response. We can never drown them, yet, if let alone, they will drown themselves.—Horace Fletcher.

Dangers Of Machine Society

BROTHER W. E. GIBBONS, of Local Union No. 322, Niagara Falls, New York, sent us a clipping from the "Toronto Mail and Express" of January 28,1930, under the above caption which he asked be published in "The Carpenter." It herewith follows:

"Are we going to be anything but robots presently—on whom profiteers feed?

"The machine age has brought about a mass production in human mentality and there has developed a machine society in the way of thinking and feeling, Professor Florence Keyes said yesterday in addressing the American Women's club at Sherbourne house.

"Individuality and personality are being lost. Machine-made humanity does not recognize subtleties. The sense of values disappears, that sense in which poetry, art and music clarify the thoughts and feeling and make for a finer life.

"Samuel Butler said: 'In time the machine age must master man; therefore, down with the machine.' Dr. Keyes pointed out that man after all is the origin and source and master of all machinery.

"Bertrand Russell said: 'We are beginning to see life as a mechanism' and deplored the way in which the machine was mastering even the exceedingly intellectual people.

"Then you begin to ask: 'What of the future of the race?' Dr. Keyes hesitated. 'Of that beautiful product, culture?' she added.

Civilization Not Culture

"She pointed out that civilization and culture did not coincide. An individual might be highly civilized and devoid of culture; on the other hand he might be almost uncivilized and radiate an abundance of culture.

" 'Culture is a ploughing and tilling of the soil and a preparation of something that will give birth to life and still more life. It is that training of the mind which refines the emotions and deepens the meaning of the inner life,' Dr. Keyes defined.

"But the machine had not been content to serve the purely practical side of life; it had invaded what was formerly exclusively the field of the arts. She illustrated by the means of the radio and the cinema, and related an instance of entering a radio store, where the listeners were thrilled not by the music that came over the radio, but by the number of stations which were located. 'Why, there's New York'—'There's Los Angeles'—'Listen to Boston' were the comments of the onlookers.

"Bernard Shaw has talked about the magnificent escape from the strumming on the piano by the landlady's daughter. 'And Shaw is not a passionate man: he has not been involved in the traps of existence nor the passionate wells of life,' Dr. Keyes added.

"This problem of a mechanic age had so developed as to make it difficult for individuals to think together—to be left alone long enough to think.

Interior Decorators

"Always women had been able to give something of this fineness of ethical feeling and clear thinking at the side of the hearth to add those human interior touches. Dr. Keyes said she had little patience with interior decorators who 'give us rooms like the downtown stores.'

"Machine age is the tyranny of the pack—and there is no pack so horrible as the human pack.

"But there was hope. She noted that in the international labor office of the League of Nations at Geneva an attempt was being made to determine to what extent the machine should be master of man and in what way it might be best adapted to man. 'The machine too in the last human analysis will be referred to the living human organism' she concluded with the hope that education in the schools would become more cultural."

These are three tests of wise work: that it must be honest, useful and cheerful.—Ruskin.

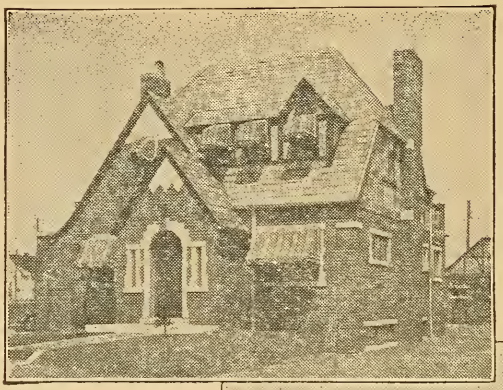
* * *

We all perceive that unless religion is converted into terms of conduct, that holy thing becomes a mockery.—Frances Willard.

* * *

That pleasure which is at once the most pure, the most elevating and the most intense, is derived, I maintain, from the contemplation of the beautiful. —Edgar Allen Poe.

Let'





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Celotex is the *only* insulation made from the long, tough fibres of cane. It comes in big, strong boards, 4′ wide, 7 to 12′ long and 7-16″ or 7-8″ thick. You'll find them easy to handle . . . easy to apply.

There are any number of repair and remodeling jobs that keep you profitably busy between contract work. Celotex advertisements constantly recommend remodeling wasted attic space into comfortable new rooms, lining basements and garages with cane fibre insulation . . . and building insulated sunporches.

Be sure you take advantage of all the opportunities that the nation-wide demand for insulated homes offers you. Write us for further information telling how you can cash in on Celotex.

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Official Information



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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Should Death Occur

Our members are often reminded to keep their dues paid up. Through the pages of "The Carpenter" and in other ways they are constantly reminded of the many dangers to which they are liable by permitting themselves to fall in arrears. While it is to be regretted some, through sickness or unemployment are financially unable to pay their dues, the majority, however, who permit themselves to fall in arrears are just careless or thoughtless.

This indifference on the part of some of our members is bound eventually to lead to tragic results. Our laws read in effect that a member three months in arrears is not entitled to benefits. They further read that the member is not again eligible to receive benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid, including the current month's dues. Should anything of a tragic nature happen to him during this time, and it isn't at all impossible, he or his family, as the case may be, would receive none of the benefits to which they would otherwise be entitled had he kept himself in good standing. Certainly the risk involved of such an eventuality occurring is much too great to assume.

The member who permits himself to fall in arrears and consequently out of benefits should realize that he himself is the greatest loser. The benefits paid by the Brotherhood is good insurance and worth much more than it costs for the protection it affords. Everyone knows that should a fire break out in the home one minute after the fire insurance policy has expired, the property is not insured. The same applies to the accident insurance on your automobile. Unless it is paid there is no protection.

No doubt these same members who let their dues lapse wouldn't think of permitting their fire and automobile insurance to expire.

The member who thinks so little of himself and his family as to permit himself to fall six months in arrears knows that such an action automatically expells him from membership in the

Brotherhood and he can only become readmitted as a new member. In other words, he comes back into the Brotherhood as a new member. He, in a sense, loses the years that he has been a member when the Home and Pension are considered. Length of continuous membership is one of the requirements for admission to the Home and eligibility for the Pension.

You members who carelessly fall in arrears are forming a dangerous habit, a habit which may eventually compel the Financial Secretary of your Local Union to inform your beneficiary that you died suspended. Think it over and keep your dues paid up.

Notice

All Financial Secretaries must keep a day book and enter therein each day, or each meeting night, any and all dues, fines and assessments received by them from their individual members, giving each members name, the amount paid and the month or months for which the payment of dues, fines and assessments should be applied.

He should transfer his record of payments received by him from the day book to the ledger.

Many Financial Secretaries do not keep a day book, but scrap down on a piece of paper a record of payments received—transfer this record to the ledger and then destroy the slip of paper which contains the record. It is no harder for a Financial Secretary to enter the record in the day book, than it is to write it on a slip of paper and when once written the record is complete.

All Financial Secretaries who are not complying with the above should do so at once. See Section 36 of our General Laws.

Traveling Members Attention

More than fifty per cent of the members of Local Union No. 100, Muskegon, Mich., have been idle during the past season and as the prospects are not bright for the summer months, Recording Secretary Gee advises traveling members to stay away from that city.

* * *

Work in Des Moines, Iowa, is very poor at this time and Secretary Chambers of Local Union No. 106 advises traveling members who contemplate going there to bring enough money to live on for several months. He also advises members to not take too much stock in what papers say about a great amount of building going on there.

* * *

Local Union No. 236 requests traveling carpenters to stay away from Clarksburg, W. Va. Neither the court house, nor the post office building will be ready for carpenters before 1931 or 1932, and the largest building we now have in process of construction is a service station. Many of our carpenters are out of employment at this time.

Will H. Cheuvront, Rec. Sec.

* * *

Carpenters are advised to stay away from Niagara Falls, New York. Work there is in the worst condition it has been for years, with fifty per cent of the members unemployed and not much prospects for the coming summer. Secretary Woodall of Local Union No. 322 requests members to avoid coming to that city looking for work.

* * *

There is an influx of carpenters to Elgin, Ill., due to the fact that the state has been adding a number of buildings to their hospital unit there. The buildings are now more than half finished but members are still clearing in believing there is plenty of work. Local Union No. 363 reports that this condition has caused much unemployment of the resident members besides causing inconvenience and hardship to those clearing in.

* * *

Conditions are bad in Vancouver, B. C., with fifty per cent of the members of Local Union No. 452 being unemployed. Only a small proportion of the work advertised in the papers is actually going ahead. So Secretary Forrest suggests that traveling members stay away from Vancouver, unless they have sufficient money to tide them over a long holiday.

* * *

Battle Creek, Michigan, is being flooded with carpenters at present due to the advertisements stating there is a large amount of work starting. This work being all fire-proof but few carpenters there are employed and nearly half the members of Local Union No. 871 are idle, according to the report of Recording Secretary Wilkes.

Work is very scarce in Jefferson City, Mo., at the present and nothing promising in sight for the summer. Secretary L. A. Korn, of Local Union No. 945 reports more than half of the resident carpenters idle and asks that carpenters stay away from Jefferson City.

* * *

Recording Secretary H. L. Parsons of Local Union No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va., advises that their contract expired on April 30th with the contractors and work is scarce at the present time. Many of their members are idle and they request that carpenters stay away until further notice.

* * *

There is no work for carpenters in Edmonton, Canada, at the present and poor prospects for the season, according to Secretary H. P. Hamilton, of L. U. No. 1325, who requests traveling members to stay away from that locality.

* * *

Carpenters are requested to stay away from Altus, Oklahoma, as there is practically no work being done at this time in the building line. Everything is at a stand still there, according to Secretary McNeill of Local Union No. 1791.

* * *

David Forrest, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 1867, Regina, Sask., Canada, requests that traveling members keep away from Regina as work is very scarce, seventy-five per cent of the carpenters are idle and any influx of men now would only be swelling the ranks of unemployed.

Cleveland Apprentices Receive Diplomas

The sixth commencement of the Building Trades Department of the Cleveland Trade School was held before a capacity audience on Thursday evening, April 24, 1930, in the auditorium of the Cleveland Trade School, 535 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

More than one hundred graduates, representing six building trades—bricklaying, carpentry, electrical work, painting, plumbing and stone-cutting—received diplomas.

Splendid addresses dealing with apprenticeship and trade education were delivered by Henry W. Raisse, Cleveland Federation of Labor, and by George F. Tesmacher, President, Sheet Metal Contractors' Association. James R. Mills, Member, Cleveland Board of Education, acted as Chairman. Rev. Louis C. Wright, Pastor, Epworth-Euclid Church, delivered the invocation. The diplomas, awards and medals were presented by John E. Fintz, Co-ordinator of Apprentice Training, Cleveland Public Schools; and the Central High Theatre Orchestra, under the direction of James P. Lee, furnished the music.

Seven medals, contributed by the Builders' Exchange of Cleveland, were awarded, one to each trade, to the boy who showed the most progress in school, the greatest mechanical ability and theoretical knowledge. These medals are contributed annually.

Nine awards totaling $100.00 were made by the Mason Contractors' Association and Bricklayers' Local Union No. 5 to the nine boys of highest standing among the bricklayer graduates. Ten prizes of $10.00 each were given by the Carpenter Contractors' Association and Carpenters' District Council to the ten outstanding boys in the carpenter group. Awards amounting to $50.00 were made by the Electrical Contractors' Association to the three best boys in the electrical group. The Associated Plumbing Contractors and Plumbers' Local No. 55 also contributed $50.00 in prizes to the three plumber apprentices with the highest standings.

W. P. Carroll, Secretary,
General Committee on Apprentice Training.

El Paso Dedicates New Home

The accompanying photograph shows the new Carpenters' Building of Local Union No. 425, El Paso, Texas, which



was dedicated in that city on Wednesday, April 9, 1930, with an appropriate program, which consisted of music by

the orchestra, invocation by the Rev. John J. Brodhead, address of welcome by Mayor Thomason and dedicatory address by General Representative R. E. Roberts of Dallas.

A beautiful flag for the new building was presented by the Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 16, following which a very interesting talk was delivered by J. Rex Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas State Council of Carpenters. The next speaker, William J. Moran, editor of Labor Advocate pleased the audience with a most entertaining speech.

This stately new building herein shown is a credit to the men who designed and built it and a credit to the city and citizenship.

Information Wanted

Information is desired as to the whereabouts of Mr. Omer Patoine, member of Local Union No. 117, Albany, N. Y., who left his home on April 7th presumably to look for work, but who never returned and has not been heard from since that time. The accompanying



picture is a good likeness of Mr. Patoine who is 5 feet, 6 inches in height, blue eyes, weighs 165 pounds. Any of our members who have any information as to his whereabouts will please communicate with Mrs. Omer Patoine, 5 South Street, Bristol, Conn.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of William Schaller, who disappeared from his home in December, 1929, taking with him two children and leaving a wife and daughter without support. Any information relative to his present whereabouts will be appreciated by Mrs. William Schaller, Burr Avenue, Commack, L. I., N. Y.

* * *

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Andrew W. Pearson, a carpenter about 40 years of age, of blond type, and last heard of in Oregon, will please notify his brother William Pearson, Route 1, Box 287-B, El Paso, Texas.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of J. H. or J. L. Story last heard of in Kansas City, Mo., about 35 years ago, occupation a Sticker Hand. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his brother, Wm. A. Story, L. U. No. 22, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif.

An Essence Of Good Citizenship

(By E. Everett Evans in "The Stancolan.")

Safety is not a creed strange or new
To be comprehended by but a few;
Nor is it just some new-fangled fad
That stresses wierd horrors to make folks sad.
Safety is joyful, and bright, and gay;
It brings us the hope of a better day;
Teaches that thinking stops accidents—
For Safety is naught but applied common sense!

"Safety is gruesome"—folks oft declare.
But this is a statement that is not fair;
"Absence of Safety" indeed is drear
And soon breeds an air of distrust and fear.
Real, helpful Safety is like a flower
A—Bloom mid a thorny, neglected bower,
Giving its fragance without pretense—
For Safety is naught but applied common sense!

Thinking of others at work or at play,
And watching your actions from day to day;
Teaching the children while they're at school;
Applying at all times the Golden Rule;
This, as you see, is a simple thing.
Yet brings joy in place of much sorrowing;
Brings happiness as its own recompense—
For Safety is naught but applied common sense!

In men whom men condemn as ill,
I find so much of goodness still;
In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot,
I hestitate to draw a line
Between the two, when God has not.

—Joaquin Miller.

DEATH ROLL

WILLIAM ERSKINE—Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLES GRASSL—Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN ORTH—Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHIL WHITE—Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Requests Opinions on Licensing of Carpenters

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am a lover of good reading material and I am always anxious to get our journal. I sure get a great kick out of craft problem and correspondence sections. They are educational and helpful in more ways than one, and if every member would absorb such, we would be much better off.

There is just one thing that I would like to see done and I believe that it could be done with but very little trouble and expense and then I am sure that should it come to pass, "We" the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, would be on top.

If we could induce our Local Unions to O. K. and print a few statements asking our state legislatures to pass a law requiring every carpenter to pass a state examination and have a state license to do any kind of carpentry where the lives of human beings are housed, or frequented, I am sure that we could get results. It would be only necessary for the Locals to endorse one and mail it or hand it personally to their State Representative or Senator. I am sure it would be effective.

Let's hear from some one else and start action at once, for the sooner the better.

Remember the carpenter is poorly paid, has most money invested in tools, and is the "brains" of the whole job. Let's get protection by law; the rest have it.

L. E. Hart,
L. U. No. 1290. Hillsboro, Ill.

Another Brother Complains

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As a member of the organization I would say, let us all give C. M. Eisenhart of Clarks Summit, Pa., a vote of thanks for his expression in the April issue of "The Carpenter" in his article entitled, "Justice For All Members."

It is only three weeks ago that I had the same thing happen to me which he mentions about, not being able to work in one town if you come from another.

I would like to ask this question, if my dues are paid up, why do I have to lose my job because I come from another town? If we as union carpenters cannot work wherever we can, why carry a card?

Yours for a square deal for all Union carpenters.

Henry Vander Groef,
L. U. No. 490. Clifton, N. J.

No Examinations Needed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The April Carpenter is very good, good editorials and good letters.

However, I do not agree at all with the brothers who suggest a compulsory examination for all our members, as well as candidates for membership. That idea is put forth entirely too late in regard to members already in. What do you want to do brother, wreck our organization?

This is an age of specialization, if you do not specialize in some branch of carpentry you are simply out of luck. An all-around old fashioned examination would never do. I know some wonderful finishers who cannot cut a jack rafter right. Why ninety per cent of our membership would be weeded out and believe me, they would not stop doing carpenter work either. Keep them in, once they have been admitted; why turn them out to work against union principles?

Where are all those super-tradesmen, who can do everything without a mistake? I have worked with many men and have as yet seen none that could cut a roof frame on the ground and have it fit exactly, when put up. I mean a job with jack, valley and hip rafters.

The boss has no time to waste on anybody who wants to putter around, figuring out complicated geometrical

problems on his time. He doesn't care where the roof is cut, you can cut it, up in an aeroplane and drop the pieces down, so far as he is concerned. What he wants is to see the pieces go in place and the less time it takes to do the job, the better he likes it. Usually the "foreman and his brother" or a combination somewhat similar, cut the rafters on nearly every job and the rest of us "drive the nails." Somebody has to drive the nails. Who wants to take the responsibility of cutting a complicated roof frame that will fit a job where every Tom, Dick and Harry has had to do with the putting up of the outside walls? Not I!

G. W. Ahner,
L. U. No. 1570. Yuba City, Calif.

Answers a Critic

Editor, "The Carpenter":

"The Carpenter and House Carpentry"

In a recent issue of our Journal, the writer had an article under the above heading, the objective aimed at was to interest the Carpenter in house work and to compel him to think and to ask himself, why he is not doing that class of work and if possible, rouse him to stand up and get into fighting trim and go and recapture that which had been insidiously taken from him by real estate corporations and other novices who had and have no qualifications, other than to exploit the ignorant and unwary mechanic by using their skill to their own sordid advantage and enrich themselves at his expense.

Now, a brother from Illinois—that splendid free state soil, made memorable by the "Dred Scott Case" that put the pith in the Constitution, centered in the immortal words "Certain inalienable rights, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," that brought Lincoln back to the fight against slavery, against Royer B. Taney and Stephen A. Douglas. Brother Wisely, in his reply to the writer, declares, that carpentry is a lost art and advises him to bow to the inevitable, roll his steel square in his flannel shirt along with his suspenders and cash in.

He reminds the writer of his days on the campus, when some players refused to continue the fight and "threw up the sponge."

Of such the Club poet wrote:

"Stiff are the warrior's muscles,
Congealed alas! his chyle
No more in hostile tussles
Will he excite his bile,
Dry is his epidermis,
A vein no longer bleeds,
And the communis vermis
Upon the warrior feeds."

Brother Wisely has taken the count and he advises us all to do the same. But, let us examine his article: he writes under the title "Progress" which means to go forward, but he defines progress thus—a carpenter becomes a form builder, a joist-setter, bridging butter and nailer, a floor layer, partition setter, door fitter, door hanger, hardware putters on, roofers, etc. The writer would call that "Retrogression" and any trade unionist who would allow himself to be pushed back to such a degree has little respect for himself as a man and is unworthy of the name of a skilled mechanic.

Then, about retiring the steel square to the shelf of the museum along with the suspenders; Brother Wisely would be acting unwisely. Rather let him purchase a pair of suspenders; they will brace him up and bring him to the angle of ninety degrees, clean up his old steel square and get back into fighting trim again. He will live longer and die happier. There has been no radical change in house work for generations, nor will there likely be. A home that shelters humanity ought to be well built, good material and honest labor put into it, and there is nothing more appealing and attractive in house construction than a well built, well planned, well preserved frame house, and that is the work of the carpenter from "Log Cabin to White House." And if he is a red-blooded man, he will allow no usurper to filch it from him and all the more so when he has an organization behind him. Let him make use of it and cleave to his heritage.

As for the steel square, it has been in use now for thousands of years, the Samaritans used it long before the flood. Noah handled it for forty years while building the Ark. The workers on the Tower of Babel laid their work out with it, the Babylonians carried it in their tool box. The Egyptian had to use it to the run and rise of Sphinx's nose, it was in constant use on Solomon's Temple, the Carpenter of Nazareth was familiar with it. All down through the ages it

has been sought after and used and when Brother Wisely's dust and the writer's is being blown about by the stormy winds that blow, the steel square will still be called for and used. So the writer would advise Brother Wisely to cling to his old steel square, honor it, by keeping it in good condition and posterity will bring tribute to his name, when they look around and see the imperishable monuments erected by Brother Wisely and his companions—that old reliable Steel Square.

William Jamieson,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

Builds Cement Stairs

Editor, "The Carpenter":

About three years ago my father (who is too old to do much carpenter work now) built cement stairs leading from the street up to the side door of



our house, which he is very proud of and everyone who has used them think they are wonderful. Now I will endeavor to give you a description of them along with a picture of the stairs.

The risers are 7½" high.

The treads are 12" wide.

Each tread slants forward ⅛" for the water to drain off to prevent ice from accumulating on them in winter.

The risers slant back at the bottom of each step ½" to prevent one from scraping the back of one's shoe.

The most important thing of all is that when ladies with high heels go down them there is no danger of catching their heels on the edges, as there is a 2" round nosing which makes this impossible.

My father sure enjoys his "Carpenter" each month and when I come home at night, tries to explain some of the interesting items to me.

Catherine A. Densmore.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 234

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 234 of Huntington, N. Y., recently organized, held their first meeting January 31, 1930, with fifteen members, when they received their charter. The officers were installed by Brother John R. Leith, Recording Secretary of Carpenters Union No. 1292.

We wish to thank the members of Carpenters Union No. 1292 for their kind assistance in helping us to organize our Auxiliary Union.

We meet every second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. After our meeting our husbands join us and we have cards and refreshments. We have had one successful card party and hope to have many more parties and entertainments. We hope to increase our membership at each meeting.

We will be glad to hear from any Sister Auxiliary Union.

Mrs. Genevieve R. Leith,
Recording Secretary.

A Question of Taste

"Where are you going to eat?"
"Let's eat up the street."
"Aw, no; I don't like asphalt."
—State Lion

Not Contagious

"This tonic is no good for me. It says it is for adults and I never had them."
—Bison.

Child Labor Is Injury To Nation

Miss Anne S. Davis, Director of Vocational Guidance, Chicago Board of Education, at a conference held last December on child protection said:

"America has not even had the intellectual curiosity to try to find out what industry does to her children.

"We do not know how scientifically bad industry is for children nor the effects of different kinds of work upon their development.

"All intelligent people know that child labor is not economical, that it is fatal to labor because it lowers wages; that it is not in harmony with efficiency for the manufacturer; that it is not conducive to the education or to the physical health and vigor of the nation. Yet child labor goes on and children are permitted to enter industry at 14 with relatively few exceptions.

"We have in the past worked for an eight-hour day for children in industry. But an eight-hour day has been set for adults in many lines of work and if eight hours is a long enough working day for an adult it is too long for a growing child."

Can Science End Forest Peril?

(By Alfred P. Reck, Popular Science Monthly)

Twenty dollars a minute is the average sum our Government must spend, year after year, to combat forest fires. Fire can destroy in a week as much timber as lumbering companies can cut in a year.

In 1928, forest fire damage totaled $82,934,000. There were 177,362 fires, of which 40,579 were in the protected area of federal forests and national parks. Altogether 43,931,000 acres were burned over during the year.

For 1929, United States Forest Service officials estimate that all of these figures will be doubled. Because of nation-wide dry weather this has been the worst fire year since the disastrous western fires of 1910. If the estimate turns out correct, the Red Menace this year will have cost the United States more than $160,000,000 with nearly one hundred million acres of land burned away. A terrific damage. Experts agree that something must be done to stop the waste, but what?

If science can help fight forest fires in other ways besides those now used, Forest Service officials say they will be delighted to know them. So far the rangers and the "smokechasers," or guards, have found nothing to stop a crown fire—one that leaps from tree top to tree top—except a drenching rain or for the fire to burn itself out, and nothing better for a duff or undergrowth fire than trenching and backfiring.

The Forest Service has tried chemicals, but chemicals are useless unless the fire is confined where they can blanket the flames. It has tried airplanes, but airplanes cannot reach the source of undergrowth fires, and in a crown fire the heat is so intense that the planes cannot approach close enough to aid.

Science, however, has contributed valuable warning instruments to the fire fighters. Chief among these are the sling psychrometer, for recording the humidity of the atmosphere, and the duff hygrometer, for indicating the percentage of moisture in the ground debris. The sling psychrometer, which every ranger is taught to use, consists of two thermometers, one wet bulb and the other dry. The ranger swings this through the air for a few seconds, reads the mercury in the two thermometers and, by comparing the readings with a printed scale, is able to determine the relative humidity of the air.

The duff hygrometer resembles a gage on the end of a long hollow spike, dotted with holes. This spike is inserted in the ground debris—pine needles, leaves, and so on—and an expanding and contracting rattan coil registers the moisture percentage.

Studies conducted by Forest Service experimental stations have shown a humidity of twenty-five percent, or lower, highly dangerous, and of sixty percent, or above, safe. Below twenty-five percent is a condition ripe for a crown fire.

Similar experiments have shown that when the topmost layer of duff has less than ten percent moisture, any source of ignition producing the same heat as an ordinary match can raise the duff to the kindling point. At less than seven percent moisture, the duff may be freely ignited by locomtive sparks or a glowing cigarette butt. At tweny-five percent the duff is generally safe from any of the common causes of forest fires, except possibly lightning. One lightning storm has been known to start as many as 400 separate forest fires.

For quick and accurate locating of fires, the rangers use movable sights mounted on flat maps in the lookout towers. These are known as alidades. When a fire breaks out the readings of the alidades sighted on the fire from separate towers are reported by telephone to the supervisor's office, where the exact location of the fire is determined by simple triangulation.

Careless people cause most of the forest fires. Out of 40,000 recorded in the protected area last year, 8,346 were caused by discarded cigar or cigarette butts and 3,681 by neglected camp fires.

Problems of Vocational Training for Apprentices

(By Leroy Westervelt, Local No. 265, Hackensack, N. J.)

No trade unionist will contest the fact that vocational training is fundamental, and that it should supplement the apprentice's working experience. Conditions have materially changed in building construction in the last decade, and where the actual interest and co-operation of the employer in the past has produced some of our finest mechanics, it is apparent that there is very little interest shown to the apprentice by some of the employers today. When an apprentice is taken on, very often the only qualification required is that of physical ability to do the most common labor, and not the intellectual ability that is required to carry on the best traditions of our craft. And so we find that there is a tendency to exploit the labor of an apprentice, and unless rigid trade rules were laid down, aprentices would be an enormously profitable investment to the builder, and the apprentice would continue indefinitely to do the most common labor, as he could do it cheaper than a qualified journeyman. This idea of the apprentice being exploited is further borne out by the fact, that with few exceptions, very little co-operation has been received from the employers in the administration of vocational schools.

Therefore, the burden falls on us as members of Organized Labor, to be jealous of our skill and craftsmanship and to take the necessary interest in those who have chosen our craft for their life work.

Vocational training, to be successful, must have the co-operation of the public, Organized Labor and the apprentice himself. In most cases we have the active support of the public, and Organized Labor has always done its share, but the apprentice is not always willing to be the recipient of all these endeavors for him. But, we can say, if our regulations are drastic enough that he is obliged to receive this vocational training, will his training then be as successful and fruitful as the boy who is ambitious?

And so we, as Organized Labor, must exercise the greatest care, in choosing from among innumerable candidates for apprentices, only those, as far as we can see, who are of good character and ambitious enough to be satisfied only with their best efforts and especially attend Vocational school for the entire period of their apprenticeship.

Conditions sometimes develop during the period of an apprenticeship, when it is most obvious that the applicant should never have been admitted. I mean, particularly when an apprentice willfully refuses to attend school, when facilities have been provided, or attends with indifference, because he is forced to attend; that to my mind means that he has no incentive or ambition, and is in a passive state of mind and is perfectly willing to take what someone else leaves. This type of apprentice does get into our organization, and it is a known fact that after he wastes considerable of his and also our time, that he realizes he is a misfit and drops out.

To meet these problems, let us first, pay more attention to the character and calibre of the apprentices that we admit into our organization.

Secondly, to improve our own rules and regulations covering apprentices, and if possible have provisions made in our General Constitution, whereby apprentices must attend school, wherever and whenever facilities have been provided. Also that Federal and State laws might be enacted to establish and strengthen the position and administration of Vocational Schools.

Thirdly, and to meet the situation when it is a burden for the Local Union to provide the cost of tuition, the apprentice should pledge to pay the costs, divided over his time of apprenticeship, so he can meet this expense while he is working. At the present time the initiation fee, as provided by the General Constitution does not even pay for the apprentice's first year tuition costs. If

this plan should be adopted, the boy would know what he has to do before he enters our organization, and should he fail to meet his pledged obligations when due, they would automatically become fines, and the usual course would follow.

This is not a sweeping indictment of all apprentices; most of them are in a receptive state of mind and do make honest efforts for their own welfare and attend to their training, but there are a few that are rebellious, and in a school system it does not take long for the few that have lost their incentive to spoil the spirit and disturb the workings of the whole system. So at this time there is a genuine need for uniform rules and regulations to cover this problem, and then we could feel that Organized Labor is doing all in its power to maintain the high standards of our craft.

The Shingle Band

(By H. H. Siegele)

We have had a part in a number of Labor Day celebrations, and at the last one, we helped plan and build the float for the carpenters. Our intention was to display something that was representative of carpentry, and we decided that shingling a small garage roof would do that. Then we felt that a banner would be necessary, which was displayed above the roof, and read "The Shingle Band." These words had a double meaning. In the first place they meant that the shinglers, including the waterboy, constituted a band, and the "tap, tap, tapping" of the shingling hatchets, together with the clinking of the drinking cup and the rattling of the water bucket, constituted the music. . . . In the second place, the float, as can be noticed by closely examining the picture, had displayed at various places, real shingle bands, and they were the object of the second meaning. That is to say, the motto also referred to the band that holds a bunch of shingles together. Besides the motto, there was on either side, a sign reading, "This Shingling Is Done By Union Carpenters." The picture shows the float just before it entered the parade, which was followed by the material man's truck, carrying a load of shingles representing the supply.

When the procession began, the carpenters on the roof started to shingle, and kept it up throughout the parade; the waterboy, in the meantime, fulfilled his part, going from one shingler to the other, asking, "Do you want a drink?" and handing out cupfuls of water to them. Even the wind was represented, and at intervals, shingles were made to fly from the little roof, showing how in actual practice the wind makes shingles fly. These shingles, the carpenters who followed the float, were expected to pick up and carry with them, as they marched through the street, lined with spectators.



The roof can be framed and built in a permanent way, and after the celebration, advertised and sold for, perhaps, as much or even more than the original cost of the material.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXVI

It is one thing to make a joint and make it correctly, but it is quite a different thing to be able to select the most suitable joint for each connection or fastening that must be made in constructing a building. The making of a joint and selecting the right one, go hand in hand, and not until a man knows how to do both of these things satisfactorily, can he claim to be master of the art of making joints. There are in-

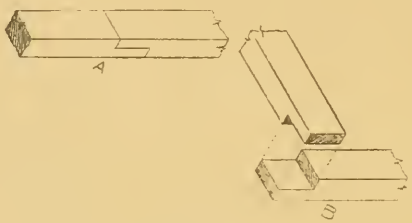


Fig. 144

numerable conditions and circumstances that surround and enter into these matters, that no hard-and-fast rule will apply. The strength necessary in order to carry the load, is one of the principal considerations. The carrying capacity of the wood used, is another. The tough-

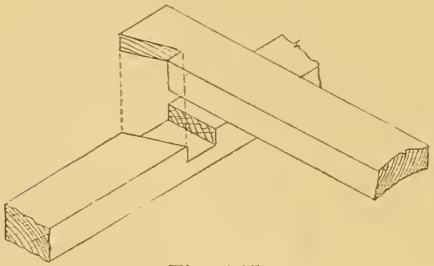


Fig. 145

ness, hardness and durability of the wood, all enter into the matter of selecting and making of a joint. The appearance of a joint, and its harmony with other joints used on a job, are matters that should not be overlooked in selecting a joint. Even if a cheaper joint would answer all other purposes, it should not be used, if it will mar the effectiveness of the appearance of the job as a whole. On the other hand, when a simple inexpensive joint will answer the purpose, especially in concealed work, there is no reason why it should not be used. Again, the reader should remember that joints can easily be changed, so far as their forms are concerned, to meet the various conditions and circumstances that may exist. And having said this, we will proceed with our explanations of the illustrations:

Fig. 144, A, shows a straight halved joint; and B, shows the same joint used at a corner. These joints are suitable for sills that are well supported by the foundation walls. In these days of reinforced concrete foundations, a simple joint such as we are dealing with here, will answer the purpose in most cases.

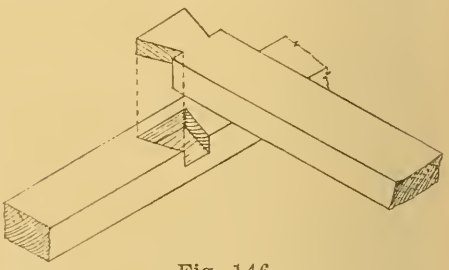


Fig. 146

This joint is also suitable for plates, but should come directly over a bearing, however, it should be used cautiously.

Fig. 145 shows a halved dovetail joint with but one flare. This is perhaps, the simplest form of dovetail joint, and gives good results where there is danger of the joint pulling apart. Such a joint should fit snugly, and may be pinned or nailed into place. Another form of dovetail joint is shown at Fig. 146. This joint has both flares, but does not extend all the way through the timber. It answers the same purposes as the joint shown under Fig. 145, but leaves the main timber with more strength. It can be fastened with pins or nails,

whichever the framer may think most suitable.

Two joints suitable for resisting compression, are shown by Fig. 147, A and

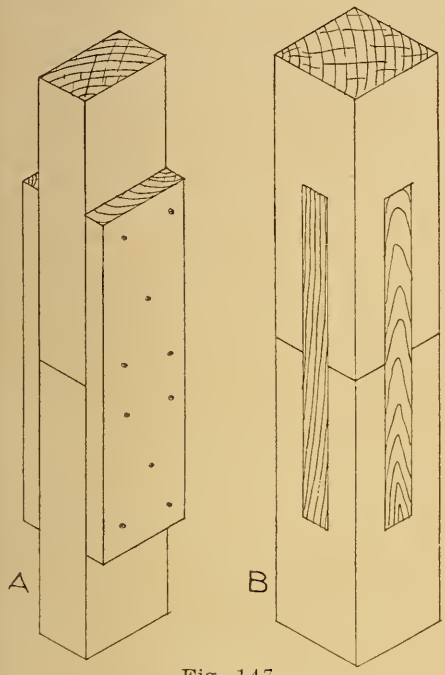


Fig. 147

B. The first one shown is a plain butt joint, excepting that it has two short pieces of wood nailed over the joint on

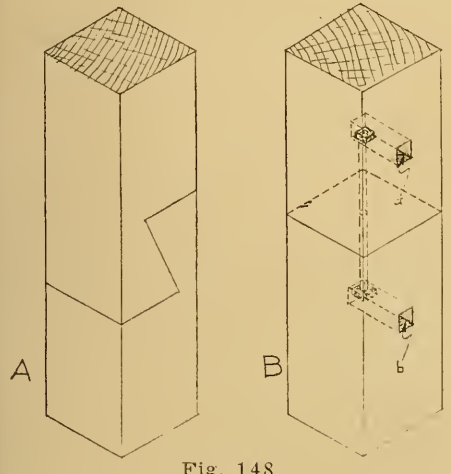


Fig. 148

opposite sides, as shown. These pieces of wood are called "fish plates," and consequently the joint is called a fished joint. The second joint is also a butt joint with dowels set into four sides, as shown, which give it its name, "doweled joint." The dowels may be either metal or wood, and the size can be governed by the circumstances.

Two joints for resisting compression only, suitable for short posts, etc., are shown at A and B, Fig. 148. The one shown at A is called a "beveled joint," and may be toe-nailed or bolted, whichever the case may require; while the joint shown at B, is called a bolted butt joint. The two ends are sawed perfectly square, and a hole bored at the center of each, as shown by dotted lines, makes it possible to slip a bolt, threaded at both ends, into this hole and with the nuts, which are put onto the bolt through the holes shown at a and b, the joint can be tightened.

Our trade dictionary under the letter H. has:

Hack Saw. A saw used for cutting iron.

Half-lap. A joint where one-half of each of the joining timbers laps over the other. A half-lap joint.

Half Pitch. A pitch whose rise equals one-half of its span.

Half-space Landing. A half-turn platform.

Half-surfaced Butts. Butts that are so constructed that one wing of them is mortised into the jamb, while the other is fastened to the surface of the door.

Half-timbered. Constructed of a timber frame, having the spaces filled in with masonry.

Half-turn Platform. A landing on which a half turn is made on passing over it.

Hall. A passageway. A large room used as a meeting place for public or private gatherings.

Halved Joint. A half-lap joint.

Hammer. A tool used for driving nails, etc.

Hammer-beam. A member of one description of roof truss, called hammer-beam truss, which is so framed as not to have a tiebeam at the top of the wall. Each principal has two hammer-beams, which occupy the situation, and to some extent serve the purpose of a tiebeam.

Hand Axe. A kind of a hatchet used by carpenters.

Hand Rail. A rail on the side of stairways to hold to on ascending and descending.

Hand-rail Screw. The bolt with which two pieces of hand rail are held together; also called a stair bolt.

Handspike. A bar or lever, generally of wood, used in a windlass; or for moving heavy timbers and logs.

Hangar Stile. The stile of a door to which the hinges are fastened.

Hanse. The part of an elliptical or many-centered arch which has the shorter radius and immediately adjoins the impost.

Hardware. Building hardware, such as locks, butts, weights, nails, wire, pulleys, etc.

Hatchet. A sort of an axe, somewhat lighter than a hand-axe.

Head Casing. A finishing board over an opening.

Header. The rough timber carrying the ends of the joists partly cut out for the stair opening or for any opening.

Headroom. The distance between the ceiling line of the header to the nosing line of the stair, speaking of stair-building. The overhead room of any passageway.

Hearth. The floor of a fireplace.

Heartshake. A defect in timber and logs, which separates in part or as a whole, the heart from the rest of the log or beam, impairing its usefulness.

Heel. The point opposite the toe of the foot cut of a rafter.

Hexagon Roof. A roof having six sides.

Hinges. Metal fastenings for doors on which the door turns. Butts.

Hip. A corner of a hip roof. A hip rafter.

Hip-and-valley Roof. A roof with hips and valleys.

Hip Jack. A jack rafter fitting onto a hip.

Hip Rafter. The corner rafter of a hip roof.

Hip Roll. A metal finish for the hip. The same as ridge roll.

Hip Roof. A roof without gables, having hip rafters at the corners.

Hooks. Metal hangers for clothing, placed in clothes closets.

Hood Moulding. A projecting moulding over the head of an arch, forming the outermost member of the archivolt.

Hook Strip. A strip of wood on to which hooks are fastened, such as coat-and-hat hooks.

Horizontal Cut. The level cut at the lower end of a rafter. Any level cut.

Housed. Gained or routed so as to receive the full-sized member, as a stringer being housed for the risers and treads of a stairway.

Housed Stringer. A stringer that is housed both for the risers and for the treads.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

Drawing No. 722.9

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 6

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay-out and house string (C).

II—Trade Terms:

1—See previous units.

III—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required.

Steel square, standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, knife, ½" auger bit, brace, ⅜" chisel, 1½" chisel, router plane, smoothing plane, back saw, sandpaper and block. 1 piece ¾" x 4" x 2'5".

IV—Specifications:

1—String ¾" x 4".

2—Treads ½" thick.

3—Risers ½" thick.

4—Rise 2".

5—Allowance for wedging ¾" in one foot.

6—Height of base second story 2".

7—Housing 5-16" deep.

8—Nosing to project ½".

9—Lap joint string and base.

V—Operations:

1—Dress top edge of string straight and square.

2—Dress bottom edge of string straight and square.

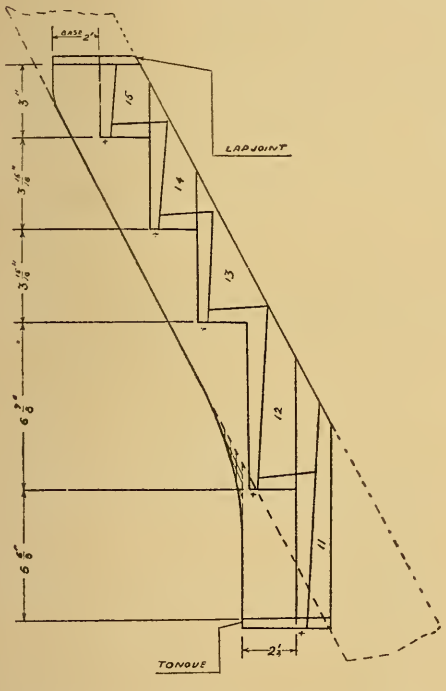
3—Apply nosing line template to top edge of string, drawing No. 722.9, place pitch board against the template begin-

ning at the upper end and mark the level of tread or landing No. 15.

4—Move nosing template forward on top edge of string until the riser line of the pitch board coincides with the face line of tread No. 15, mark face line of riser No. 15 and face line of tread No. 14.

(Note) In using the layout always face the inside or housed side of the string and when transferring measurements from the layout to the string always have the top edge of the string upwards. In this way mistakes can be avoided.

Lay Out of String (C)



5—Move nosing line template forward on the top edge of string until the riser line of the pitch board coincides with the face line of tread No. 14, mark face line of riser No. 14 and the face line of tread No. 13.

6—Move nosing line template forward on top edge of string until the riser line of the pitch board coincides with the face line of tread No. 13, mark face line of riser No. 13 and the face line of tread No. 12.

7—Continue the face line of tread No. 12 an indefinite length.

8—Glue a short piece of stock to top edge of string long enough to receive treads No. 12 and No. 11 and provide an easement as shown on drawing No. 722.9.

9—Measure the width of tread No. 12 on the inside line of string (C) on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 or 6 7/8".

10—Transfer this measurement to the string, drawing No. 722.9, measuring on the level of tread No. 12 from the face line of riser No. 13, 6 7/8".

11—At this point produce the face line of riser No. 12 at right angles to the face of tread No. 12.

12—Measure down on the face line of riser No. 12 from the level of tread No. 12, the height of the riser, 2".

13—At this point draw the face line of tread No. 11 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 12.

14—Measure the width of tread No. 11 on the inside line of string (C) on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 or 5 5/8".

15—Transfer this measurement to the string, drawing No. 722.9, measuring on the level of tread No. 11 from the face line of riser No. 12, 5 5/8".

16—At this point produce the face line of string (B) at right angles to the face line of tread No. 11. Continue the line an indefinite length on either side of tread No. 11.

17—Add additional stock, 5-16", to provide a tongue on end of string (C), drawing No. 722.9, to fit groove provided for it in string (B).

18—Measure up on the face line of string (B), 2 1/4" from the face line of tread No. 11.

19—At the above point produce a level line and continue it from the face line of string (B) to the top edge of string (C).

(Note) The distance 2 1/4" is not a fixed measurement or principle. This distance cannot be determined until string (B) is laid out. The distance above the level of tread No. 11 must be the same on both strings. A good rule is to have the height of the string in the corner approximate the height of the base used, although this cannot always be done. A rake and level moulding will not intersect so that both strings must finish on a level line to permit the two mouldings of the same contour to miter.

20—Produce an easement by the intersection of lines. Measure off on this level line from the intersection of the rake and level line an arbitrary distance, 3".

21—Measure off on the rake line or top edge of string (C), drawing No. 722.9, the same distance, 3".

22—Divide these two distances into the same number of parts.

(Note) The closer the divisions, the truer the easement will be.

23—Connect the points as shown in drawing No. 722.6a. The intersection of the lines give points through which the easement can be drawn.

24—Measure in on the level of tread No. 15 from the face line of riser No. 15, 3".

(Note) This is not a fixed distance or principle. The width of base used, the type of easement desired and the amount of bearing surface of the string on the landing, are controlling factors in the amount of stock to be allowed. Usually the landing nosing is about 4" width and rabbetted so that the 1⅛" nosing will intersect and come flush with the ⅞" flooring on the landing.

25—At this point draw a plumb line or butt joint against the base.

26—If a lap joint is desired, add additional stock for joint.

27—Measure up on the joint line from the floor level, the height of the base, 2".

28—At the above point produce a level line and continue it from the base joint to the top edge of the string.

29—Produce an easement by the intersection of lines. Measure off on the level or base line from the intersection of the rake and level line an arbitrary distance, according to the length of easement desired.

30—Measure off on the rake line from the same intersection, the same arbitrary distance.

31—Divide these distances into the same number of parts.

32—Connect the points as shown in drawing No. 722.6a, the intersection of the lines give points through which the easement can be drawn.

(Note) This easement will necessarily be shorter than the easement at bottom of string (C).

33—Produce a level line below tread No. 11.

(Note) Allow stock enough to carry the weight of tread No. 11.

34—Apply wedge template to face of treads with line (R) drawing No. 722.1b coinciding with face lines of risers. Produce bottom lines of treads and insert a small brad in center of square, giving the center of nosing.

35—Apply wedge template to face of risers with line (R), drawing No. 722.-1b coinciding with the face lines of the treads. Produce bottom lines of risers.

36—Insert spur of ½" auger bit into the points previously located in center of nosing and bore a hole 5-16" deep, the depth of the housing.

37—Follow up with 3 or 4 more ½" holes in the space laid out for the treads.

38—Bore 2 or more holes in the space laid out for the risers.

39—Chisel these spaces out and finish exactly to the tread and riser lines. Preferably under cut lines to make a tight fit.

40—Set router plane 5-16" and route housing to a uniform depth.

41—Finish cutting tread lines with back saw, undercut slightly.

43—Break out between cuts with a chisel.

44—Finish housing to uniform depth with router plane.

45—Saw easements full of lines.

46—Dress easements exactly to lines.

47—Cut tongue at bottom of string to fit groove in string (B).

48—Dress face of string with a plane.

49—Sandpaper face of string with fine sandpaper.

50—Number treads underneath for identification.

(Note) The best practice is to lay out the face lines with a sharp knife. The chisel and saw will then follow the knife line and a sharper and cleaner cut will result.

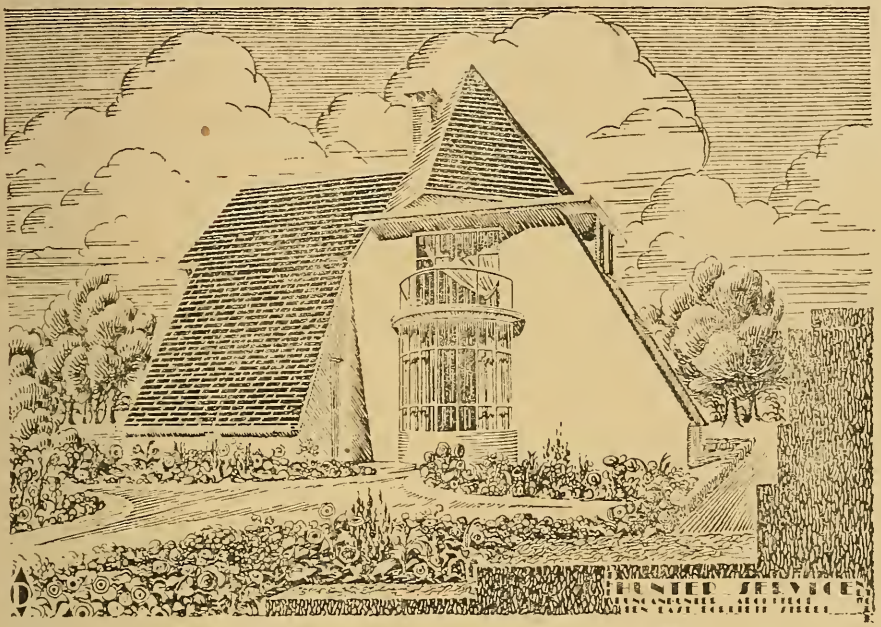
—THE MODERN VIGOR—

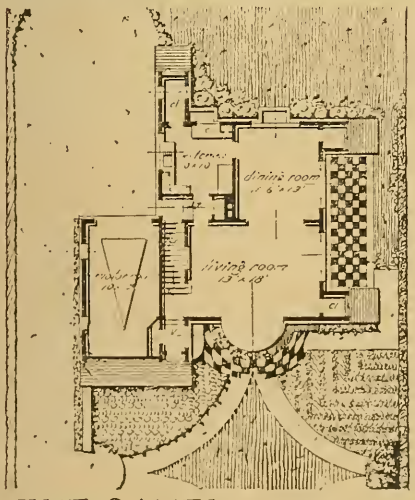
The Camel

(By Duncanhunter, Architect, New York)

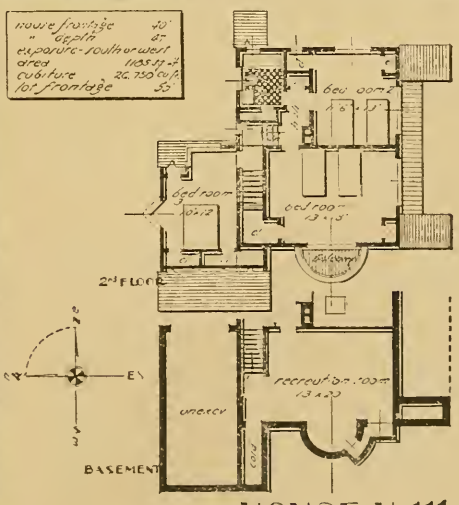
Continental Europe, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Belgium, France and even the staid or conservative British Isles are well on their way in the development of a new "Modern" style in Architecture while America, except for the skyscraper type, lags far behind.

This new, straightforward, and vigorous modern style has unlimited possibilities of development since it is not hampered with historic precedent or family ties. Suitability is the keynote. A house as a house, to live in, a church as a place to worship, a shop for sales, an industrial plant for manufacturing





THE CAMEL



HOUSE H-111

and so on—first, last and always—and forget the architectural sugar coat of useless ornament. Let good taste rule, Beauty follows fitness—it has got to come.

If we can't buck the tide we can go with it—and the modern wave threatens to assume tidal proportions, and it is needed. If it wipes out some of the old it will do much good. A better Chicago arose from the ashes of a great fire, San Francisco came back after the earthquake and Florida after the hurricane. What seems to be needed is continual change—it is the cycle of events. Even great disasters seem to be blessings in disguise. Standards of living change, so do ideals and theories, so do methods of transportation,—all moves forward—yet architecture has been held back—we must go to the ancients —Why?

The Camel goes Modern and here's how—

The roof treatment, the wing walls sheltering the Terrace the curved glass bay and balcony and the vigorous simplicity of the whole set-up.

It schedules—

Basement—

A large Recreation Room, Laundry, Cold Storage, Heater and Coal spaces.

First Floor—

Entrance Vestibule with two coat closets, Living Room, Dining Room, Kitchen and a one car Motor Room. A paved Terrace connects with both Living Room and Dining Room.

Second Floor—

Three Bed Rooms, a Bath and ample Closets.

Ceiling Heights—

Basement—seven feet, First Floor, eight feet six inches, Second Floor—eight feet.

Exposure—

The plans as shown are for a lot facing South or West. For a lot facing North or East, the plans should be reversed.

Lot Size—

House frontage, 40′; Side Clearance, left—10′, right, 5′; Lot frontage, Minimum 55 feet.

Construction—

Frame with stucco finish.

Roof—slate.

Foundation—concrete.

Windows—steel casements in special arrangements, with integral screens.

Doors—wood, to special details.

Interiors—

Floors—wood for linoleum finish.

Walls—plaster.

Kitchen—plaster.

Bath Room—composition tile.

Steam heat, gas and electric wiring.

Cubiture—26,750 cu. ft.

Complete working plans and specifications of this house are available for a nominal sum. Address Duncanhunter, architect, 10 E. 40th St., New York City and refer to House H-111.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

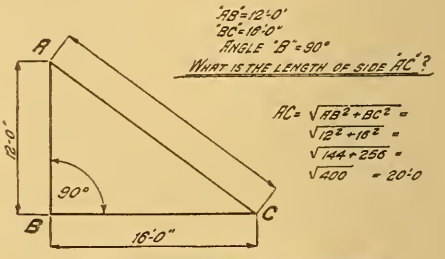
(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER VI

Useful Terms and Definitions

In the previous lessons it was quite frequently emphasized that roof framing is "practical trigonometry," which is that branch of mathematics that deals with the solution of triangles.

There are six elements entering the construction of a triangle—three sides and three angles. If two or more of these elements are given the other unknown values may be determined by computation as illustrated in Fig. 11.

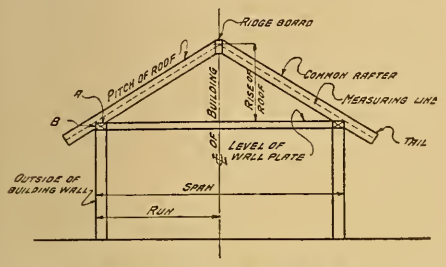


SOLUTION OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE.
FIG. 11

In roof framing such terms as Span, Run, Rise, Pitch, are being used and these terms correspond to the elements of the triangle. Throughout the following chapters the above terms will be

constantly referred to—and in order to facilitate the understanding of the application of the steel square to roof framing one must thoroughly familiarize himself with the meaning of these terms and establish in his mind a clear idea of their relationship to each other.

Therefore, before we proceed with the subject of instruction how to use the



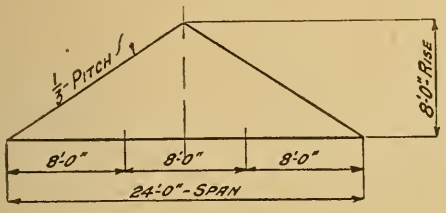
ELEMENTS OF A ROOF FRAME
FIG. 12.

steel square, we deem it advisable to review in the minds of the readers the definitions and terms used in the application of the steel square. to practical work. Fig. 12.

Span. The span of a roof is the distance over the wall plates. The span is the overall width of the building.

Run. The Run of a roof is the shortest horizontal distance measured from a plumb line through the center of the ridge to the outer edge of the plate. In equally-pitched roofs the Run is always equal to half of the span or generally half the width of the building.

Rise. The Rise of a roof is the distance from the top of the ridge and of



THIRD PITCH.
FIG. 13.

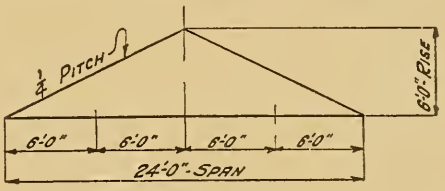
the rafter to the level of the foot. In figuring rafters the rise is being considered as the vertical distance from the top of the plate to the upper end of the measuring line.

Pitch. This term always seems to cause an endless amount of confusion

are several ways of expressing the pitch of a roof. Therefore, we will endeavor to establish in the minds of the students among carpenters. This is because there a clear idea of what the Pitch of a roof really means.

The Pitch of a roof is the slant or the slope from the ridge to the plate—it is the degree of rise that the roof has. It may be described in terms of the ratio of the total rise of the roof to the total width of the building. Thus the Pitch of a roof having a 24 foot span with an 8 ft. rise will be 8 divided by 24 equals ⅓ Pitch. Fig. 13.

This was the method of expressing the pitch by the early builders, who expressed the ratio between the height of the roof and the width of the building by comparing the total height of the roof with its width and then called a roof—where the height of a roof was one half of its width "a one-half pitch roof" or where the height of the roof was one-third of the width "a one-third



FOURTH PITCH.
FIG. 14.

pitch roof." In other words a "one-half pitch roof" is one where the rise is one-half of the span and a "one-third pitch roof" is a roof where the rise equals one-third of the span.

There also is another method of expressing the Pitch of a roof, whereby we compare the rise of the rafter to its run. That means so many inches of vertical rise to each foot of horizonal run.

Thus a roof with a 24 ft. span and rising 8 inches to each foot of run will have a total rise of 8 x 12 equals 96 inches or 8 ft. divided by 24 equals ⅓. Therefore, the roof is one-third pitch. Fig. 13.

A Nail Hitch

(By H. H. Siegele)

How to fasten a line to a nail is simpler than it seems to be. How many methods there are in use, is hard to say. Hooking the line onto a nail is

one of the most commonly used methods, and simple. This will answer for one end, but what about the other end? How many of my readers wrap the line around and around the nail until the friction of the wrapped line will hold



Fig. 1

the line onto the nail. Are there any who wrap the line around the nail a few times, and then bend the nail over with the hammer, so it will hold the line from slipping? Or, perhaps, there are some who give the line a few wraps and then draw it into some joint so it will hold. All of these ways of fastening a



Fig. 2

line, we have, not only used ourselves, but seen others use them. . . Now, the simplest, the quickest, and the best method of fastening a line to a nail, we are illustrating with this article. Here is the way it is done: Loop the line over the left index finger and give it about five whirling twists, bringing the finger toward you when it is up, and away

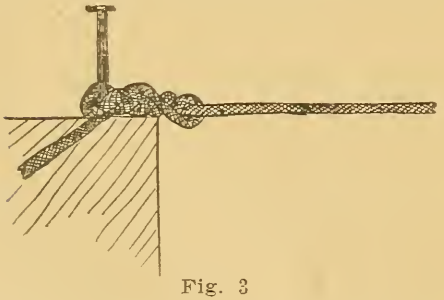


Fig. 3

from you when it is down, until you have the line in the shape shown by Fig. 1. Then hook the loop over the nail, as shown by Fig. 2, and pull the line in the direction indicated by the arrows, until it almost rubs against the nail, whereupon releasing the line will leave it in the position shown by Fig. 3.

This hitch, which we are pleased to call a nail hitch, is not a new one, but it is a good one; easily made, and easily unmade. Try it, if you have not used it before.

Selecting The Windows For A Home

(By W. E. Griffee, Forest Products Engineer, N. L. M. A.)

Recent developments in window construction and window hardware afford the home builder a new field for the exercise of individual taste in home building. A generation ago nearly all windows in moderate priced homes were double hung wood sash windows. Now many types of casements, in wood and steel, as well as improved double hung wood windows are available. Each window type has its individual merit. Aside from artistic considerations, every home builder will find a little technical information of value in determining the types most suitable to his needs.

Of course windows should harmonize with architectural types. Tudor architecture, for example, is best carried out with casement windows in either wood or steel while a Georgian or early American home should employ double hung wood windows divided by narrow bars and muntins to form the traditional small lights.

In most homes, however, the style of architecture imposes no exacting requirements as to window types. The selection should be made on a joint basis of appearance and utility. Under the latter heading such features as adequate ventilation, weather-proofness, ease of screening and operating, and maintenance should be considered.

Modern design has improved the appearance of all window types. Gone are the heavy bars and muntins formerly used in wood windows with divided lights. Now those dividing members have an overall width of barely more than half an inch and are but 3-16" between the glass. The window area is pleasingly broken up into small sections without sacrificing more than a small fraction of the glass area. Casement windows for homes nearly always have those small panes, and their use in at least the top half of double hung windows is favored by most architects for residential buildings, whether homes or twenty story apartment buildings.

The question of double hung or casement windows is closely related to the installation of screens, drapes, storm windows, weather strips, and operating devices.

For efficiency in ventilating the double hung window is undoubtedly better than casements, as the air can come in under the lower sash and flow out above the upper sash, even though the window is opened but a little way. Ventilation is positive and continuous, without unnecessary cross drafts. When it is raining or snowing a casement window cannot be opened without damage to drapes and floor. Casement windows, however, can be completely opened when the weather is good, a very desirable feature.

Another desirable feature of casement windows is ease of cleaning. Outswinging casements of both wood and steel are now usually swung on long hinges which make it possible to wash both sides of the window from inside the building. Such hinges are very necessary unless casements are mounted in pairs so that the outside of one can be washed while the other is open. Inswinging casements are always easy to clean. Double hung windows can be pivoted so that both sides of the sash can be cleaned from inside the building, a refinement more common in large office buildings than in residences. It is not a great deal more difficult to wash the outside of a double hung window than the top of a casement, for the latter cannot be pulled down within reach as a double hung window.

Weatherproofness varies considerably with the material from which a window is made and with the manufacturer, as well as with the type of window. Usually a double hung window is more weatherproof than a casement. It is suggested that an architect or a disinterested contractor be asked for an opinion on any particular window before it is definitely selected. In any case the window selected should be one that can be weatherstripped satisfactorily and economically. Weatherstripping, like insulation, soon pays for itself in fuel saved and added comfort. Ease of weatherstripping is one reason why double hung windows are often more weatherproof than casements. Weather stripped double hung windows also operate more easily than those which are not stripped.

Screening is an important point to consider in the selection of casements. Inswinging casements may be screened as easily and in the same way as double hung windows. However, most of the drapes used with inswinging casements must be fastened directly to the sash so they will not be torn when the window is swung in. For this reason, and because they are easier to make weatherproof, most casement windows, particularly metal ones, are made to swing out.

Many types of screens can be used with outswinging casements. Generally they are either stationary screens with hardware for operating the windows running through them or roll screens which roll into boxes at the heads of the windows. The latter type has the advantage of rolling up out of the way when not in use, even during the summer months when stationary screens have to be left on, whether the windows are open or not. One wood casement window manufacturer makes a screen which swings just as the sash does, and can be left closed when the window is opened or attached to the window and swung open with it. This arrangement is very convenient and does not interfere with artistic draping of the window as a roll screen box at the head of the casement might. The latter type of screen is satisfactory unless the box is placed, as it often is, between the top of a casement and a stationary sash above it. Inside screens, which are necessary for any outswinging casements, are responsible for many torn or soiled drapes.

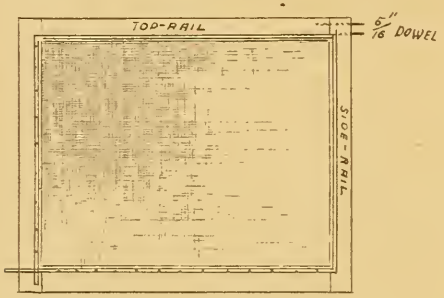
Another objection to outswing casements is that storm sash cannot be fitted over them without closing them up for the winter, and that necessity smacks too much of the discarded custom of sewing up in red flannels each fall. Storm sash, hinged at the top, can be swung open a little when a double hung window is raised but such an adjustment cannot be made in a storm sash hung outside an outswinging casement.

The best window hardware obtainable is not too good, particularly for use on casements. Casement hardware is necessarily more complicated than that used on double hung windows. If wind or corrosion breaks a casement from its adjusting device or from a hinge, the whole sash may be destroyed. The worst that can happen to a double hung window is for it to slam shut.

The writer shares with the majority of architects and builders the opinion that double hung windows are, from a strictly utility standpoint at least, considerably superior to casements. There are many places where casements should be used, but they should be selected carefully and provision made for installation of weatherstrips, screens, drapes, and storm sash with them. Failure to take into consideration those very necessary features of a really good window often causes dissatisfaction with an otherwise good casement.

A Help to the Carpenter Making Screens

Lay on bench and bore 5-16" hole for dowels through side rail and into top rail about 2½". Then drive dowel in with a little glue. This is a time-saver and strong frame.



Screen Moldings: Nail both on frame and let run past each other, then cut at intersection. Time is saved. No lengths to get and no miter box needed.

Harry E. Law,
L. U. No. 277. Collingdale, Pa.

Beveling the Bottom Edge of Base Moldings

(By W. E. Griffee, Forest Products Engineer N. L. M. A.)

Plaster rarely meets the floor at a perfect right angle. Sometimes it bulges out a little, even above the surface of the finished floor, and holds the base out too unless the carpenter is careful to see that the plaster is plumb at that point. Much of this can be prevented by running a bevel on the back of the bottom edge of base moldings. A bevel ¼" deep and ⅝" high does not interfere with proper nailing of the base or of quarter round or base molding. One large architectural millwork firm which has put this bevel on its base for several years has found that contractors are well pleased with it.

Circle Problem Figures Confuse

The circle problem has certainly made us think, but all this figuring has got me dizzy, especially when it always works out plus or minus a little bit. Let's have a "map" for a change.

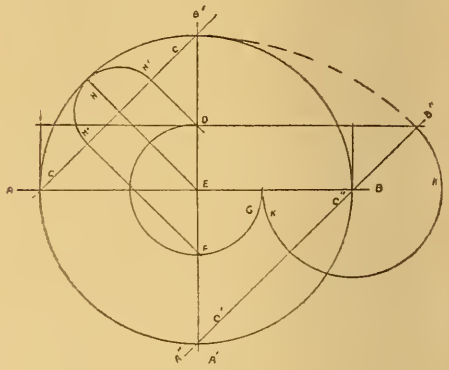


Fig. 1

Lay off circle with diameter A B A' B'. Lay off sides of inscribed square C C, C' C'—with H the height of segment on chord C C as radius describe arc H H'. Rebate points established on chord back to the perpendicular diameter, establishing points D. E. F., the quarter area section lines departing horizontally.

Further—

On the side of the inscribed square C' C', lay off the diameter of the circle A" B". A perpendicular erected on A' B' to B" cuts the section point D. The

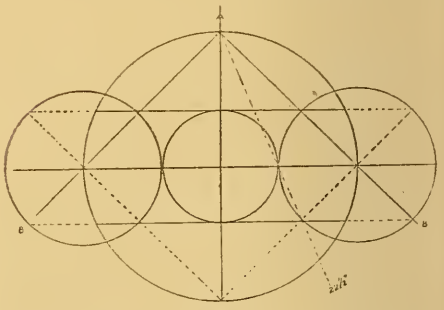


Fig. 2

arcs G and K check the same division of the diameter.

The length of the chords can be measured. The method is for any radius.

A B are diameter of circle on sides of inscribed square. B B the section of quarter area. The rest is elaboration.

This of course is a "steel square" solution and perhaps is full of holes. Anyway a carpenter can saw on the lines where he can't cut through a bunch of square roots.

Alec H. Marchant,
L. U. No. 452. Vancouver, B. C.

Nail Splits

(By H. H. Siegele)

The general assumption is that nails will not split wood, but assumptions do not always work out. Soft and tough woods will seldom split when nails are driven into them, but the harder and less tough woods will split, and many times the carpenter is blamed for it, when the trouble is principally in the

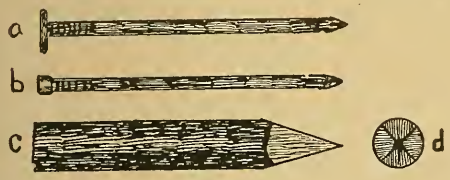


Fig. 1

quality of the wood. Pitchy spots in wood are very apt to split on driving nails into it. Nail splits are always indicative of a poor job, and whenever they can be avoided, their presence is inexcusable. There are a number of ways to avoid splitting wood with nails, speaking of building material. Drilling for the nail is a reliable one, though it takes much additional time to do that. Using a smaller sized nail, is another

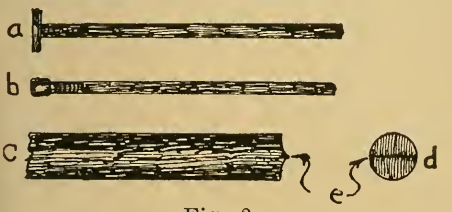


Fig. 2

way to accomplish this end. But clipping the points off the nails, is the way we are explaining in this article.

Fig. 1, shows a, a common nail, and b, a finishing nail. At c is shown an enlarged point of a common nail, and at d, we show a view of the point, looking straight at it. It will be noticed that the enlarged point is really wedge-shaped, and this shape, if a nail is closely examined, is found to be in two ways, and that is the trouble-making thing. The same nails are shown by Fig. 2, excepting with the points nipped off. They are, a, a common nail; b, a finishing nail, and c, an enlarged part of a finishing nail; while d shows the clipped

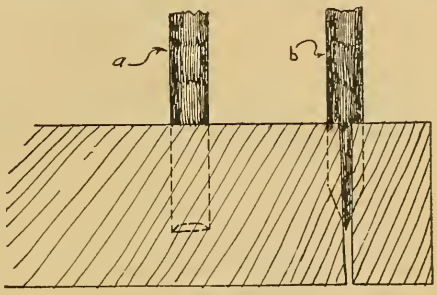


Fig. 3

off end. The point pointed out at e, is caused by the nippers, as the point of the nail is nipped off. This point, when the nipped-off nail is driven, should be set at a right-angle with the run of the grain. Why a nipped-off nail is less apt to split wood, can easily be seen after studying the matter. The sharp edges of the cut-off end, cuts the grain of the wood, whereas, the point of a nail acts much in the manner of a wedge. Fig. 3, a, shows a nipped-off nail partly driven, and b, shows a nail with a point driven about the same depth. The wood is supposed to be of a quality that will split easily, and the view is an end-view. A comparison of the nail shown at a, and the one shown at b, will show the relative affects the two nails have on the same kind of wood. Besides, it will take but a few minutes to prove this by nipping off a nail and driving it, as explained above, into a piece of wood that a pointed nail will split.

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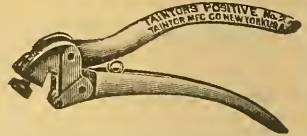
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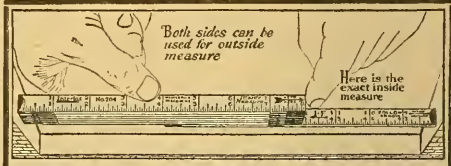
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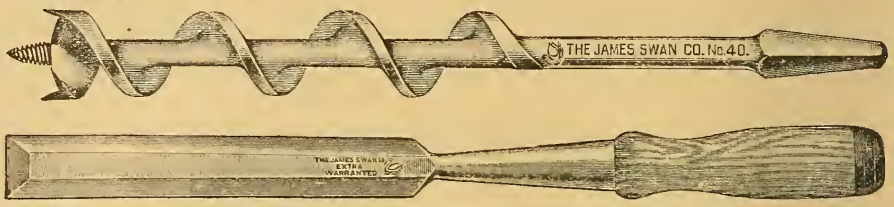
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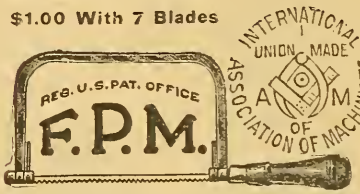
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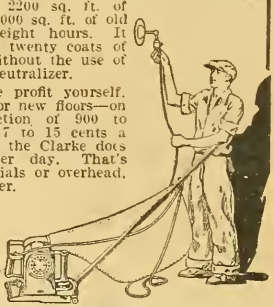
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for better workmanship. Its carefully ground edges and interchangeable vial case unit contribute to extreme accuracy. The uniformly crowned vials with their clear cut permanent marks is but one feature of this remarkable level. Ask your hardware dealer to show you this level so you can appreciate its better quality.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EMPIRE TORPEDO

This new 9" Aluminum Pocket Level has plumb, level and 45 degree glass. Grooved bottom. Handy for small Jobs.



$1.25 postpaid



SEND FOR YOUR PAIR

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

LESS COST LESS TROUBLE

No More Weights, Pulleys, Spring Bolts, Cords to Break

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

AUSTRAL WINDOW COMPANY
101 PARK AVE. NEW YORK

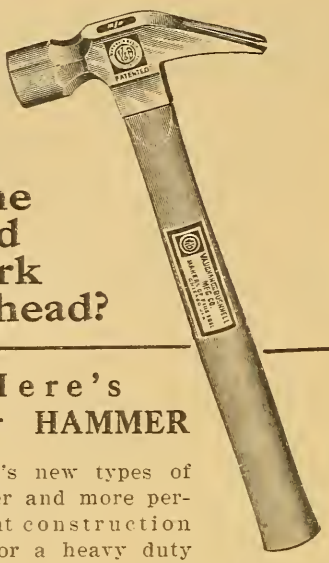
Austral Window Co., 101 Park Ave., New York

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual cost and postage.)

Name .....

Address .....

Got Some Hard Work Ahead?



— Here's Your HAMMER

Today's new types of heavier and more permanent construction call for a heavy duty hammer.

Head forged from selected steel of super toughness.

Handle made of polished white hickory.

V & B Tradesman's Hammer takes a lot of the hard work out of building up concrete forms or tearing them down. It has a specially designed ripping claw that is shaped and pitched to get in behind planks and rip them off fast.

And its ball pein hammer face is especially adapted for use with drills and cold chisels.

Get one of these hammers today. If your dealer can't supply you, ask him to get one for you or we will send you one parcel post, if you prefer, upon receipt of $2.25, and name and address of dealer.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. ~ Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co.
2114 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find $2.25 for which send me one Tradesman's Hammer.

My Dealer's name is.....

His address .....

Ship Hammer to.....

Address .....

City .....State .....



Operates perfectly over any cord pulley

Use ordinary cord pulleys with ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain. It is made to operate with mechanical perfection—it can't "ride" the pulley or get "jammed."





100 feet hangs 7 windows instead of 5

Simple attachments replace knots—this means a saving of 4 or 5 feet of material *per window*. A saving that more than pays the slightly higher cost of ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain over cord.

25% saving in labor

You can hang 4 windows with ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain in the time it takes to hang 3 with cord. A wire coil is slipped over the end link and inserted into the sash.

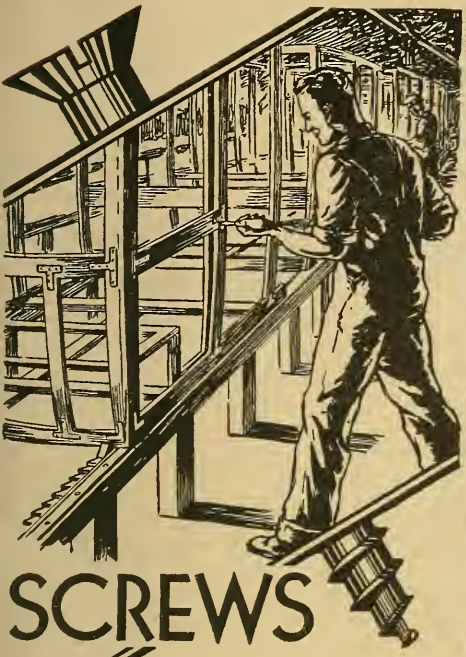
A simple hook fastens the weight to the chain as shown at the left. No fussing with a "carpenter's mouse." ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain is fed over the pulley and drops into the casing of its own weight.

Your building hardware dealer can supply you. Ask for ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain. Made by the

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, Inc.
Bridgeport, Connecticut
In Canada:
DOMINION CHAIN CO., Limited
Niagara Falls, Ontario

ACCO
A PRODUCT OF THE AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY INC
in business for Your Safety

ACCO No. 8 Sash Chain



SCREWS

HIGH speed production in the manufacture of automobile bodies, boats, furniture and hundreds of other products calls for the use of fast driving. This in turn calls for screws that will not bend or break under the strain of rapid driving.

In plants all over the world American Screws are selected because their strong heads and true running threads insure uninterrupted production.

You can do any job better with American Screws.

WOOD SCREWS	TIRE BOLTS	STOVE BOLTS	MACHINE SCREWS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.
WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"

Less Kickback



The LACQUER SEAM

on the face of the Estwing hammer is your proof that it is protected by the most wear-and weather-resisting liquid that is known. Both head and handle are lacquered to keep this hammer the finest and most durable.

This seam disappears as soon as the tool is used.

Estwing Mfg. Co.
Rockford - - - - Illinois

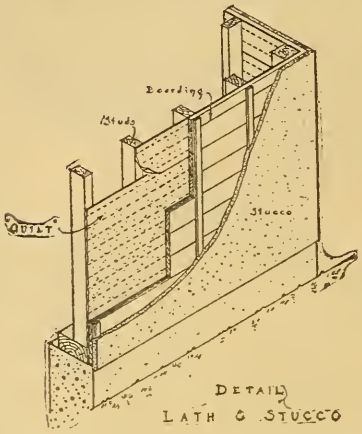
Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of the Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Ripping " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐ Util-axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Axe, 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra

New Free Book

Helps You With Your Customers



The cut above is one of a large number in our free book "Build Warm Houses". It shows one way of insulating a stucco home so as to save 10 to 20 percent in the cost of the heating equipment (boiler, piping and radiators) and 20 to 30 percent in fuel every year.

It is easy and economical to insulate with

Cabot's Quilt

Clip and mail the coupon below for full information on Cabot's Quilt and other Building Specialties. Mail it today. No obligation.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot INCORPORATED

141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

Name.....

Address.....

C-6-30

More Profit ~ Less Work

ENDFLEX

FLOOR SURFACING SHEETS

YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY and save endless time and labor by using **ENDFLEX** Abrasive Sheets, the only product of the kind on the market; fully protected by U. S. Patents.

Endflex Abrasive Sheets come ready-to-use in sizes to fit all Standard sanders. They require no hand-flexing because they are accurately flexed—at exactly the right points to fit smoothly into the drum throat without bulging, chipping, peeling or cracking at the tuck-in, the usual causes of trouble.

These handy economical sheets also prevent spoilage and waste in cutting and fitting from rolls and give longer service with fewer changes.

Endflex Sheets are surfaced with Lumnite, the hardest, sharpest, fastest cutting abrasive of the Electric Furnace—giving an eversharp working tool till actually worn out. For old or soft-wood floors we suggest Union Garnet Endflex Sheets.

Endflex Sheets have been quickly adopted by the foremost Sander operators as the most efficient, most economical Floor Surfacing material they have ever used. They cost so little more that the saving in waste makes their ultimate cost less.

Just try them on the next job. Your dealer can supply you. If not, write us direct and include his name and address. The coupon for a trial order will eliminate your Sander troubles for good. Fill out and mail it today.

AMERICAN GLUE CO., Boston, Mass.

Please send, on approval, one box of 20 Endflex Sheets as specified. If satisfied, after fair trial, with quality and saving in cost I agree to remit as billed, otherwise return unused balance.

Make of Sander_____Square Throat ☐ Diagonal ☐

Lumnite Mineral Grade No.___ Garnet Mineral Grade No.___

Size of sheet including tuck-in_____x_____ inches.

Name _____

Street _____, City_____

Dealer's Name _____

Street _____, City_____

AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY

125 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO DETROIT ST. LOUIS

Use Red Top Insulating Board on your remodeling jobs



Full ½ inch thick—
made from strong wood fibers

omes remodeled with Red Top sulating Board are made less sensi- ve to temperature changes without e added cost of extra insulation. his saving enables you to sell more modeling jobs during slack build- g seasons.

Full ½-inch thick panels of Red op Insulating Board provide 12½% ore insulation than $\frac{7}{16}$-inch insula- ng boards. It is an all-wood product, ade from the log of spruce and nilar northern timber. It is easily wed and handled on the job. Where sired, nails may be countersunk d hidden below the surface.

Used as wallboard, Red Top Insulating Board has a rich, textured surface, beautiful in its natural state or when decorated. As sheathing, it combines high insulating value with great structural strength. The large units make possible an added economy by eliminating the need for building paper.

Red Top panels are easily handled. They come in 4 foot widths and 8, 9, 10, and 12 foot lengths. For full information write: United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago. Sole Distributors for Canada: Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

U S G

RED TOP INSULATING BOARD

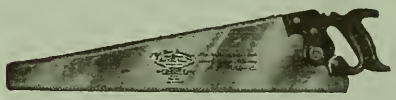
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

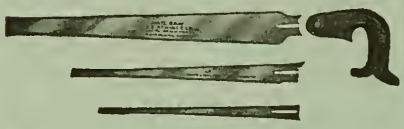


"They make my work easier!"

Says This Buffalo Carpenter



The No. 401—Companion to the No. 400; straight back, regular or light weight, skip point; equipped with Perfection Handle.



See that your tool kit is supplied with an Atkins No. 3 Nest of Saws for all kinds of intricate cutting.



Atkins No. 37 Circular Mitre Saws for all types of electrically driven or portable bench machines for carpenter and factory use.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL

SILVER STEEL Hack Saw Blades will cut from SIX to THIRTY times more than any alloy blade on the market.

"I have been a satisfied user of Atkins SILVER STEEL Hand Saws for ten years. I like them because of their two-way Taper Grinding and Damaskeen polish, and because I can buy them with a choice of handles. They make my work easier. The steel spring of the Atkins Saw is incomparable."

That's the statement of Mr. R. Marford, a well-known carpenter of Buffalo.

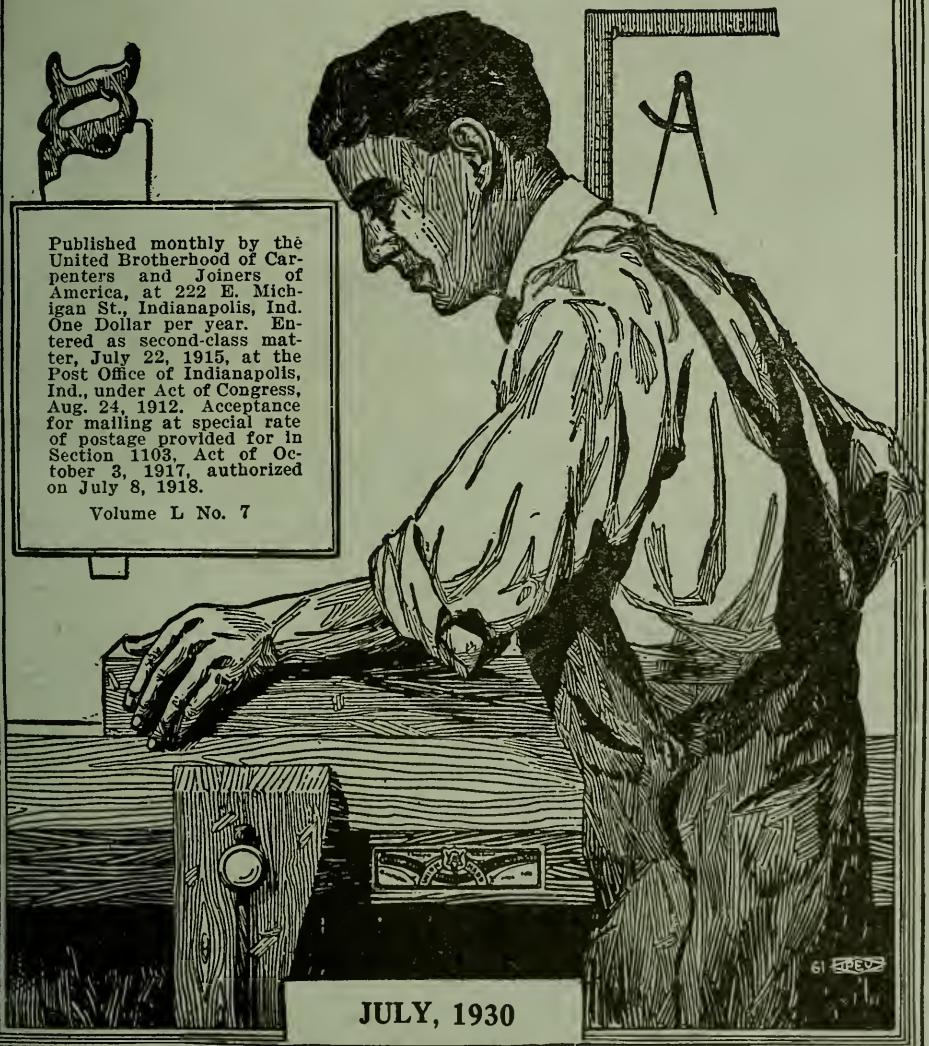
If you have never used Atkins famous SILVER STEEL Saws, give them a trial and you will find that they cut faster, stay sharp longer, and make your work easier.

For sale by all first-class hardware dealers throughout the world.

Send 25c for high-grade nail apron, Saw Sense, the book of facts, and useful souvenir.

E. C. ATKINS & Co.
402 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume L No. 7

JULY, 1930

Build up your business with this *perfected wallboard*



Many a profitable day's work is to be found in the remodelling and modernizing of homes. For years Sheetrock advertising has been promoting such work for you.

New Improved Sheetrock makes it possible to do a better wallboard job than ever before. With its tough, ivory-colored surface, Sheetrock reaches the job uniform and unmarred—ready for any type of decoration.

It comes in convenient lengths for handling. Saws and nails like lumber. The new covering and improved gypsum core provides added strength and flexibility.

A Sheetrock job is done easily and at low cost. The smooth even wall surfaces that result always please. Write for complete information on this modern building material. United States Gypsum Company, Chicago, Ill. *Sole Distributors for Canada:* Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

USG

SHEETROCK (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) **THE FIREPROOF WALLBOARD**

A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPAN

Who said it wouldn't work?



»» 14 GARAGES OF THE NEW ENVOY AP'TS, PORTLAND, OREGON, EQUIPPED WITH FRANTZ NO 550 SETS ««

Forget all the objections you have formed against "around-the-corner" type of garage door operation—completely forget how unsatisfactorily "old style" equipment has been. *Here is a set that works!*

The new Frantz No. 550 is an Around-the-Corner set. With it, all the doors roll out of the way, smoothly and easily. No struggling—no trying to guide the entrance door with one hand and pushing with the other. The opening can be cleared or closed as easily from inside or outside the building. The hardware of No. 550 Fixtures fastens on the inside of the doors—operation is never hindered by ice and snow.

The Frantz No. 550 set sells at a much lower price than you have been accustomed to pay even for the "old style" equipment. Contractors, builders and carpenters find it not only logical for providing convenience and long, satisfactory operation, but a most economical choice when selecting garage door equipment. Here is a "'Round-the-Corner" outfit that works—it sells itself to home owners. Mail the coupon for complete information. Frantz Mfg. Co., Sterling, Illinois.



Automatic door guide (patents pending) makes it unnecessary to guide the separate passage door by hand. This unique invention supports the weight of the door and holds it in position as the doors are being operated. And, too, the opening can be cleared without entering the garage.



Installing No. 550 Fixtures is a simple task. The hardware fastens in place without cutting and fitting. The "Rollaway" Track requires no blocking or bracing—it fastens on the header over the opening and on the side of the wall. Packed complete with instructions in a strong fibre carton.



FRANTZ

TRADE MARK

Guaranteed **Builders Hardware**

Frantz Mfg. Co., C-7, Sterling, Ill.

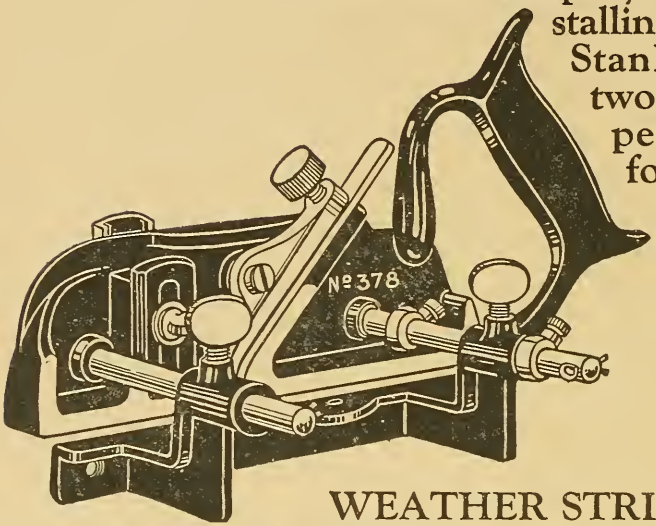
Kindly send me complete information on the new No. 550 Around-the-Corner Garage Door Set.

Name_____
(print plainly)

Address_____

Two New Planes

WITH the increasing demand for tools to simplify the task of installing weather strips, Stanley announces two new planes especially designed for that purpose.



WEATHER STRIP RABBET PLANE *No. 378*

Designed for installing metal weather strips. It can also be used for all rabbet work within its limits.

Furnished with one cutter 11/16″ wide. Wider cutters up to 1″ can be supplied.

THE STANLEY RULE
New Britain,

STANLEY TOOLS

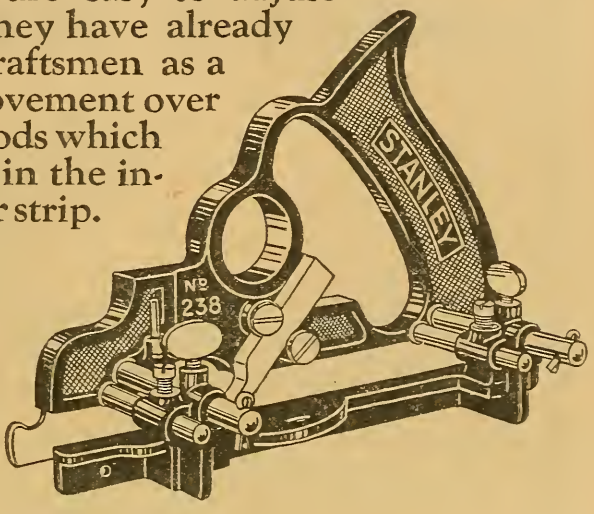
STANLEY

The Choice of



for installing weather strips

These new planes are easy to adjust and easy to use. They have already been accepted by craftsmen as a much needed improvement over the makeshift methods which have been common in the installation of weather strip.



WEATHER STRIP GROOVING PLANE No. 238

Designed for cutting the groove into which the weather strips fit. It can also be used for all kinds of plow work within its limits.

Furnished with seven cutters — 1/8", 5/32", 3/16", 7/32", 1/4", 5/16" and 3/8" wide.

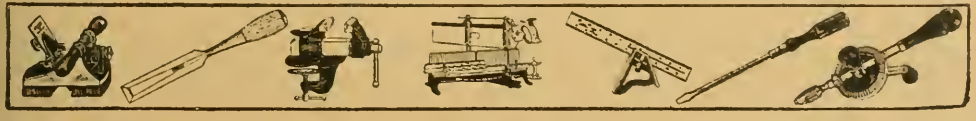
AND LEVEL PLANT
Connecticut

Send for new booklet No. S80. It describes the two planes shown here as well as other Stanley Tools which are adapted for weather strip work.

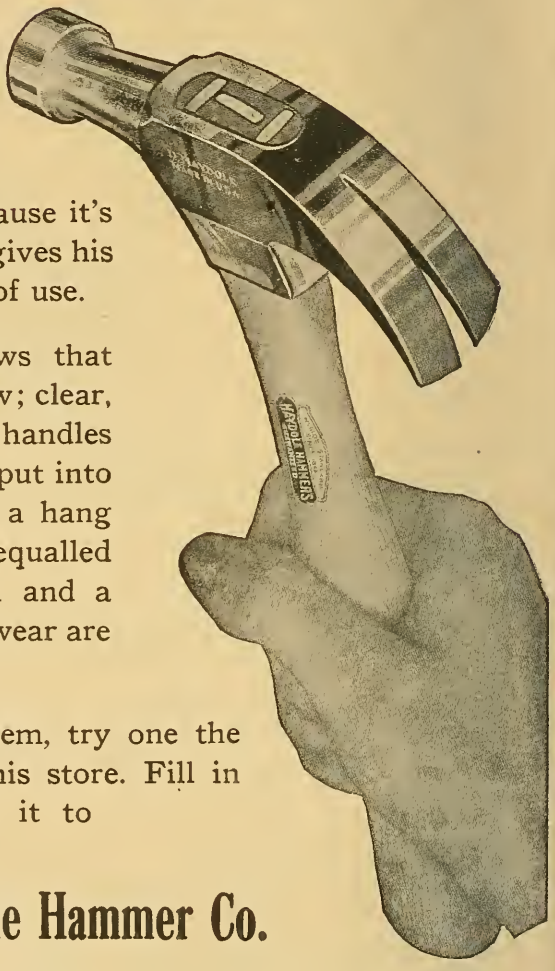
TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

Most Carpenters



You've got a right to expect a lot from a Maydole



—and you'll get it because it's built for the man who gives his tools the hardest kind of use.

Tool steel heads, claws that grip like a bulldog's jaw; clear, second growth hickory handles air dried for years and put into the heads "for good", a hang that has never been equalled . . . balance, strength and a stubborn resistance to wear are built in.

Your dealer carries them, try one the next time you go in his store. Fill in this coupon and mail it to

The David Maydole Hammer Co.

Norwich, N. Y.

Please send me a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

Mr. _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

2851

FREE BLUE PRINTS

AND FREE BOOK "HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS"
SHOW YOU THE WAY TO

9 BIG PAY JOBS

1. Building Superintendent—$5,000 to $12,000.
2. Building Inspector—$4,800 to $8,000.
3. Appraiser—$6,000 to $10,000.
4. Material Buyer—$5,000 to $7,500.
5. Material Salesman—$5,000 to $12,000.
6. Building Estimator—$6,000 to $10,000.
7. Real Estate Expert—$5,500 to $12,000.
8. Construction Foreman—$4,500 to $8,500.
9. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN—$5,000 to $12,000.

Find Out How Easy It Is to Make Up to $12,000 in a Year

Learn to read Blue Prints this amazing new way! See how quickly and easily you can now train to make up to $12,000 a year! My FREE Book, "How To Read Blue Prints" discloses all the so-called "mysteries" of Blue Print reading. Another big Book, also FREE, gives you some startling facts about the 9 best jobs in America—jobs open only to Builders who can read Blue Prints and supervise others. Don't send one penny. Pay no C. O. D. just mail the coupon at once.

NO longer need any ambitious carpenter spend years trying to pick up the "mysteries" of Blue Print Plan Reading. For now a quick, sure, PRACTICAL method has been perfected that has made thousands of building tradesmen Blue Print Experts in a surprisingly short time.

LEARN AT HOME IN SPARE TIME

This is no ordinary "School course". It is practical from start to finish. It is based on many complete sets of real Blue Prints just as they are used by the contractor—these plans alone would cost thousands of dollars if purchased from the architect. Twenty famous experts in all lines of construction work talk over these Blue Prints with you. They show you every detail. Explain every short cut. Tell you the secret of quick, accurate Estimating. Explain Superintending. Give you for the first time many inside facts and money methods used by the "Giants" of the building industry.

This is the kind of training that quickly puts building tradesmen into the high-salaried jobs—or into profitable contracting businesses of their own. Yet now you get it right at home in 2 or 3 months. It requires no extensive education. If you can read and understand what is written here you can easily master it.



If You Live Nearby
Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You can now get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors. Your spare time is enough. Act today!

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS
Dept. H-103, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

SUCCEED LIKE THESE MEN

See what this training has done for others. Bartholomew, Cal., became a contractor and made over 300 per cent more money his first year. Dickerson, R. I., increased his salary over 700 per cent in 12 months. Blair, Okla., stepped up to Superintendent at a 100 per cent increase. Marchand, La., says: "My income has increased over 200 per cent and I now have more contracting work than I can do."

AMAZING OPPORTUNITY

You men who work with your tools in the building trades are the "backbone" of the building industry. You make good money now. But why be satisfied with just a scale wage? Why not get a bigger share of the seven billion dollars that will be spent this year in new construction? Why not fit yourself in a few short weeks for your choice of any one of the 9 steady, big-pay jobs that are open everywhere. Decide now to step into a big pay job, just as others have done.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Accept my FREE gift of a complete set of real working Blue Prints. Get my fascinating book "How To Read Blue Prints" that tells all the interesting and instructive facts about Blue Print Plans. Examine my other big book that gives the remarkable facts about the 9 best jobs in America. Don't send me one penny. Pay no C. O. D. It's all FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon today.—RIGHT NOW!

TWO BOOKS also FREE



Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. H-103, Chicago Tech Bldg.,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me your FREE Blue Prints and 2 Big books. I understand these are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesmen will call on me.

Name ----------

Address ----------

Town ---------- State----------

"That's the kind I want, Walt... Starrett, isn't it?"



"Bet your life it's a Starrett, Joe—the sweetest pair of dividers you'd want to find. You better get yourself a pair before you start asking for a loan of these."

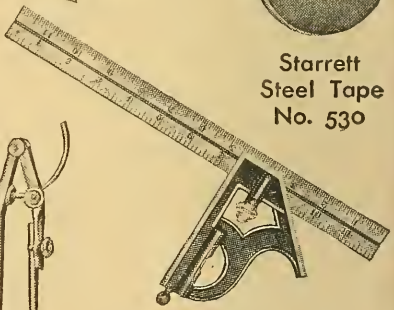
Starrett Dividers No. 92 are forged out of crucible steel, with the points tempered hard as a file. The points come needle sharp—and stay that way.

Notice the nut between the arms. It locks the spring adjustment, so the points can't dodge in and out with the grain of the wood.

Ask your dealer to show you this fine tool. Meanwhile, send for the new Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E"; it illustrates and prices Starrett Dividers No. 92 and all the other Starrett Tools for carpenters. It is free.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes — Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

Starrett Steel Tape No. 530



Starrett Combination Square No. 23

Starrett Dividers No. 92

50th Anniversary of Starrett Tools 1880—1930

Use Starrett Tools

4005



FOR THE GOOD MAN

"YANKEE" Tool are made for the mechanic who values his time and labor . . . and who won't stand for tools that hold him back.

Quality! is the foundation on which every "Yankee" Tool is built; on which every bit, drill-point or other "Yankee" attachment is made. No "Yankee" Tool or attachment is ever "skinned" to see how cheap it can be made.

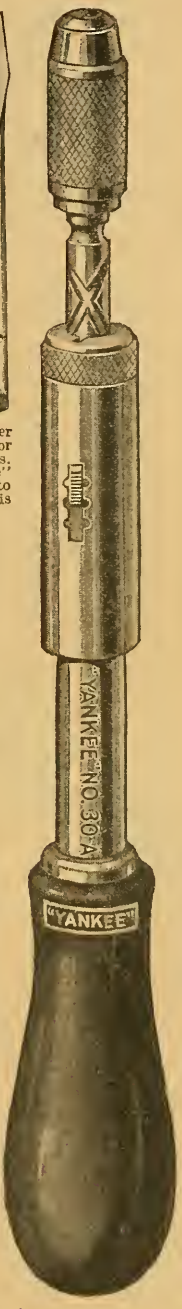
"YANKEE" on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability. The utmost! And that means by far the cheapest in the end.



Steel and temper are right for screw-driver bits. Every "Yankee" Bit is tested—to make sure it is right.



Up or down is the same to "Yankee" No. 130-A Spiral Quick-Return Screw-driver. The live spring in handle keeps bit in screw-slot.



"Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Screw-drivers

Right-hand, Left-hand, and Rigid. Three bits.

No. 30-A.— Standard Style, Entire length, 18¼". Price, $3.00.
No. 31-A.— Heavy pattern. Entire length, 25". Price, $4.00.
No. 35. — Light pattern. Entire length, 12⅜". Price, $2.25.

Quick-Return—with Spring in Handle

No. 130-A.— Standard. Entire length, 20". Price, $3.45.
No. 131-A.— Heavy. Entire length, 27½". Price, $4.60.
No. 135. — Light. Entire length, 13¾". Price, $2.65.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

SAVE TIME . . . SAVE LABOR



(c)

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

You may send me "Yankee" Tool Book, showing Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, new Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, Adjustable-tension Push Drills, Ratchet Breast, Hand and Chain Drills, Removable-base Vises, Etc.

Name ---------- Address ----------

THE FINEST SAW MADE BY DISSTON

THE D-15 LIGHTWEIGHT

Made in 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 points, cross-cut, 24 and 26 inches long, and in 5½ and 6 points, rip, 26 inches long, all with straight back. Those who prefer the regular pattern skew back saw can get the same quality in the D-115. Cross-cut made 20″, 11 pt.; 22″, 10 pt.; 24″, 10 and 11 pt. Rip made 26″, 5½ and 6 pt.



PERHAPS you own a Disston D-15 Hand Saw. If you do, you are proud of it. You admire its beauty. You praise its steel and temper. You marvel at the ease with which it cuts and wonder at the way it holds its edge.

For this saw is made for expert mechanics, by Disston's most expert saw makers, from Disston Steel—the world's great cutting steel. It embodies all the refinements of design, finish, material and workmanship that it is possible to put into a hand saw . . . It could not be made better at any cost! From the tip of the true-taper-ground blade to the end of the improved-pattern rosewood handle, it represents the ultimate in saw making.

If you do not own a D-15, examine it at your hardware dealer's. Then you will realize why so many carpenters regard it as the finest tool in their entire kits.

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC., PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A. »» Canadian Factory: TORONTO
THE WORLD'S FOREMOST SAW MAKERS

THE CARPENTER

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A Man's Creed

Let me live, Oh Mighty Master,
Such a life as men should know;
Tasting triumph and disaster—
Joy—but not too much of woe—
Let me run the gamut over,
Let me fight and love and laugh,
And when I'm beneath the clover,
Let this be my epitaph:
Here lies one who took his chances
In the busy world of men;
Battled luck and circumstances;
Fought and fell and fought again;
Won sometimes, but did no crowing;
Lost sometimes, but did not wail;
Took his beating but kept going;
And never let his courage fail.

—Ex.

CHANGING CONDITIONS, ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(By Wm. Green, President American Federation of Labor)

WE are amazed when we reflect over the economic and mechanical changes which have taken place in every industry in the United States during the past four decades. Industrial processes have undergone complete mutation and in corresponding relation our trade psychology has taken on new meaning. The genius of American scientists and inventors has made new outlets for industrial skill and training. Opportunities have been created for unparalleled expansion in trade and commerce and the markets thus afforded to the industries of the United States have called for unlimited zeal and energy in the serious business of production and distribution. Foremost among the newer industries we find the manufacture of motors, airplanes and radios, the production of motion pictures and the talking motion pictures, the establishment and maintenance of newer and improved methods of communication and transportation. Inventions of all kinds have vitally affected the economic and social life of the great mass of people who serve in industry.

No section or group of people which composes our national life has been more affected by the changes which invention, genius and skill have brought about during the last four decades than the workers. Simultaneously with the development of new industries the older ones have adjusted themselves to the changes in process and construction which were inevitable. Modern requirements called for these changes if different lines of industry were to succeed in the competitive race.

Notable among outstanding achievements in the constructive work of trade unions in the year of 1929 is that of the shop craft organizations which compose the Railroad Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor. These railroad shop organizations launched a concentrated drive in behalf of higher wages and improved conditions of employment for the thousands of men employed upon the railroads of the American continent. They succeeded in securing an increase in wages for those employed in the shop trades upon 245,000 of the 290,000 miles of railroad in the United States and Canada.. The increase secured amounts to approximately fifty million dollars per year. Furthermore, company unions have been supplanted by the bona fide shop craft organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor upon a number of important railroad lines. The report of the year's activities of the American Federation of Labor will show a most substantial increase in the numerical strength of the American Federation of Labor.

In considering these elements of progress our thoughts turn to the social and economic problems which call for solution and which command the special consideration and attention of all the millions of working men and women affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It becomes more evident as each day brings with it new experiences and reveals new phases of older problems that all classes of people and all groups in all communities are affected by the conditions which emanate from these unsolved questions. So long as they exist and so long as our social and economic life is blighted by their evil effects they will constitute a challenge to our collective resourcefulness and ability to grapple with them and solve them.

The difficult problem of machine displacement, with its social consequences resulting from technological unemployment, makes a strong appeal to our judgment and our conscience. This problem grew out of the introduction of machinery and the extended use of power in industry and industrial enterprises. Each displaced worker constitutes a casualty in the onward march of the army of science, invention, skill and mechanical development.

We realize that improved machinery and the use of power is the inevitable development of modern industry and that machine displacement will continue in conformity with the application and study of inventive minds. We see in it all a relief from the effects of human drudgery and excessive toil but we must not be unmindful of the serious social and economic condition created

because of human displacement. We cannot displace men in large numbers, relegating them, skilled and unskilled, artists and artisans, to the large army of unemployed without at the same time creating a menace to the existence of our political and social institutions.

Serious-minded people, possessing a keen appreciation of the serious stage which this problem has reached, are thinking about it and about its destructive consequences. It is to be regretted that this question has not commanded more universal attention and consideration. The American Federation of Labor regards this question of machine displacement and technological unemployment as one of the most vexing questions which we are called upon to consider.

There is no condition more distressing and more deadly in its effect than unemployment. Those who have not suffered from unemployment cannot comprehend the feelings of despair, disappointment and distress which grip men and women who are suffering from continued unemployment. It paints the future in its darkest colors. It dwarfs romance and imagination and creates a feeling of resentment against the existing social order. There is no figure more tragic, pathetic or solitary than that of a man or woman suffering from unemployment. The task of Organized Labor and of society as well will never be completed until we bring about a solution of this important problem. Until all men are guaranteed work security with reasonable wages, humane and tolerable conditions of employment we will not have discharged our social, moral or political obligations.

The practice of discrimination against workers who are 40 or 45 years of age has grown to the point where it is causing grave concern and serious consideration. The Organized Labor movement protests against this practice because we regard it as barbarous and inhuman. We believe that if the public conscience can be sufficiently aroused to the dehumanizing effect of this practice it will protest so vigorously that large corporations and large employers will be compelled to discontinue it. It is inconceivable that society would tolerate a practice of this kind particularly when it reaches a serious stage. It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to deal with this problem, to secure a remedy and to publicly proclaim it. When we have reached this point we shall call upon all classes of people to support us in the application of the remedy and in such constructive action as may seem necessary.

Other questions which the American Federation of Labor considers of great moment and of stupendous importance are: prevention of the exploitation of children in industry, protection of women in industry, adequate retirement legislation in private industry and for government employes, the liberalization of our educational processes, the further restriction of immigration (as a partial remedy for unemployment), the enactment of legislation for the purpose of preventing the abuse of the use of the writ of injunction in Labor disputes, the passage of social justice legislation, including further amendments to Workmen's Compensation statutes in the different states, the extension of collective bargaining and the creation of practical instrumentalities through which the cause of industrial peace may be promoted, the furtherance of world peace. We regard these questions as a part of the great work which we plan to do.

A review of the achievement of the American Federation of Labor during the past year with reference to the many economic and social problems calling for consideration and solution tends to emphasize the important place which Organized Labor occupies in our Nation's social, industrial and economic life. While we have made definite progress we fully realize that the task ahead of us is very great. We are constantly dealing with very vital problems, some of them most controversial in character and most intricate in composition. We know that these problems can only be solved through the application of practical remedies and through the exercise of sound common sense.

But, with all our difficulties and vexing situations, we are fortunate that we are permitted to live in the most brilliant and historic period of the world's history. We are astounded at each day's revelation of science, invention and genius. Transportation distances have been eliminated and in industry the most amazing things are being accomplished. It has been demonstrated that the trip from America to Europe can be made in a few hours and through the use of the radio the

peoples of all nations have been brought into close relationship. Even now we experience the thrill which follows the accomplishment of the great feat of the Graf Zeppelin, the climax of all transportation undertakings, when it encircled the globe making the trip around the world within the space of approximately twelve days actual flying time. The astounding fact that this great instrument of speed and transportation was in constant communication, through the use of the radio, with our own people as well as with the people of other nations lends to this great adventure a touch of the supernatural.

We shall all await with great interest the revelations which the coming year will bring for the edification and happiness of the human race.

CHALLENGE OF CHILD LABOR FACTS

WHEN the public press comes out boldly in opposition to Child Labor, as we have had it for the last quarter of a century or more the people will better understand the facts in the case and will realize why the American Federation of Labor has so persistently fought against this evil. Under the above caption the Indianapolis Times of December 24, 1929, says:

"Twenty-five years of devoted effort on the part of the national child labor committee have brought us out of savagery into barbarism in our treatment of children in industry. The problem of the next quarter century will be to pass from the barbarism into truly civilized ways of dealing with children in our mechanical-factory-urban age.

"Best assurance of success in this responsibility is full recognition of the real job which lies ahead. Casual glances at optimistic reports regarding progress in child labor restrictions often lead us into complacent satisfaction and a feeling that the fight already has been won. A review of some of the facts will dissipate this illusion.

"There still are more than a million children between 10 and 15 years of age gainfully employed in the United States. Two states still have no age limit whatever. Nine states have failed to adopt the eight-hour day. Twenty states permit work after 7 p. m. Twenty-three states demand no health certificate upon employment. Fifteen states exact no educational requirement.

"About half the states permit work in dangerous trades. Thirty-six states allow children under 12 to engage in street trades, most of them with no strict regulation as to time or day or hours worked. Thirty-four provide no regulation of home tenement work. Many other stigmata of barbarism could be pointed to if space permitted.

"Facts as to sectional distribution of the child labor abuses also are likely to provide us with a sharp jolt. We assume too often that child labor is exclusively a problem of the southern states and is there simply a by-product of the early stages of industrialization.

"When we include agricultural occupations, it is true that the south leads in the percentage of child labor. But when we limit ourselves to a consideration of manufacturing industry and the mechanical trades, we find that child labor remains, for all practical purposes, a northern problem.

"Of the ten states with the largest number of children employed in manufacturing industry, only one is a southern state, North Carolina. But North Carolina has only 7,967 so employed as against 27,821 in Pennsylvania and 23,753 in Massachusetts.

"Moreover, some northern states are more backward in legislation. Pennsylvania and Michigan have failed to adopt even a forty-eight-hour week, while Mississippi and Virginia are two of the four states which have adopted a forty-four-hour week. It is obvious that there is no basis for northerners to wrap themselves in a mantle of smugness and point contemptuously at the benighted south.

"When one joins to such considerations as those revealed by the above facts, the recollection that but five states have signed the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution, he will have no difficulty in understanding that the national child labor committee has a sizable job cut out for itself if it is to bring about a situation which will stand the clear light of day.

"The stock picture of the child exploited in our factories, mines, canner-

ies and the like is a distressing one. He is shown to us with dwarfed body, pinched face, curved spine, blank eyes, flat feet, hollow chest, leaky and skippy heart, bowed legs and retarded mind. Poor stuff from which to mould the future citizen.

"The hard-boiled skeptic regards this picture of the child laborer as nothing but sob stuff. He views it as the creation of obsessed sentimentalists who desire to create the proper atmosphere for the launching of a campaign to collect funds for uplift organizations.

"One of the shrewdest strokes of the national child labor committee, in conjunction with its twenty-fifth anniversary, was its preparation and publication of a brief and incisive pamphlet containing the views of fifteen distinguished medical specialists regarding the vicious physical effects of excessive and unguided child labor.

"The contributing doctors include such well-known names as those of C. E. A. Winslow, Alice Hamilton, Haven Emerson, Shirley W. Wynne and Eugene L. Opie.

"Each of these doctors deals briefly with his specialty, be it tuberculosis, obstetrics, pediatrics or cardiac troubles, upon the physical results of child labor. The composite conclusion fully supports the lugubrious contentions of which we have heard so much from the child labor reformers.

"While no one child may exhibit all the disastrous results mentioned in the opening paragraph, all are exposed to the danger that they may contract one or all those desperate handicaps to a normal adult life. It is the lucky and rare child who can escape unscathed.

"In short, the wages of unrestricted child labor are anything from death to more or less permanent handicaps which may be worse than death. The picture to which we have become accustomed is no mere bogy of the fanatics; it is the conclusion of the trained physician. It is well to have it certified so authoritatively. We may accept fully the view of Dr. Winslow:

"No reasonable person can doubt that the employment in industry or commercialized agriculture of children under 16 years of age involves a constant danger of physical and mental impairment of a serious character, unless such employment is safeguarded with the greatest care."

EMPLOYMENT

(By Executive Council, American Federation of Labor)

WAGE earners, in addition to performing indispensable service within industry, have certain human and social necessities for which we must provide. The degree of success with which we meet these needs marks our progress in all basic relations of life. Our outstanding necessities are employment, income, leisure, and security for the future.

Although the past seven years have been regarded as a period of unparalleled business prosperity for wage earners, as a group and as individuals there still remains the problem of securing employment and stability of employment.

Without employment income is cut off. An opportunity to work is therefore one of the most important facts in the organization of a wage earner's life. If there are positions enough to provide employment for all who want work, there is present an element which is favorable for wage earners and general prosperity.

The outstanding characteristic of the present period is rapidity of technical change, which has made very rapid changes in employment opportunities. The actual number of persons employed in manufacturing industries, in agriculture and on the railroads has decreased since 1919. This is not due to business contraction as increased output in those industries demonstrates. In agriculture and in manufactures it is due to machinery displacing hand labor and to improved technical process.

Although production has increased over 40 per cent since 1919, employment has never again reached that high level. There has been a downward tendency because machines have taken the place of workers in industry. In 1928 employment reached a lower point than at any time since the depression year of 1924. In 1929, first half, there has been a recovery, and the increased demand for goods is bringing workers back into industry. It is significant, however,

that although production was higher in the first half of 1929 than in 1926, employment did not reach the 1926 level. This shows that although workers are coming back into industry, new machinery is continually displacing others, so that gains are slow. There are 500,000 fewer wage earners in 1929 (first half) than in 1919.

Turnover in industry is not necessarily bad if workers displaced are able to find other jobs. We have no information showing what has become of these men. We have clues, such as new manufacturing industries, expanding industries and new service industries. Whether displaced workers find their way to these new employment opportunities or whether they have been unfortunate in competing with persons who have recently reached employable age, we have no means of knowing.

A very interesting study of 754 workers laid off from industrial plants in three cities shows that 32 per cent were out of work for six months or more: 60 per cent were out for three months or more before they found work. Thirty-five persons out of 754 were unemployed for a year or more.

At the time of the investigator's visit, 82 per cent of these workers had not been able to find work in their own industries; 36 per cent had found employment in new industries. Less than 10 per cent found work at their old jobs.

Most of those laid off (69 per cent) were not able to find temporary work of any kind to help them tide over the unemployment period. Of those who did find work again, 48 per cent had to take jobs at lower pay than they had had before.

We need more of such studies to disclose the consequences of this problem.

In addition to changes within the structure of industry, there has been accentuation of a management policy that has added to employment difficulties—discrimination against old workers. The increasing use of machinery, together with the pace of production, has resulted in a general demand for young persons with capacity to withstand nervous strain. More often than not, management asks for young workers without making job analyses to find whether young workers are necessary or whether it is possible to employ those who have lost the first resilience of youth but have gained other qualities of equal or greater value. This, Labor feels, is a very crude method, which results in very costly waste of our greatest social and industrial asset—man power.

The American Federation of Labor has received general and widespread reports of unemployment due to technical change and hardship and suffering by displaced workers who could not find employment. It is reasonable to expect continuation of technical progress and consequent industrial change. Trade unions have repeatedly called attention to the burdens and hardships which technical changes have placed upon them. Often our warnings have been misinterpreted as opposition to technical change. Labor realizes it is idle to oppose technical progress, but we lament the fact that technical progress has been permitted to usher in human want and suffering, so that in the past some wage earners have in despair even tried to destroy machines. Labor believes introducing machines without considering what the effect will be on employed persons and without planning to prevent hardships, is most regrettable and an unnecessary social and economic waste which retards progress. We believe that job analysis would disclose that younger persons are now exclusively employed for some jobs that older workers might perform equally well if not better. We believe that the period of readjustment can be mitigated and bridged. To that end we propose that efforts be made to stimulate study of the displacement problem and to urge conferences between workers, employers and other concerned groups prior to the introduction of the changes and thus provide against avoidable hardships.

The Executive Council suggests a two-fold attack on this problem:

(a) Authorization of an effective federal employment service.

(b) The establishment of municipal employment bureaus.

A federal employment service should be made responsible for gathering data on employment and unemployment and coordinating the placement work done by local bureaus. Such an agency would be able to anticipate problems and thus help to avert situations that make for business depressions.

We recommend that promotion of federal and state employment agencies be made a major project of the Federation for the coming year.

A federal employment system would not only help with special employment problems, but would give workers information of work opportunities available and to aid management in getting workers required. A public employment office is accepted as the best way of accomplishing these purposes. It has been made increasingly imperative by the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating legislation to regulate fees charged by private agencies.

Supplying employment information is of importance to the nation, the industry and the workers. Since it is a function which government can perform efficiently, the necessary legislation should be enacted.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

(By R. C. Marshall, Jr., Sumner-Sollit Company, Chicago)

I HAVE been interested in construction for a number of years and we all know how slow organized construction has been in taking up safety work seriously. The consequence is that some branches of the industry have gone ahead of others.

The Construction Section of the National Safety Council was organized in 1918. It now numbers some 150 members, but that does not give a view of the activities that 150 members might indicate, because, for example, one of those is the Associated General Contractors of America which has some 2,000 contractors actively engaged in the safety program. Similarly, members such as the building trades employers associations, and so on, go to make the numbers sufficiently large to be impressive. I would judge that no less than one-third of the construction industry, is represented in that membership.

In the construction industry the predominant thing that should be our first thought in accident prevention is the humanitarian feature of it. There is no recompense that we can make to the families of laboring men which is sufficiently great to compensate for any accident of a serious nature they may have. The monetary consideration to them can never be sufficient, as there are very distinct limitations to the monetary value that can be put upon an accident. The necessities of business demand that this be so; and since that is so, and since we must emphasize, recognize and make humanitarian interests our first consideration in this matter, it comes to us that in construction, as in other things, safety should be our duty first. Those who have the direction of construction projects should, as their first duty, direct that every type of safety be instituted from the very beginning and maintain it. We must preach that—those of us who are attempting to promulgate this movement—and preach it in season and out, otherwise it will not be preached.

As to the practical question of what can be done to promote safety, those of us who have given any attention to it know that the mechanical safeguards give only a limited percentage of the protection that can be afforded. We know that education in personnel is the prime requisite, that perhaps 75 to 90 per cent of accident prevention is brought about through the personnel on a project being safety-minded. I think that again is another principle we should preach in season and out of season, because out of that flows the direct opposition to a hard and fast code that specifies mechanically what shall be done for safety.

A code should properly express principle only. The demand for a code has come about, I believe, largely through the fact that the industry as a whole has not taken up this subject until within the last few years. I believe it has been brought about by special interests realizing what is being accomplished by their particular efforts and the demand made that they be utilized in connection with safety. I believe that safety cannot be promoted in a large measure by mechanical means, that not more than approximately 25 per cent of the accidents can be prevented by mechanical means; and when mechanical means have been specified through legislation they largely become obsolete before well in use; then another mechanical means will come to replace them and you have to legislate again to keep up with developments. Legislated codes should deal only with principles.

I hope that the Construction Section of the National Safety Council will again go on record as to whether a code shall express principles, or whether it shall outline mechanical means.

FLORIDA'S ADVANTAGES

(By Senator W. C. Hodges)

FLORIDA is basically all right. There is no trouble with it whatever. The climate is just as good as it ever was, and that means better than anywhere else in these United States. The crops, and there is a wonderful variety of them— a greater variety than can be grown in any other state in the Union— are just as prolific as they ever were.

The storms struck Florida once or twice with floods and winds just as they struck Illinois and Kansas and Indiana and the Mississippi Valley. It was touched by the caprices of the weather god just as any place anywhere some time or other is likely to be touched and never touched again.

Its encircling seas are just as limpid and blue and wonderful as they ever were, and the water is all there yet, lapping on the golden sands, in which thousands of happy people sport and grow well.

The barnacles of Florida civic life, which attached themselves to the civic framework of the state in the days of unreal values, booms and millionaires on paper, are being cut off one by one by the surgeon knife of time, leaving a healthy, happy, contented, courageous and confident body in its place without warts, pimples, tumors and excrescences or superfluous hairs.

The only reason some people, and there are but a few of them now, say the state is suffering from depression is because they have not been able to realize that the time of false values is over and the time of true values has arrived and that business is better than it was before the boom period, with more homes, more people, more real money, more sustained confidence.

The boom period did us good in this —it showed the outside world what we had: and for a short time those who came here helped us build. Their ideas and ideals and unbounded optimism advanced us 20 years in one year.

The state is going forward, not even standing still. There are no false ideals or false values now. It can offer to anyone from anywhere the best place in the world to live. Close to the centers of population, able to grow anything, good transportation, wonderful highways, unexcelled climate, kindly and considerate people, wise and humane laws.

A land where old age can sit in the sunshine and have his time prolonged, where youth can riot and play; where the business man can work and receive compensation for his labors.

This layout cannot be equalled anywhere. No state offers so much and the best proof of it is that he who comes to Florida for however short a time always comes again.

THE INTEREST OF LABOR IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(By Perry W. Reeves, Member Federal Board for Vocational Education)

IN the early years of our country's development educational advantages were available to only comparatively few citizens. Schools were privately conducted and only those who possessed a reasonable amount of wealth could attend. It is needless to say that there was not much chance of even the rudiments of an education for the workingman or his children, especially when influential and learned men were preaching the doctrine that the uneducated must ever remain in a degraded caste. The American wage-earners, feeling that this was not the equality for which they constantly pledged allegiance, began to investigate and express their ambition and desire for an opportunity to acquire a little education. It was a bitter, but successful, struggle and by the strength of their vote and through the kindness of some fine public-spirited men, it came about gradually that schools were opened and maintained through taxation of the people. That is how our immense free public school system struggled to a beginning.

Then, later, it became apparent that

something beyond a reasonable amount of academic education was necessary for the wage-earner. The colleges were providing opportunity for those who chose to acquire a professional training, but for the man working at a trade there was only the slow process of learning by observation and experience. Much serious thought was given to this subject, and, as a result, in April, 1917, the President signed a bill which has since become known as the Smith-Hughes Act, or the National Vocational Education Act. This act had been passed with little or no opposition by Congress following a period of agitation of about seven years, during which period various bills of the same nature had been introduced and had reached various stages in Congress.

The three most important agencies which, during these seven years, had strenuously labored for the passage of this bill were groups representing labor, employers, and citizens joined together in the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

This bill provided that there should be appropriated from the Federal Treasury a sum of money now amounting to $7,000,000 annually for the purpose of co-operating with the States in establishing vocational education of less than college grade. In 1929, Congress enacted a supplementary bill, known as the George-Reed Act, which provided an additional amount of Federal aid, which will ultimately amount to $2,500,000 annually. The vocational education provided for in these acts was education and training that would enable adults to better themselves on a job and to give similar training to boys and girls looking forward to employment. It included agriculture, trade and industries, and the work of women and girls in the maintenance of the home.

As already stated, one of the strongest advocates of this agitation was Organized Labor, because it has always stood for equal educational opportunities for all; and, moreover, labor recognized that educational training of the type set up would be of great benefit to wage-earners. Almost immediately following its passage, this bill was accepted by every one of the forty-eight States. Programs are now carried on in all the States and the Territory of Hawaii in co-operation with the State and Federal Government, so that up to the present time approximately six million men and women and boys and girls have been able to benefit by this form of training without expense to themselves or to their parents.

While advocating and working for the Smith-Hughes Act, labor recognized very keenly that vocational education since it affects the earning power of employed people, could, if inefficiently or improperly administered, become a detriment rather than an advantage; consequently, labor was determined that certain safeguards should be set up which would insure that the type of vocational education provided for in the Smith-Hughes Act would work to the mutual advantage of employers and employes, rather than to the disadvantage of either party. The safeguards provided in the bill are chiefly two: First, the administration of the law is placed in the hands of an independent board, on which education, agriculture, labor, and employers have representation; second, the law provides that the type of work must be suitable for persons fourteen years of age or over who desire training previous to entering employment, and that any work provided for adults already employed must be in the line of the worker's occupation.

This law is unique in other respects. It specifically provides for the establishment of work for the training of apprentices and for classes for employed mechanics and other workers who desire to improve themselves in the particular occupations which they are following.

It likewise specifies standards as to the time which must be given to practical work as distinguished from theoretical training in order to insure a reasonably efficient piece of work being done.

It may not be generally known among labor groups that those engaged in general education have thought of the job as almost entirely one of educating boys and girls. While it would be unfair to say that no provision has been made by the public school authorities for work which would assist grown men and women to secure further education, on the whole the public schools have not done a great deal to meet the needs of this group. Labor is vitally interested in the continuation of any educational scheme which provides opportunities for wage-earners to secure any form of education which they may desire free of cost. Of the more than one million

people who have during the past year taken advantage of the opportunities provided by the States in co-operation with the Federal Government under the Smith-Hughes Act, considerably over one-half were people who had already gone to work. In the field of federally aided trade and industrial education 563,496 individuals were enrolled. Of this number 90 per cent were employed wage-earners.

The promotion and development of that type of vocational education for which labor has always stood, sets up a great many situations which require the undivided attention of those who are responsible for this work. It was felt by the promoters of the Smith-Hughes Act that such attention could only be secured if the control were placed in the hands of people who had no other responsibilities in the field of education, and who by virtue of their past experiences and knowledge of real conditions, would be able to do the job effectively.

It will be noted then that the present situation involves four major points: (1) A provision for vocational education at public expense for both young people and employed adult workers; (2) In the case of adult workers, a restriction in the evening school instruction to those trades or industrial pursuits in which such workers are already employed, so that such so-called extension classes should not become trade-changing classes. For example, a farmer who wishes to become a machinist cannot be admitted to a class in machine shop practice, but if, as a farmer, he wishes to know more about the technical and scientific phases of his own occupation, he is eligible for admission to a class in farm management; (3) The administration and control is now in the hands of a board which is composed of representatives of manufacturing and commerce, agriculture, labor, and education; (4) This board has been constituted as an independent board, responsible directly to the President and to Congress, but not attached to any Government department.

Up to the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act, numerous attempts had been made to secure or to create opportunities for vocational education through the ordinary operation of the public schools. In practically all cases these attempts had failed, because however honest and well-intentioned the general educational people were, the conducting of an efficient program of trade training was something which lay outside of their own experience. They had tried to handle it in the same way that they were handling the general school work; consequently previous to 1917, except in a very few States, practically all the vocational education which workers secured, they were forced to obtain through such agencies as the correspondence school and had to pay for this education out of their own pockets. It is also true that this situation still exists to a greater extent than it ought, but the Act of 1917 was passed on account of this situation, and the program which has been developed during the past twelve years by the States in co-operation with the Federal Government, as represented by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, is the first successful attempt which has been made on a nation-wide basis to provide free vocational education to workers.

Up to the time of the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act very little attention had been paid to the educational needs of grown people. In fact, today in some States, State legislation prohibits the use of school funds for the education of people over eighteen or twenty years of age. The Smith-Hughes Act, therefore, in making provision for evening trade extension classes ran counter to two educational traditions; (1) that if adults wanted more education they should pay for it; and (2) that any educational work carried on from public funds should be open to anybody without any restrictions.

ORGANIZED LABOR PROGRESSES

WE are glad to "have the views of others on the American Labor Movement, whether for or against us it gives their feelings toward us." Under the above caption "America" a New York weekly journal, recently said:

"Some fifty years ago, in search of a topic on which he might spend the forces of his exuberant oratory, Henry Ward Beecher exclaimed: Labor unions! They are the worst forms of despotism that were ever bred by the human mind!

"Beecher passed on, but the unions are still with us. Indeed, according to a

report made to the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor by President William Green, the numerical increase in the membership of the local unions in the year just closed, is exceedingly gratifying.

"Whether the labor union will grow in influence as well as in numbers, will depend upon a variety of circumstances. The right-minded employer should be as interested in the growth of the union as deeply and as sincerely as the humblest toiler. Too often are the employer and the employe envisioned as members of bitterly hostile camps, and all too often has the vision been justified by facts prevailing at the time.

"That the labor union, as we have it in the United States, has been of immense benefit to the worker, is undeniable. By securing respect for his rights, it has also benefitted the employer and the general public. No good, but only harm, can come to the community in which one class is allowed to ride roughshod over the rights of another, and if the union has done nothing else it deserves well for its fight against the concept that a nation's truest prosperity is to be estimated in terms of national wealth. Furthermore, in the present condition of the labor market—to use a sinister but correct term—the union is an absolute necessity, and we do not see what could take its place. Despite the protest of sane philosophy, labor is still a commodity, bought and sold in the lowest market. The union offers the individual the sole practicable escape from this humiliating condition. Backed by his fellows, he can bargain for his services, and thus secure the equality without which there can be no true and binding contract.

"At the same time, we are not blind and have never been blind, to the shortcomings of Organized Labor.

"It cannot be denied that many still hold to the wild indictment made by Beecher in the days when the Civil War Amendments threatened to deprive him of all subjects for his sermons. Our friendship for the union, and our determination to support it whenever possible, perhaps entitle us to warn the American Federation of Labor that it will pour much oil upon troubled waters, if it can devise effective means of checking refractory unions whose excesses and stupidity all but equal those which have been manifested by the most hide-bound of capitalists."

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 3.—That embargoes upon lumber export is a solution of our forestry problem.

A FORMER Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service expressed the following views:

"I have never believed in the 'hoarding' conception of forest conservation, either through embargoes upon lumber export, strictures on domestic consumption of forestry products, denying children their Christmas trees, or any other miserly device. The solution of our forestry problem in the United States lies in timber growing, not in timber hoarding."

The value of the principal wood exports in 1925, the latest figures given in United States Department of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin No. 21, was $145,009,240, as against a value of the principal wood imports of $126,761,402, indicating a reasonably stabilized economic condition.

Dr. Wilson Compton, Secretary and Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and a well known economist, has answered the pertinent issue concerning lumber embargoes by first asking, how can we "encourage other countries to export their timber to us whilst we forbid exportation of our timber to them?" He then stated, "This perhaps is excellent—if they will stand for it." Further, "if it were not for a large proportion of the exports, billions of feet of timber more than at present would uselessly rot in the forests. Most of our remaining virgin forests are aged and stationary, and some retrograding, in volume and in quality: and vast areas of them are on the edge of deep water, whence it is often possible to send a portion of the cheaper products to foreign markets which are not profitably saleable at home. If the Government were to deny foreign markets, is it proposed that it should compensate the manufacturers for lost markets and provide domestic consumers?"

Exports also serve as a balance wheel for high and low grade stock in periods of over production for many mills, especially mills on or near the coasts of the United States who either do not have adequate rail facilities or whose rail freight rates to inland points are too high to permit them to meet competition of mills more advantageously located.

Considerable of the material exported is timbers and ties produced from the centers of logs, which would form common grades of lumber if cut into boards, and the exportation of such stock prevents forest and mill wastes.

Embargoes restricting the exportation of lumber would undoubtedly force many mills to shut down resulting in enormous economic waste of invested capital, losses through unemployment, and forest waste due to the leaving of mature and over mature trees in the woods to be destroyed by decay, insects and forest fires. Such restrictions would be a violation of the rights of private property, which rights are among the most fundamental and sacred to the American people.

THE SENSE OF HUMOR

(By H. H. Siegele)

EVERYBODY has within himself a sense of humor. And this sense of humor, if cultivated, becomes one of the greatest and most useful factors in every individual life. Its usefulness is so many sided that few ever come to a full realization of it. In the first place, humor is always amusing; and amusement is health-giving—we are speaking of genuine amusements,—not dissipations. Laughter is one of the outstanding effects of it, although there are many unnoticeable and silent effects of humor that are equally as valuable as laughter itself. Besides, there are the effects of humor that are what could be said to be semi-noticeable. Taking them all in all they produce happiness, good will, pleasantness, cheerfulness and a general feeling of gladness; all of which are even more effective to ones health than medicine, and if cultivated, more easily obtainable.

No one cares to be around a grouchy, hard-boiled person very much. This is true in every walk of life, but it is true in a special sense with carpenters. A grouchy, dissatisfied carpenter soon makes himself undesirable by everyone on a job. Of course, there are exceptions. For instance, if a fellow has a long strip of paper on, all ready to work over, and a sudden whipping of the wind without apologies rips it all off again, at such times a man is justified in calling on one of his companions for an expression; but even then, it would not be justifiable unless it would have a sense of humor in it. There are few situations that come up on a job, but what can be made either pleasant, by cleverly bringing out the humor, or unpleasant by crabbedly being fretful, grouchy and ill-tempered. Pleasantness is such a fine thing, that no one, and particularly no carpenter can afford to be without it. It makes a day's work easier; it lessens sufferings from exposures of every kind; it is always conducive to better health; it makes the mind calm, and the wits keen. Clean humor, that is intended to produce good will and cheerfulness, is at once beneficial to all, both mentally and spiritually. It takes intelligence to appreciate and produce good humor—intelligence without a genuine sense of humor is abnormal. . . . . .But it should not be inferred by this that a lot of foolishness, and a repetition of old and worn-out jokes in a mechanical way, is humor; though it might be humorous to a competent judge, it is not what we have in mind in dealing with the subject in this article. Genuine humor is largely, if not altogether, original, and must have a fitting and appropriate application. To illustrate what we mean, we will relate two little incidents. These incidents will show how effective humor is, even if it is used from a standpoint of business.

Quite a number of years ago we had trouble with our phone. It was almost impossible for us to get a call through to central. We registered numerous complaints, but got no results. Finally, disgusted we wrote the manager of the company the following letter:

"Dear Sir:

There's something wrong with our telephone—it has been reported to every kick-station of the company known to us, and it has been tinkered with by the trouble-menders of the company as often, or more. The trouble seems to be in the instrument at our end of the line, and it comes to the surface somewhat on this order: For instance; I want 1212 blue—I take down the receiver and central responds with, 'Number, please.' Then I say, '1-2-1-2 Blue', and central raises her voice a notch, and says, 'Number, Please.' When I raise by voice two notches and say, '1--2--1--2---BLUE'. Then central comes back with her voice raised another notch, adding a little temper, 'NUMBER, PLEASE.' Again I raise my voice two more notches, giving it a few daubs of temper, and say '1——2——1——2——B-L-U-E . . . . .Central brings her voice to a pitch of digust and says, 'N-U-M-B-E-R, P-L-E-A-S-E' . . ..

This process of evolution continues until my voice has pitch, tone and temper enough to be heard within the radius of a whole block, and still no connection—that wouldn't be so bad, but I'm afraid, if this thing continues much longer, the neighbors will have me arrested for disturbing the peace—and that would be bad.

Will you kindly see to it that this trouble is wiped from the map immediately, I am,

Very respectfully,"

(Signed)

A very short time after mailing this letter, the phone was fixed, and the service was first-class, until a number of years after that incident occurred; when the matter related in the following letter came up.

"Dear Sir:

I am sorry that it is again necessary for me to complain to the headquarters of your company.

Recently we moved from our former home to our present home. Of course, we wanted a phone, but the thing that we got is an out-of-date affair, and sawed off—it seems to have been the specking place, for many years, of ancient and departed flies. All of these things have their psychological effects on the minds of the occupants of our home—but that isn't all—if it were only that, that could be fixed up. . . . . The blamed instrument, which, evidently, has been a candidate for the junk yard ever since before the war, is less than a half-service affair. It is hard for us to understand the parties at the other end of the line, and they, in turn, get only fragments of what we have to say. A service of that kind is a nuisance, to say the least, but if it is topped off with miniature polka-dots; in other words, more-than-ten-year-old fly specks, it produces a sentiment similar to what our fathers knew when they threw the tea overboard in those pre-natal times of our country's history.

I wonder if we can't have a telephone instrument in our home that will measure up to this city's standard of things, I am,

Respectfully,"

(Signed)

Within a short time after mailing this second letter the company removed the objectionable telephone instrument, and replaced it with a spick-and-span new one. These letters show how humor accomplished results, that were impossible, under plain-fact complaints.

Everyone should cultivate his sense of humor and use it, for his own interests as well as for the interests of his Local Union. Many interviews with business men, fail to bring the desired results, because some committeeman, got mad, instead of bringing a little humor into the situation by using his wits, or failing to make his arguments appeal by using diplomacy.

Humor, if it is original, dramatizes situations, and the dramatic element in diplomacy is the most powerful means for obtaining results, anybody has at his disposal. . . . . Cultivate your sense of humor, by using your wits; and make your arguments appeal, by using diplomacy.

TRADE UNIONISM PREACHED BY PHILADELPHIA CAPITALIST

PHILIP H. GADSDEN, a noted capitalist of Philadelphia, Pa., and president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, recently delivered an address at Charleston, S. C., in which he, perhaps unconsciously, vigorously upheld many of the fundamental principles and doctrines of trade unionism. This remarkable address, excerpts of which follow, certainly should afford ample food for thought for many of our leading industrialists, especially those who expound the 'open shop' theory.

Regarding Labor's right to organize, which is the most basic of all trade union doctrines, he said:

"Labor has the same right to organize, to present and urge its collective interests and views as Capital has to mass and merge and consolidate. One is the complement of the other. They are both developments of this industrial age."

As to collective bargaining, which also is a fundamental doctrine of Organized Labor, and which has and still is bitterly opposed by some employers, the following assertion by President Gadsden is just as strong as any expression ever uttered by any labor leader:

"Collective bargaining has the same relation to industry, as the New England town meeting has to representative government and has developed out of the same necessity."

Here is what this noted Philadelphia business man says regarding the necessity of high wages, another important plank in the platform of Organized Labor:

"Higher wages create increased purchasing power and shorter hours furnish leisure to enjoy more and better comforts and conveniences. This stimulates the desire to possess and creates the demand which makes mass production possible, and mass production results in lower cost of production, which in turn justifies higher wages and improved living conditions."

And here is what President Gadsden said regarding the ancient, obsolete and absurd theories that prosperity depends on cheap labor, theories, however, that have not yet been discarded by thousands of industrial plants in this country:

"The old theories of political economy that the prosperity of industry depended upon cheap labor have been utterly discarded in the United States and supplanted by the peculiarly American doctrines that success in industry and progress in our national life require high wages and increasingly higher standards of living. This, to my mind, is the most profound change which the passage of years has brought about."

Mr. Gadsden in his statements espouses and upholds the doctrines that have always been advocated by the American Federation of Labor. If more of his brother capitalists and industrial leaders put into effect these doctrines, this country would soon see the end of low living standards, with the resulting low purchasing power they entail.

The management of industry should realize that purchasing power is the life and blood of business, and when wages are lowered to the point of barely covering the necessities of life, the industry or firm that so lowers wages is injuring itself more than anyone else. Everyone agrees that the workers form the vast majority of the purchasing power of this country, and if we are to maintain our industrial supremacy among the nations of the world, we must first maintain our high purchasing power. To do this wages must be kept as high as possible and the workers afforded sufficient leisure to spend them.

Value of Mental Training

Mental training, both in reading and in special study, does much to keep the individual happy, wide awake and healthy. Much of the trouble in the world comes from worry; if a man or woman is busy with his own interests and retains the ambitions of earlier years his chances of a happy, profitable life seem greater.

The plight of the unhappy individual who never reads or who has no special hobbies is not a pleasant one, the practice of mental thrift, of utilizing the brain through later years, makes a richer, fuller life.—Thrift Magazine.



Airplane View of the Home of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at Lakeland, Florida.

'Tis a beautiful thought that builds a Home,
For the workers when they are old:
A spacious home in a lovely spot—
Brotherhood manifold.

In a sunny land where the roses bloom
The livelong year all through;
Where the brothers play as they journey on,
Neath skies serene and blue.

Long have they toiled and worked for this,
You can see them day by day,
Swapping yarns as they journey on
Of the years that have passed away.

—Marie Batterhan Lindsey.
Mother of J. W. B. Lindsey, Member of L. U. No. 74.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1930

Are You Doing Your Share?

ANY organized movement because of its very nature must move. It will either move forward or backward. Whether it be an organization of men in a business enterprise or in a social activity the same rule applies.

Business must change and conform to up-to-date standards or disappear. They must hold what they have and get more. A social movement whether it be a church, a lodge or a labor union must either grow in numbers and influence or it will sink into insignificance. Merely the growth in population will change its relative importance.

Organized Labor has had and is continuing a steady growth in membership and earning power of its members. Its membership is now higher than it has ever been in the history of organization. It not only has been filling its ranks with the necessary replacements but has been making a steady growth besides

There is also shown a steady growth in the earning power of the members of Organized Labor and wages are higher in dollars and cents than they have ever been before. They must continue to increase because of the ever increasing number and variety of the things we need to maintain our status in the scheme of things.

There is another very vital element in progress of Organized Labor and that is seldom talked about and often ignored because it is too easily taken for granted. That element might be called morale. It might be called intelligent participation in union activity. By whatever term it may be described it is that knowledge of unionism and that spirit of unionism that is expressed in action. This element also must ever increase in volume and quality. Our scope of activity is becoming greater. Our business is becoming greater. The necessity for intelligent consideration and definite action is greater.

Actual experience in participating in the solution of problems confronting Organized Labor is the source of supply of that necessary element described above. The larger jurisdictions furnish greater problems and more of them, but a small percentage of members will participate in their solution. The smaller jurisdictions furnish greater opportunity for a full participation of the membership. The solution of the problem in the small jurisdiction is just as important as the solution of the more complex problems in the larger jurisdictions. The experience the individual member gains in the participation in the solution of these problems is an element that is most necessary for a steady growth in the numerical strength as well as earning power of Organized Labor.

There is a lot of activity that can be engaged in. There is a lot of activity that

must be engaged in by you if your Local Union is to contribute its share in the progress of organization. We must continue our steady advance. Are you doing your share in making this possible.

It Always Fails

THE procedure of Southern employers, who are laboring under the delusion that they can prevent, or stop entirely, the progress of trade unionism in their districts by discharging workers who affiliate with union organizations, proves these despots are accomplishing nothing but revealing evidence of their utter foolishness.

Such reactionary tactics have been attempted by employers ever since trade unionism came into being, but without success, for such methods only serve to strengthen the determination of labor to organize, learning from experience that to obtain alleviation from abuses of Open Shop bosses their only salvation lies in organization.

So these Southern employers should realize that their efforts along these lines will fail, as they have failed elsewhere throughout the country, and will arouse such strong resentment against these employers that many years will transpire before the public can efface their disapproval of such tactics.

A Misnomer

ANTI-UNION employers understand psychology—the science of the human mind. This is why they no longer make frontal attacks on Organized Labor. They invent window-dressing terms that are used to confuse.

The "open" shop term is effective gas warfare because it appeals to man's inherent sense of fairness while concealing the anti-unionist's objective. Collective bargaining is the standard by which these employers should be judged. In denying this process, they resort to trickery.

The "open" shop term should have no place in the lexicon of trade unionists and sympathizers. Such a shop is anti-union and should be referred to as such.

When a friend of Organized Labor uses the term "open" shop he would obscure and mystify. This defeatist policy is an aid to the anti-union employer who strives to evade a clear-cut issue.

The Benefits of Trade Unionism Appear In Many Forms

ORGANIZED LABOR is inclined to stress the importance of its label, and it is proper that it should. Wherever the little label appears it is a guarantee that no iron heel has ground under foot those who toiled with their hands to produce the thing upon which it is imprinted.

But there are other union-labor labels; you see them everywhere but you are prone to pass them by without due credit and appreciation. These labels are the comfortable homes of laboring men—homes in which there are healthful living conditions and rosy-cheeked children. They are the greater opportunities open to the average man. They are the broader and happier outlook upon existence. They are the better free public schools. They are the humanitarian laws on the statute books. They are the improved working conditions and shorter hours for wage earners. They are almost countless, these union labels of ours.

Group them all together, all that they stand for and all that they reflect, and there you will have a union label of greater luster than you have ever beheld before. Across its face will be written two words of transcendant importance. These words are "Good Citizenship." Many benefits will be derived if preference is given to products bearing the union label, not only by members of Organized Labor but by that element of society which sympathizes with humanitarian advancements. More schools, more homes, shorter work days, better wages, and better citizenship will surely materialize through the increased consumption of union-labeled products.

Cincinnati Adopts Apprenticeship Plan

EFFORTS to create higher standards in the efficiency of mechanics in construction industry are bearing fruit in Cincinnati, Ohio. There are now four industries which have established apprentice schools in that city through which it is planned to educate apprentices and equip them with greater knowledge in the endeavor which they have chosen for their life's work. The classes are conducted at the Ohio Mechanics Institute, a widely known technical school which has been established in Cincinnati for a great many years and which is conducted without profit.

Two courses finished their first year in March when the carpenters and bricklayers completed a six months' term. The students attended two classes a week, these being held in the evenings, and were engaged on building construction jobs during the day. The knowledge they acquired at the sessions was employed with good effect in their daily labor.

The marked success of the schools is due to the co-operation of both employers and the unions. The former pays tuition charges of a nominal sum for each apprentice, while the unions have adopted a ruling that no apprentice can graduate to the rank of a journeyman unless he has successfully passed all scholastic requirements. This guarantees a full attendance at all classes, especially since the employer as well as the union is notified whenever a student is absent.

The carpenter and bricklayer apprentice classes were established last year. The courses extend over a four year period, the usual period of apprenticeship. Training is given in blue print reading, mechanical drawing, the use and care of tools and in actual construction work.

Students are divided into classes according to their years of apprenticeship. In the carpenter apprentice school, which has thirty-five students, there are two classes in both blue print reading and wood shop work.

Demand Union Label Always

THE union label is by far the most powerful weapon in the hands of union labor, but it is a weapon that is very inefficiently employed. In order to effectively use this weapon we must stimulate the demand for the union label. We must devote particular attention to the union man. We must open his eyes to the common sense of protecting his own interests, to the common sense of using the legitimate weapon already in his hands to maintain and increase his own prosperity.

The union man must realize that earning his wages under union conditions does not end his duty; he must see that his wages are expended for the products of union labor exclusively.

In the union label we have an irresistable weapon—and it costs us nothing. Its use is always legitimate and is bound to bring us prosperity in an ever-increasing measure. The Union label will supersede the strike; it will make the strike unnecessary by making union conditions advantageous to the business man. It will prove profitable both to employer and employe. Let us hasten the day.

We all know that many trade unionists pursue the inconsistent and self-destroying practice of purchasing non-union merchandise. In extenuation of this practice we often hear union men say: "I can't get the kind of goods I want with the union label." This sometimes may be true. But it is only a temporary condition, gradually being eliminated by the growing demand for the label. It is perfectly clear that if we unitedly demand the union label our combined purchasing power is so great that manufacturers will be eager to satisfy the demand by purchasing merchandise produced under union conditions. And as the demand for union label goods becomes more and more widespread the field of remunerative employment for union men and women will correspondingly and continuously enlarge. As the field of remunerative employment expands, skilled workers of all kinds will be attracted to our ranks, thus increasing our purchasing power, as well as our prosperity and influence.

The means by which you may achieve this desirable end is already in your hands. Are you going to use it? Let each of us resolve that in the future we will never fail to demand the union label on our purchases, and then each of us will have the satisfaction of knowing that there is one more effective worker in the field of practical unionism.

It is a significant and encouraging fact that in jurisdictions where active label campaigns are in operation the number of unemployed is much less than in those localities where lethargic indifference prevails.

If we are ever going to derive the untold benefits that are waiting for us through the widespread use of the union label, it is absolutely necessary for us to shake off mental torpor and do some logical thinking, and then act in accordance with the conclusions that will inevitably result from that thinking.

Demand the Union label always.

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quartely circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of July, August and September; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Now Employing Union Carpenters

Brother L. A. Meek, Secy.-Treas. Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters advises us that the controversy between the Independent Oil and Gas Company and members of our organization in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, has been settled to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned.

It is no longer necessary or desirable to withhold patronage from this company. Members are urged to give them the same consideration when purchasing petroleum products that they would had these differences never arisen.

I wish to say in behalf of this company that so far as we know the marketing division has always been fair to our members. They are expanding rapidly and our members are being employed in the erection of all service stations.

Not Wappat but DeWalt

On page 35 of the May issue of our official monthly journal appears an article under the caption "No Union Men on This Job." The article goes on to inform our members that the De Walt Products Corporation of Lancaster, Pa., manufacturers of electric hand saws, are erecting a new building at Lancaster

and that we were advised that non-union carpenters were doing the work and were paid twenty-five cents per hour below the minimum scale.

We want to impress our readers it is the building of the De Walt Products Corporation and not the manufacturer of Wappat Brand of Portable Electric Tools. Wappat Incorporated is a division of the Simonds Saw and Steel Co. and we bring this matter to your attention again as there has been a misunderstanding due to the fact that both concerns manufacture similar products, although there is no similarity of name.

Non-Union Theatre Job

We are informed by Recording Secretary W. G. Holt of Local Union No. 311, Joplin, Mo., that work on the theatre being erected by the Gillor's Construction Company at 5th and Virginia Streets, in that city, is being done by non-union carpenters.

No Union Carpenters On This Job

Local Union No. 201, Wichita, Kansas, has advised this office that the Hockaday Auto Supply Company of Wichita recently constructed an addition to their place of business on which they refused to employ Union carpenters.

Well-Known Labor Man Dies

William J. Brennan, director of public safety in the city of Newark, N. J., since 1917, died recently of pneumonia, following a short illness. He was 57 years old.

He served in various capacities in the local, state and international trade movement. He was former Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and a well-known figure at A. F. of L. conventions.

He instituted many reforms as head of the Police and Fire Departments in Newark. The funeral was one of the largest in the history of the state of New Jersey.

Labor Situation in Cheyenne, Wyo.

The following communication has been received from the Cheyenne Central Labor Union:

"It has been widely rumored, that Cheyenne is in the midst of great building activities. By whom, or for what purpose, this story was started we are in no position to state, but we are in a position to give the true facts of the case, as regards our local labor situation here.

There is a great surplus of almost every craft of the building trades in this city at this time, with no immediate relief in sight for the situation. It seems that every day brings in an additional force of unemployed from other sections, all expecting to go to work as soon as they arrive here. The fact is, we have approximately four men for each job and the new arrivals are badly out of luck for there will not be any time this season, we believe, when the local forces could not handle all the work that is available.

This condition is partly attributable to the money market, partly to the backwardness of the season, and partly to the fact that the railroads which are running through Cheyenne, have laid off numbers of men who have not been returned to work as yet. These men having families to support are inclined to take any class of work that might show up, regardless of jurisdictional rights.

This condition in itself is bad enough, but the real menace lies in the armies of unemployed who are daily invading this section of Wyoming.

As true trade unionists, we feel that it is our duty, not only to protect our local situation but to inform the workers in the different localities that there are no jobs here for them, so that they will not spend their savings to get here, as they will only have to join with the others in their fruitless search for employment."

E. E. Morrow, Secretary-Treasurer.

Traveling Members Attention

Secretary Leslie Taylor of Carpenters' District Council, Grand Rapids, Mich., advises that Millmen and Carpenters seeking work are earnestly requested to steer clear of Grand Rapids as conditions there are such that approximately one-third of their membership have been idle since previous to the first of the year. Conditions are not improving and they do not expect that their local membership will be anywhere near taken care of for several months to come. Please take this information under consideration when contemplating a visit to Grand Rapids, Mich., and vicinity in search of work in the building or mill industry.

Carpenters are hereby requested to keep away from Memphis, Tenn., due to the scarcity of employment prevalent there, advises Secretary Lloyd of Local Union 345.

Workers are numerous and construction activity is slow. Not much improvement in the situation is foreseen and the present will probably continue for many months to come.

* * *

Building in Bradford, Pa., is practically at a stand-still, according to Recording Secretary Anderson of Local Union No. 124, who requests that traveling members avoid that vicinity.

* * *

Traveling members are requested to avoid Terre Haute, Ind., as work is very scarce and about half the membership of Local Union No. 133 are idle at the present time.

* * *

Recording Secretary Irwin of Local Union No. 360, Galesburg, Ill., reports that it is being extensively advertised that much work is being done in Galesburg, but on the contrary there is very little; practically no house or repair work, and on the few public jobs it has been agreed to hire only home labor, and there are far more than enough local men to take care of the work. Therefore members are requested to stay away from Galesburg as their coming will only swell the ranks of the idle.

The impression seems to prevail that there is an abundance of work in Elgin, Ill., due to the fact that the State put on a building program. For the benefit of all brothers contemplating coming to Elgin, Recording Secretary Wm. F. Rippberger of Local Union No. 363, wishes it known that the job is nearly completed and that other building activities are at a standstill. With about 50 per cent of the membership idle and no prospects of even normal building in the near future, traveling members should avoid that locality.

* * *

Work is very scarce in Burlington, Vt. About 50 per cent of the members are idle, and as there are no contracts that will warrant any employment there this summer, Secretary Bergeron of Local Union No. 683 advises carpenters to stay away from that locality.

* * *

Work in the Beaver Valley is scarce according to the report of Secretary Steel of Local Union No. 422, Rochester, Pa., who states that many carpenters are unemployed and advises traveling members to stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Rockford, Illinois, is being overrun with traveling members, according to the report of Secretary B. H. Black of Local Union No. 792, who advises that about fifty per cent of the resident members are out of work, and a further influx of carpenters will only increase the hardship.

* * *

Local Union No. 1214 of Walla Walla, Wash., requests that carpenters stay away from that city as there are no prospects for work and 20 per cent of the members are idle and have been for the past five months.

* * *

Secretary Head of Local Union No. 1774, reports that work is very bad around the oil companies at Taft, Calif., and suggests that traveling members stay away from that locality.

Quarterly Proceedings Of The General Executive Board, 1930

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements have been acted upon.

March 27, 1930.

Muskogee, Okla., L. U. 1072.—Movement for the 44-hour work week, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Black River D. C., Elyria, Ohio—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.17½ to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective June 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

March 31, 1930.

New Haven, Conn., D. C.—Movement for the five day work week, effective June 2nd, 1930. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Portsmouth, Ohio., L. U. 437.—Movement for the five day work week, effective June 10th, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Pittsburgh, Pa., L. U. 2264.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.50 per hour, effective June 1st, 1930. Official sanction granted.

April 7, 1930.

Dallas, Texas, L. U. 198.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour and the five day work week, effective July 1st, 1930. Official sanction granted.

April 9, 1930.

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective July, 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. 1909 (Millmen)—Movement for better conditions, effective May 1st, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 10, 1930.

Silver Creek, N. Y., L. U. 2414.—Movement for the 8-hour work day, effective June 1st, 1930. Official sanction granted.

April 15, 1930.

Buffalo, N. Y., L. U. 1978. (Pile Drivers)—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective July 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 17, 1930.

Rochester, Pa., L. U. 422.—Movement for the five day work week, effective June 1st, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 18, 1930.

Bar Harbor, Maine, L. U. 459.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the 44-hour week, effective June 2nd, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 1, 1930.

Cleburne, Texas, L. U. 923.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective July 5th, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 5, 1930.

Halifax, N. S., Can., L. U. 83.—Movement for an increase in wages from 73c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 6, 1930.

Findley, Ohio, L. U. 822.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective June 17th, 1930. Official sanction granted.

May 14, 1930.

Miami, Florida, L. U. 993.—Movement for the 5 day work week effective July 14th, 1930. Official sanction granted.

June 2nd, 1930.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date. All members present.

International Falls, Minn., L. U. 258.—Movement for Union Shop conditions, effective May 20th, 1930. Referred to the General President for further investigation.

Sedalia, Mo., L. U. 1792.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective July 10th, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Falls Cities, D. C., Louisville, Ky.—Movement for the five day work week for outside men, effective August 1st, 1930. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

The General President reported that L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio, had not complied with the orders of the G. E. B. at last meeting of that body held March 26, 1930 at the General Office, Indianapolis, Ind., wherein Brother Frank Munce a member of said Local Union was ordered through L. U. 1138 to retract in writing the slanderous, scurrilous and defamatory accusations he made against the General Officers. Said retraction in writing to be sent to the General Secretary on or before May 15, 1930 for submission to the G. E. B.

In accordance with the former action of the G. E. B. the General President appointed the following Committee to go to Toledo, Ohio, and hold trial of L. U. 1138.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary.
Thos. Neale, General Treasurer.
Harry Schwarzer, Member G. E. B. 3rd District.
J. W. Williams, Member G. E. B. 5th District.
Jas. P. Ogletree, Member G. E. B. 4th District.

Local Union No. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y., request to change our General Laws providing that contractors securing jobs in other cities be required to hire at least 50 per cent of the local men, was denied for the reason that members of our organization have the right to transfer by clearance card to any Local and after doing so are then local members. The General Executive Board cannot sanction any movement or proposition curtailing or abridging the rights of members.

Local Union 779, Waycross, Georgia, proposes that all members who were in military service during the World War be given a continuous membership provided that their record will otherwise permit.

The General Executive Board calls attention to the fact that during the World War, Local Unions were given permission to keep members joining the army or navy for active service in good standing until mustered out of the service, provided the General Office be notified when a member entered the service and the branch of service. Therefore all such members kept in good standing during the war period have a continuous membership.

After their discharge from the service it was a matter for the member to continue his membership, as the law provides in Paragraph A, Section 44, that no member is exempt from paying dues.

The General Executive Board therefore nonconcurs in the proposition of Local Union No. 779.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations for organizing purposes which had been investigated by him and he submits them to the G. E. B. for further consideration and action.

Akron, Ohio, L. U. 639.—Request for an appropriation of $2,000.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. 1867.—Request for an appropriation of $1,000.00 to pay business agent. Request denied.

Omaha, Neb., District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Sweetwater, Texas, L. U. 2238.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Neenah, Wisc., L. U. 630.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Appeal for financial aid from Mathew Woll, President International Labor News Service, to assist in the publication of the American Labor Banner for distribution in the South was received and request denied.

The G. E. B. rules that the pension be paid quarterly and that no fractional part of the quarter be allowed.

Appeal of L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., from the decision of the G. P. relative to pension of Brother Willett Waite for part of a quarter. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed for the reason that our 22nd General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in October 1928 gave the General Executive Board power to

draft and put into effect regulations for the governing of the Home and the administration of the Pension Fund, and that they be further empowered to make such amendments to the regulations from time to time as experience may show to be necessary for the efficient and proper management of the Home and the administration of the Pension Fund.

Appeal of L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., from the decision of the G. P. in disapproving claim for pension account the late Wm. Hanson who filed for pension February 3, 1930 and died March 3, 1930. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed for the reason that our 22nd General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in October 1928 authorized the G. E. B. to make rules governing the payment of pensions. The G. E. B. rules the pension is payable to the member only and not to the heirs.

June 3, 1930.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

June 4, 1930.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

June 5, 1930.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

June 6, 1930.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

The Committee appointed by the General President by authority of the G. E. B. to try L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio, for failure to comply with the orders of the G. E. B. in the case of Frank Munce a member of said Local Union, reported that the trial was held on Thursday, June 5th, in Hall C. of the Labor Hall, Toledo, Ohio, when all parties interested were given a full opportunity to present their side of the case. It is evident to your Committee from the evidence submitted, that Local Union 1138 did permit Brother Frank Munce to make slanderous, scurrilous and defamatory statements against the General Officers.

Your Committee therefore recommends:

I. That the action of L. U. 1138 in accepting the report of Trial Committee in the case of Frank Munce as "No cause for action" be cancelled.

II. That Local Union 1138 be given one more chance to comply with the orders of the G. E. B. to wit:—That Frank Munce through L. U. 1138 retract in writing the slanderous, scurrilous and defamatory accusations made against the General Officers. Said retraction in writing to be sent the General Secretary on or before June 30th, 1930, for submission to the G. E. B. Failure on part of Brother Munce to do so, he shall be suspended from attending all meetings of the Local Union and from all Local activities. Failure on the part of Local Union to suspend Frank Munce from attending the meetings and all Local activities of the Local Union the charter of L. U. 1138 shall be revoked.

III. That the Trial Committee of L. U. 1138 consisting of Brother Chas. Hull, W. H. McFarland, C. W. Farley, Otis Cobb, J. W. Beam, be debarred from holding office or acting as representatives or serving on Committees of any kind in any Local Union of this Brotherhood for a period of five years.

IV. That Moritz Goos a member of L. U. 1138 who also made scurrilous statements against the General Officers be reprimanded by L. U. 1138 and warned that a repetition of these statements will invoke the penalties as prescribed in our General Laws.

V. That in case the charter of L. U. 1138 is revoked and a reorganization takes place, Frank Munce be debarred from admission thereto.

VI. That all members readmitted must be citizens or have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

After a careful consideration of the case the report of the Committee was adopted.

Appeal of L. U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., for financial aid for the maintenance of a Business Agent. Request denied.

Appeal of L. U. 1588, Sydney, N. S., Canada, for an appropriation of $300.00 for organizing purposes. Referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

The General President referred to the G. E. B. the application of Brother Chas. Morgan, L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., for admission to the Home on account of him not having reached the age limit. After careful consideration of the case and the conditions surrounding it, as well as the condition of the brother the G. E. B. recommends that he be admitted to the Home.

Appeal of L. U. 1925, Columbia, Mo., from the decision of the G. T. in the disapproved claim for disability benefits of Ivan M. Ardrey of that L. U. The G. E. B. sustained the decision as rendered by the G. T. on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

June 9, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Dominion of Canada Bonds, the United States Bonds, the Certificate of Deposit and Statement of Deposit from the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, held by General Treasurer Neale in the vault of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1	Certificate of deposit No. 14729, Denomination, $200,000.00, 4% Int. (Home and Pension Fund)	$ 200,000.00
1	Certificate of deposit No. 14730, Denomination $250,000.00, 4% Int. (General Fund)	250,000.00
20	Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, Denomination $10,000.00, 4¼% Int.	200,000.00
3	Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, Denomination $500.00, 4¼% Int.	1,500.00
10	Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, Registered $10,000.00, 4¼% Int.	100,000.00
100	Dominion Canada Bonds, Denomination $1,000.00, 4½% Int.	100,000.00
		$ 851,500.00
	Statement Cleveland, Ohio, Trust Company Deposit	200,000.00
		$1,051,500.00

Note:—Dominion of Canada Bonds cost $97,400.00 with a par value of $100,000.00 at 4½% interest.

Jas. P. Ogletree,
H. Schwarzer,
A. W. Muir.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were approved as read and it was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. be held in September, 1930.

Respectfully Submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary.

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Carpenters everywhere know that Celotex sheathing builds tight, rigid walls with no open joints. The year 'round comfort of Celotex-insulated homes means thoroughly satisfied home owners.

Have you worked with Double-Thick Celotex?

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WHEN you put up Celotex sheathing you build tight, strong outside walls, free from heat-leaking, open joints . . . and strong, enduring roof structures.

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Powerful national advertising, energetic campaigns of education, are always at work teaching men and women the advantages of Celotex-sheathed homes . . . stimulating new building . . . developing more work for your trade.

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Annual Convention of Texas State Council

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Texas State Council of Carpenters was held in Corpus Christi, Texas, May 5-8, 1930, inclusive.

The convention was called to order by W. F. Cottingham of Local Union No. 1423, who welcomed the delegates to Corpus Christi, and introduced to the convention Mr. John W. Wright, president of the Industrial State Bank. In his address, Mr. Wright among other things, complimented the carpenters for their part in the upbuilding of the city and state.

The convention was also addressed by County Clerk, Roy D. Clift: Sidney Kring, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; State Labor Commissioner, Chas. McKermy; and others.

A considerable number of resolutions were presented to the convention, of which the most important dealt with unemployment and Mexican immigration, the five day work week, vocational training for apprentices, changing the time of meeting of convention from May to September, and the making of preparations for celebrating the 50th anniversary of our organization on August 12, 1931.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer J. Rex Anderson was a lengthy and intelligent document and showed the State Council to be in a very healthy financial condition.

General Executive Board Member, J. W. Williams, delivered an inspiring address on the concluding day of the convention which was well received by the delegates.

W. F. Cottingham of Local Union No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas, was elected president, and J. Rex Anderson of Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Texas, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the State Council.

Local 586 of Sacramento, Calif. Celebrates Thirtieth Anniversary

On the evening of May 16th the members of Locals 586, 2170, 1618 and Auxiliary 240 gathered together with their families, friends, many representatives from other Labor Unions and officials of the city and county to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the institution of Local 586.

For months a committee composed of Geo. Cluff, E. G. Johnson, W. W. Lawlor, Jack Farrington and C. W. Barber had been working out the details of the event.

Chas. D. Goble, President of Local 586 ably presided and in a fitting manner presented each of the speakers.

The hall had been appropriately decorated by the members of Auxiliary 240 with ferns, lilies and roses. On beautifully decorated easels on the rostrum were the Charter of Local No. 586 and a picture of the Home at Lakeland.

The first number was a vocal solo by B. G. Rugg, Business Agent of the Sacramento District Council. This was followed by A. J. Mooney of Local No. 766 in historical sketches. Little Miss Kaynise Black, niece of Brother Lawlor rendered in a masterful manner a piano selection.

W. M. Hallanan, Chief of Police of Sacramento and a pioneer in the Labor Movement of the city made an address and told of some of the struggles that the Union men of thirty years ago had to pass through.

Honorable Peter J. Shields, Judge of the Superior Court, made an address and presented Brotherhood emblems to each of the nine charter members who are still members of the Local. These members are Joe Sutherland, James R. Hood, Clarence Godfrey, Charles O. Lozenby, Philip Fry, Roy Snook, Fred Swilk and Charles Meeney.

Advanced students of Mrs. H. Johnson gave a piano duet and piano quartet.

Frank C. MacDonald, President of the California State Building Trades Council made an instructive and inspiring address in which he grappled with city, state and national industrial problems.

Refreshments, consisting of soft drinks and sandwiches were served by members of the Auxiliary, and Brother MacDonald cut an enormous birthday cake, on which were thirty candles, in such a manner that everyone present got a piece of it. This cake was made and furnished by Mrs. Jess Mozingo, a member of the Auxiliary.

The seats were then removed from the centers of the two halls and many of the younger members danced to music furnished by the Gomo Trio until after midnight.

To Buy or to Build?

The question of whether to buy or to build confronts many a prospective home builder. Of course, there are men who would not consider anything but building their own house. And there are men who would never take the thought or trouble to even consider building for themselves. These represent two very distinct types of men with different viewpoints.

But between these two extremes are many individuals who find it hard deciding which course to pursue.

It is impossible to say off hand "You had better buy an already built house" or "You had better build a house for yourself."

There are certain advantages and disadvantages on both sides.

The already built house has certain distinct advantages easily seen at the start. It is all ready to move into, without any waiting or delay. The price is fixed, the payments are probably fairly easy with a moderate down payment at the beginning. Financing troubles are reduced to a minimum.

One can see the finished product and know whether one likes it or not, and no planning or studying or thought or responsibility is involved for the buyer during the process of the home's construction. Naturally a real estate man's profit is made, but that is offset by the architect's fee and contractor's profit in the built to order house.

Against this, in the built to order house, are certain definite assets to be mentioned.

The prospective home owner can avail himself of expert technical service and can save through competitive bidding. He can decide on the size and style of the house he wants. He can choose his own materials and employ competent mechanics. He is sure of the intrinsic value of the house because he knows what has gone into its most hidden parts both in material and workmanship.

By all means we say build your own home, and in this way satisfy yourself, otherwise you will always feel you did not get what you wanted.

Over Half of Lumber in U. S. Is Being Wasted

In the United States about two-thirds of the entire forest drain is lost during manufacture and many woodworking industries waste from thirty to forty per cent of their raw material, the national committee on wood utilization has found. Comparative figures show that thirteen and one-half per cent of an American log is wasted in sawdust, while Sweden wastes only eight per cent. Two solutions of the problem are suggested: the reduction of waste at the source by improved machinery and increasing the uses of the waste. Last year 24,000 tons of wood flour were made from sawdust and sold to manufacturers of linoleum, explosives and artificial fibres.

—January, Popular Mechanics.

To The Memory of Charles A. Judge

(By O. A. Gage)

I well remember, Dearest Friend,
When we both worked together,
The light of joy shone on our path
And life had sunny weather.
Then as we wandered arm in arm
Along the path of life,
The rays of hope and Friendship fell
On heart that knew no strife.

But oh! that time is shaded by
The twilight of dim years;
Your cherished voice is silent now
But mem'ry hath its tears
To weep upon the hallowed sod
That grows above thy rest.
My heart's best feelings seem to say
That thou are with the blest.

Oft in the stillness of the night
Thy beaming face I'll see;
And through the streets and avenues
I'll roam again with thee;
And in that fairyland of dreams
I'll feel that summer weather
That shed its sunshine on our hearts
When we both worked together.

Thy absence makes the world seem dark;
Almost as dark as night.
Until I look to Calvary's Cross
And there I see the light;
That light that's guided us thus far
Through sunshine and stormy weather
Will guide us on till some bright day
It brings us once more together.

DEATH ROLL

G. A. BRINKMAN—Local Union No. 911, Kalispell, Montana.

POWHATAN GARDNER—Local Union No. 699, Sewickley, Pa.

GARABED HAROUTUNIAN—Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

HOWARD B. KNIFFIN—Local Union No. 764, Shreveport, La.

CLARK E. RUNYAN—Local Union No. 1084, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Praise for Old Hickory

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Thanks to Old Hickory, those of us who have not seen the old folks Home are enabled to have a mental picture presented to us through the pages of the Journal.

There are many old fellows grateful to Old Hickory. We are old enough to sympathize with him and his colleagues at the Home; we have lived long enough to vouch for the words in the Ritual, "And though men be so strong that they come to four score years yet is their strength but labor and sorrow."

Our cheerful old friend tells of his aches and pains and we know he speaks for his comrades also. Hickory is wise to the physical strain and we hope he will long retain that mental activity of which he has given the readers of the Carpenter such evidence. Through his pen we see the building arising from the landscape before we reach the arch of entry. The grounds are beautiful with flowers and shrubs and some shade trees. The skill of the Landscape Gardener has given the last modern touch to those, (Fairer forms that cultivation glories in,) and way in the distance the golf grounds are visible, three or four old Carpenters are standing, interested in a little Water Wheel created from memories of the past and improved by mature thought. And now the beautiful lake—no need to improve it, it is original and reflects reign of Law, the Providence the gracious will of the Creator from everlasting to everlasting.

And now we are near the little Zoo. I guess it must be in the vicinity of the Lake, the boys have a great time feeding and watching the antics and occasionally adding to the inmates of the little menagerie. Perhaps they will start an Aviary soon. And now the trees of the Citrus Farm dazzle us with their uniformity and their vastness, beautiful with foliage and in spots and places bright with Golden Fruit. And to complete the picture we see men moving around in their task of care and culture. This may not be correct as the writer has never seen oranges or grape fruit growing in the open.

But our vision is not complete until we stand with uncovered heads at the little space reserved, "the bourne from which no traveler returns;" no better spot for old timers to rest, no need to bury our friendless brothers in unknown graves; we now have a God's acre over which the emblem of the Brotherhood stands sentinel.

And now, Brother Editor, I will not further encroach on your space and patience and in closing send every good wish to the Brother residents at the Home and assure them of their usefulness in becoming a part of a great outward and visible sign of practical trades unionism which is not lost sight of by the Brotherhood, and its effect on coming generations will make the World and humanity better and more in accord with the will of the Master Workman of Nazareth.

Jos. Peck,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

From the Viewpoint of a Guest

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A number of my Brothers having written to me since I became a member of our Home, asking me to give them an idea of my impression of my surroundings, I am desirous of submitting same through the columns of "The Carpenter."

To commence the day we arise at 6:30 A. M. Breakfast 7:00 A. M. to 7:30 is served up by a very efficient chef and his subordinates. The menu for breakfast is excellent—fruit cocktails, cereal, eggs, bacon, ham, chops, toast, bread, butter, coffee and cream. Were we outside in the world we could not procure such meals as we get here under 75c per meal. From 7:30 A. M. to 8:00 tidy up on effects in room so that the matron can come with her staff to make

our rooms neat and clean by 8:00 A. M. Our rooms are strictly clean from week end to week end. From 8:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. we can go where we like within the grounds and do as we please with our time. We can walk around the grounds, play all kinds of games such as, Billiards, Pool, Cards, Checkers, Dominos, Golf, Fish, Swim, etc. At 9:00 A. M. we can consult our Superintendent as regards our welfare (if desirable). At 10:30 A. M. we can consult our Doctor (if necessary). The trained nurse and her efficient staff are always attentive at our beck and call. For the most trifling call the good nurse attends to our slightest wish right away. The Hospital which she presides over is so perfect and orderly that I wouldn't dare attempt to describe it because I know I am not competent to do it justice, but to cover my deficiency I will say in two words: It's incomparable.

From 12:30 P. M. to 1:00 P. M. dinner foods similar to breakfast, the best, fresh and pure. From 1:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M. same as forenoon. Roll our hoops or play meggs if we want to, or go to Lakeland City and spend 2½ hours there. We can go to the city and come home on Carpenters Home Bus, once every week. Supper 5:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M. Food good, fresh and pure. The menu is changed every day. From 6:30 to 10:00 P. M. sit, smoke, relax, gossip and listen to radio. Once every week we are treated to a picture show; show over 9:30 P. M. 10:00 P. M. the end of a perfect day, all in bed.

Sundays the Home Bus is sent to the doors of the recorded religions of the Guest, lets him off at the church door. It's up to the Guest to enter his church door or turn his back on it. The Administration of The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Lakeland have so far done their duty. The letters that I have received lead me to believe that there may be some more of my Brothers in the tall timbers or elsewhere who are entitled to come Home and would like to come Home, but they are too skeptical or nervous to come. Don't be, there is no need to be. Your buddies in your home town can ship you nice and comfortable right into Lakeland where you will be met by a representative of our Home, who will eventually hand you over to our Superintendent. I have witnessed scenes of the arrival of some of our Brothers at the Home and was affected by them for they reminded me of the Prodigal's return to his Father's Home. The scenes that I witnessed and admired resembled more than that; resembled the Prodigals return to his Mother's Home, for that big giant of a Superintendent of ours threw his mighty arms around a frail old man and cuddled the old man to his heart.

Gene Barry,
Carpenters' Home Lakeland, Fla.

The Clearance Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

While perusing the April number of "The Carpenter" I came across an article entitled, "Justice to all members" signed by Brother C. M. Eisenhart of Clarks Summit, Pa., in which he deplores the fact that Carpenters clearing into another district are not treated with the consideration they should receive in the matter of obtaining work, etc. I agree entirely with Brother Eisenhart that when a brother carpenter deposits his clearance card with a Local Union he is entitled to the same consideration as the oldest member in that Local Union, but have you ever known these new brothers to clear in and go right to work while members that live in the town, have families there, pay taxes and spend their money at home where they earn it, are walking the streets? I have and no doubt you have also. Take the case of an outside contractor coming in a district to erect a large building, say he is allowed to bring his superintendent and foreman with him only, (some Local Unions have such a ruling.) Now no doubt this contractor has had to lay off carpenters he would like to have brought with him or the foreman may have a friend or so he would like to have on the job—they usually have—and under the present system it is very easy to get them on, all they have to do is deposit their clearance cards, which cannot be refused. Now how are you going to prove that this contractor brought these men in, as they may have happened to just drop in to town and were lucky in getting to work. Now I still admit that these men should be treated with consideration but at the same time the home man is also entitled to his share of consideration. He is on the ground, prob-

ably has been for years before this one particular job was even thought of; he may apply for a place on the job and probably see three or four strange carpenters working, putting up superintendent's office, tool house, etc. As he comes closer he recognizes them as the fellows that cleared in last meeting night, "Yes," they tell him "we were certainly lucky; got here just in time for this job." This has happened, it is happening and it will continue to happen until something is done to stop it. How can it be done, you say. Now I have an idea that I think will help, you know sometimes even a mule gets an idea and it usually works to the benefit of the mule. If the idea I have will work one half as well for our benefit I for one will be satisfied, you and I in our quest for jobs at one time or another, especially when work is scarce as at present, have seen crowds of carpenters hanging around jobs or waiting at gates for someone to come out and hire possibly two more. Maybe he comes out, maybe he doesn't, but the gang is there every morning, I call such a sight a disgrace to union labor. A man even though he is unfortunate enough to be a carpenter has some degree of pride, but he is forced by necessity to do such things. Did you ever see a farmer throw a half dozen ears of corn to a large bunch of hogs and did you notice the brotherly love the hogs had for each other, trying to get one of the ears? Our so-called brotherly love for each other will be no greater than the above mentioned porkers have for each other, when we are compelled to bunch up at a job each morning and see some other brother get the coveted ear of corn. Jealousy is bound to be the result and there can be no brotherly love where jealousy exists. Why should we be compelled to peddle our labor from job to job? We are an organization and a great one. A store keeper doesn't peddle his goods; he doesn't come in great gangs to your door every morning and wait for you to open the door and buy his goods, and still persist in coming back every morning whether you open the door or not, hoping maybe you will sometime. We would think them all crazy if they did such things, but we do that to sell our labor, and seem to think it is a necessary procedure.

Brothers it is all wrong; when you sell a man the use of your mind, hands, and skill you are selling him something that is God-given; it is something that is entitled to be sold in a less degrading manner than at present. Some men in a Local Union seem to be employed most all the time; they seem to go from one job directly to another; while another probably just as good a workman is out of work most of the time. Why is it? Maybe one man is better at getting jobs, which seems to be quite an art in itself. Some say the business agent favors his friends. No matter why it is, it is, and should be stopped. Here is my idea that I think will tend to put the sale of our labor on a less degraded basis, save lots of shoe leather and gas, and make the man's job on his job more secure by doing away with Carpenters hanging around on the jobs.

My idea is for every man to be sent on the job by the business agent. He could spend one hour of the eight in the morning in his office and one hour in the evening. Contractors be told that if they need men they can send in their order on these hours. There should be a large black board on the wall and every man write his name and phone number on it. I presume at the start they should be put on alphabetically or by drawing slips with numbers on them; then take like positions on the board; then all men sent on jobs are taken from the top downwards. When a man is laid off a job permanently, he should write his name at the bottom of the list of names and he shall not go out on a job again until his name is reached, which will be after every name above his has been erased. Of course in the case of a temporary lay-off one would not use the board, only when lay-offs are permanent and the brother is seeking another job need he sign again.

A brother coming in on clearance must sign at the bottom and await his turn, in a case where a brother refuses to go to work, his name shall be erased and be placed at the bottom. Exceptions could be made to this rule, as where a member has had trouble with this particular contractor and knows he could not work for him; or sickness; however these are only suggestions. Local Unions adopting this system could make their own rules to suit their particular need.

Local contractors should be allowed to pick their men off the board; outside contractors should take them as they come as they are not acquainted

and could have no preference. Now brothers you have my idea; it is not perfect I know but maybe you can improve it. I think it is a good scheme and can't see why it would not give everyone a fair deal, do away with peddling, create more of a brotherly feeling for each other and consequently do away with hard feeling for the member that is working while you loaf, for you will know he was entitled to his job and that you will go to work as soon as your turn comes, which is fair. It will also, no doubt, save the business agent lots of unfair criticism, and put our trade on a higher plane. We would become merchants instead of peddlers.

I neglected to say that in case the local cotractor selects his favorite men, their names are merely erased, it will not change the position of the others, and in case a contractor wanted finishers and the men next in line for a job are not competent and refuse to go, their names remain stationary, and the next man that claims he is competent shall be chosen. Now brothers you have the idea with suggestions, what do you think of it? Let's hear from you.

C. A. Carrier,
L. U. No. 448. Waukegan, Ill.

Surrender of Manhood Claimed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Your editorial under the caption, "Man's Right to Work" was O. K., permit me to put it in a different setting. The right to work like a man. A feeling of security should be the heritage of every toiler. This feeling of security costs too much if manhood is the price.

The slave had a steady job but the more important thing was sadly lacking, "The right to work like a man among men."

Work is work and some work is very hard and performed under trying conditions that cannot be avoided. At such times it makes a great difference if we have conditions conducive to manhood.

There are many ways to get a job and many ways to hold a job, but in times like this we must face the facts, that we do not feel the noble instincts of manhood throbbing in our breast, when we go from job to job looking for work and if we are fortunate enough to get work, security or a square deal is too often lacking.

The time has passed when the right to hire and fire should be optional with the employer or his representative. This power alone has often been used to rob workers of their priceless heritage —manhood. Plan to improve present conditions.

All work recorded when started. This record available to all.

All help required to be secured from the list of unemployed in order as registered. No favoritism tolerated. Men go to job, are registered as they start.

When a lay-off comes, list will be used. Number 1 on list is number 1 to be laid off and number 2 on list is number 2 laid off and so forth.

With this plan we as workers would take hold of our work feeling more secure and the right to work like a man enhanced.

W. A. Maxwell,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Sees Business Rest As Proving Beneficial Later

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Prosperity prevailed in the United States following the early years of the present decade up to the autumn of 1929, and during that period the pace of manufacturing products was rapid.

During the present year installment buying has proceeded at a reduced volume, and building construction likewise has been reduced in the face of vacant apartments and stores. In recent years the rivalry among motor makers to turn out new models has substantially decreased during the present year.

During the present century a retrogressive tendency has unfortunately veered toward disregarding the established principles of truth. Speed sacrifices safety, increases accidents in manufacturing and construction pursuits, while pedestrians, not alone in cities but also on highways, are exposed to serious injury when the drivers of motor cars transgress the law of prudence. The monthly reports issued by the official National Business Survey have in recent months been generous in displaying a bright picture for betterment in trade and employment, but the predictions have not been borne out. The season for building construction is well advanced and nails, pipe and sheets show a light demand for dwelling construction requirements.

Naturally a period to retrieve and secure stable operations will intervene befor betterment in trade and production begins to show signs of sound and progressive activities, accompanied by establishing essential improved conditions of employment.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

Local Has First Aid Team

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In 1928, the Trades and Labor Council was asked to respond to a Safety campaign put forth by the Bureau of Labor. The various Building Trades were asked to give support, with the result that in January, 1929, a class was



J. C. Graham — 1930 — A. Taylor
W. A. Bennett, *Captain* — W. T. Davies, *Instructor* — J. Robertson

WINNERS
WAUGH SHIELD *and* TAYLOR CUP

formed with sixteen Carpenters, in charge of a Mr. W. T. Davies an efficient and expert instructor in First Aid to the Injured.

After we had taken and passed our test in First Aid work, we all joined the Manitoba Industrial First Aid Association to further our practice and instruction. This association is a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and meets every two weeks. About the time we joined this Association their annual competition for the Taylor Cup was just about to start, so the Carpenters' Local No. 343 entered two teams in the contest; one team was successful in winning second place. I might say the Taylor Cup is the emblematic honor of the Manitoba Industrial First Aid Association and was put up by their past president Mr. J. Taylor.

In January, 1930, we got another class started under Mr. Davies with good results. Some eight Carpenters took second years certificates and six Carpenters took first years certificates. We got all the new men to join our Association. Again this year, our Local 343 contested the honor with two teams of First Aiders, and were successful in having No. 1 team of Carpenters winning full honors with the Taylor Cup and No. 2 team coming right behind in second place.

The next competition we contested was an open event, and there were fifteen entries from the various industries and trades associated with the St. John Ambulance Association. This contest is termed the Waugh Shield and is open to novices who have never won any honors in open First Aid work. This Shield was donated by Ex-Mayor Waugh to the Trades and Labor Council, in the Interest of First Aid to the Injured and is contested for annually. In the elimination that takes place only four out of the fifteen teams compete in the Final. The Final takes place in public and was held in the City Hall, Winnipeg, in view of an audience of 200. The Carpenters Local 343 team was successful in winning the Waugh Shield, which gives them the Championship of Winnipeg and District in First Aid for 1930. The picture enclosed of our team of Carpenters shows Brothers, Jas. A. Robertson, John C. Graham, Alex Taylor, Wm. A. Bennett.

As work in Winnipeg in the winter time is never busy, we find lots of time for this work in First Aid. I would like to say to our traveling brothers who seek work, to stay away from Winnipeg in the winter, unless they have lots of money and wish a good training in First Aid to the Injured. Our First Aiders have done good work on the job by looking after their injured brothers. I trust you will find space to publish this record of Local 343 in the interest of First Aid to our Injured Brothers.

J. C. Graham,
L. U. No. 343. Winnipeg, Man.

Advocacy of a Postal Employment Service

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Economists, editors, business men deplore and concede that we have no adequate means of properly distributing labor seasonally or otherwise. In fact the whole problem of keeping labor employed, jobs and men together, is far from being solved. Most private employment agencies used to be first class frauds, and, to put it mildly, are still rather carelessly handled—if the people who seek employment are to be considered.

Years ago, after several panics and near panics and long periods of depression, unemployment and such, I suggested a Postal Employment Bureau as one means of helping solve the problem.

You see, in the smaller towns one goes to the post office some time in the day, the post office is the assembly place. It is a known and trusted government headquarters. Notices, bulletins recording labor wanted and men seeking employment are bound to be seen there; letter carriers know all the people better than do any other officers, they know who's out of work and who wants to employ people and with a little effort could be made an infallible barometer of local labor conditions.

All this information gathered by the P. O., like the weather reports, could be compared, weighed and then acted upon. At such a point a lack of men for field work: at such another point an over supply of labor, and so on thus making possible a shifting of numbers of people as well as adjustment of individual wants.

Complicated? Perhaps, but feasible and at little or no cost to people who can ill afford to pay the exhorbitant fees of the private and most inadequate agencies, who are known to exact nearly all of "a victim's" first month's pay.

I still maintain that no other department has the facilities, the machinery, the opportunities, to handle this whole matter so well as the United States Post Office Department.

Well, the subject was much discussed, again and again it was presented to Congress, but like many other good things, it was lost in the shuffle. And yet not long after they did create a new department, the Department of Labor and since then times have changed, labor needed little help, unemployment was negligible, prosperity reigned supreme and we all grew fat.

Then, bang, another depression, a very deep one, jobs as scarce as hen's teeth, great corporations dropping hundreds of men at a time and many times, bread lines, over three million people walking the streets, many of them hungry, and, I submit, we sorely need a quick-functioning, popular, adequate means of filling what jobs are available and keeping in touch with the whole matter.

The Labor Department has done wonderful work in adjusting disputes, settling strikes and all that, and, of course is doing all it can to spread labor and do the things that need be done in that line. But, I maintain, the Post Office can do it better for it already has all the facilities while the Labor Department has to create brand new ones that for perfectly obvious reasons can never function as easily and as well as can the Post Office.

Ask any one where the post office is and he'll direct you; not one out of ten thousand can tell you where the Labor Bureau is in his city.

Seems to me it's time the old Post Office Employment bill be dug up and dusted off and voted upon by Congress. Its provision will appeal to every intelligent man who knows the existing conditions.

F. W. Fitzpatrick,
Evanston, Ill.

"The Wage-Workers Prayer"

"GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD"
In supplication, these words oft are said,
By the ever increasing unfortunate poor,
Praying-Contentment might enter their door;
Craving neither wealth or social distinction,
Willing to remain in their humble position,
They covet not fine Auto's or Palatial Yachts,
To visit the World's most beautiful spots;
Of European travels, they would not boast,
Nor of Winter vacations on the Florida Coast;
For their right to labor they earnestly plead,
With enough for "well-being" as the meed,
Relief from poverty—the suffering—the dread;
Give them this day their daily bread.

A. C. Cattermull.

May Come to This

"I'm sorry, lady, but you'll have to put that cigarette out. There's a gentleman in the car."—Claw.

FOREIGN LABOR NEWS

BELGIUM: Port Committee.—Splendid results, it is said, have attended the work of a National Committee of the Port of Antwerp, formed last year for the purpose of reorganizing the employment system of the port. Eighteen members, representing both employers and workmen, comprise the committee, some of the activities of which consisted in promoting good will between employers and workmen, fixing standard wages for the different classes of labor, and otherwise fostering and promoting satisfactory working conditions and relationships between men and management.

* * *

ITALY: Emigration Bill.—A bill, providing severe penalties for infractions of the Italian laws on emigration, has been recently introduced into the Italian Senate. The bill provides, especially, for penalties for the circulation of publicity, false or otherwise, which may induce Italian citizens to emigrate, and applies to citizens or foreigners abroad who violate its provisions.

* * *

CHINA: The Trade Union Act.—An Act which came into operation introduced trade union regulations for the whole of China for the first time in history. A summary of the main provisions follows:

The Act provides that workers of either sex who have attained the age of 16 years and are engaged in the same craft or the same industry may combine to form industrial unions or craft unions with a view to developing their vocational and intellectual interests. The minimum number of members is 100 in the case of an industrial union and 50 in the case of a craft union. On the other hand, workers employed in administrative departments of the State, such as communication services, the army, the manufacture of arms and munitions, State industrial undertakings public education and other public utility undertakings, may not form trade unions.

Workers engaged in the same industry or the same craft may not form more than one union.

Legally constituted unions are empowered to undertake all kinds of welfare work, to conclude collective agreements, to co-operate in the settlement of disputes, and to collaborate with the competent authorities in the drafting and enforcement of labor legislation.

A Glowing Tribute to William Green

Congressman Declares 5-Day Week Plea of Labor Chief Was Most Convincing

While urging the five-day week and higher wages as cures for unemployment, Congressman James O'Connor of Louisiana paid a glowing tribute to President William Green of the A. F. of L.

"In my judgment," he said, "the most convincing speech ever delieverd in my native city of New Orleans was that of President Green in which he offered the shorter work-week as the solution of industrial stagnation and unemployment.

"Our estimates of prosperity are usually based on the erection of skyscrapers, the purchase of automobiles and the increasing number of millionaires, but no assessment of our national well-being can be accurate which ignores the condition of the mass of the people.

"Recent statistics have shown that a family of five must have an income of about $2,070 to maintain a standard of living which will not result in physical and moral deterioration, yet the yearly income of workers in manufacturing is only about $1,300 and, worse than that, millions are out of work and earning nothing.

"Keeping up purchasing power by putting idle men to work is not a loss to Big Business, it is an investment and an insurance."

World's Fair At Chicago

The following notes are included in a communication from the Chicago District Council of Carpenters:

As a result of newspaper articles we find carpenters coming to our city expecting to find the World's Fair buildings under construction. The fact of the matter is that the World's Fair plans call for the making of ground on which the buildings are to be erected and the ground must be made before construction work can start. According to plans outlined by the World's Fair Committee, the ground on which the buildings are to be erected is to be made by filling in of Lake Michigan (making islands in the lake).

In the meantime, architects will be drawing plans and we may expect that the newspapers will play up the World's Fair by lengthy misleading articles and that they will feature pictures of the World's Fair buildings to be erected, and if they should announce that work is soon to be started do not be surprised if such work should start a year later than the time announced in the press.

The Labor Press and Communism

The President of the International Labor Press of America in his report to the Convention a year ago said:

"During the year communism has remained an important issue in our trade union affairs. The communist movement, under the active direction of Moscow, has branched into new lines. Still clinging to the practice of "boring from within" and still utilizing the "united front" tactics, the communists have launched an effort to create dual unions.

"A number of our International Unions have been compelled to resort to drastic measures in order to rid themselves of the communist incubus.

"The part played by our news service in the common battle against communist propaganda has been most creditable.

"It is my conviction that the labor press, out of conviction and out of duty, must continue to oppose at every step the efforts of communism to gain a foothold in our movement. Communism has but one purpose—the overthrow and destruction of our labor movement, our free institutions and our government. No publication devoted to the ideals and principles of the American Federation of Labor can tolerate any such attack.

"The bona fide labor press of America has but one mission and that is to promote the aims of the American Federation of Labor. When a trade union newspaper or magazine forsakes that aim, then it ceases to be a trade union publication. Our publications cannot support a movement which aims, above all, to destroy our labor movement.

"We are justly proud of the role our news service has played in the common struggle of democracy against communism. Regardless of all cajolery, trickery or irresponsible reasoning, regardless of every effort to throw us from our course, our organization must continue its unrelenting fight against communism, and our news service must stand out a leading force in that fight for the preservation of our movement and our free institutions. I call upon every member of our association to support the struggle of American labor to purge itself and our country of the rebellious, revolutionary propaganda of communism and I call upon every publication that uses our news service to likewise support that effort to the utmost. There can be no compromise with communism; and so far as the International Labor News Service is concerned, there will be none.

"I have dealt with the communists and their nefarious efforts at destruction. It is necessary to deal with one more force of hostile character—the Federated Press. It has come to my attention that some editors still make use of the Federated Press. An investigation by the American Federation of Labor has shown the unworthiness of the Federated Press and it does not seem possible that any labor paper that pretends to support the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor could allow its columns to be filled with matter furnished by that institution. It would perhaps be too much to say that the Federated Press is a communist institution, but it is not too much to say that, under the guise of allowing freedom of expression for all "wings" of the labor movement, it gives aid and encouragement to the communists. Moreover, it is largely used by communist papers, which could not be the case unless that so-called service had the approval of the communist leaders.

"I recommend that this convention go on record as denouncing the Federated Press and that we call upon all trade union newspapers and magazines to cease using the matter furnished by that organization and that they cease giving it aid or support of any kind."

Ouch!

A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity.

"Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey, and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly)—"Brotherly love."

Knowledge is power. Lose no opportunity to spread the gospel of the Union Label.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXVII

We have been dealing, in a number of the preceding lessons, with joints—especially with joints used in heavy

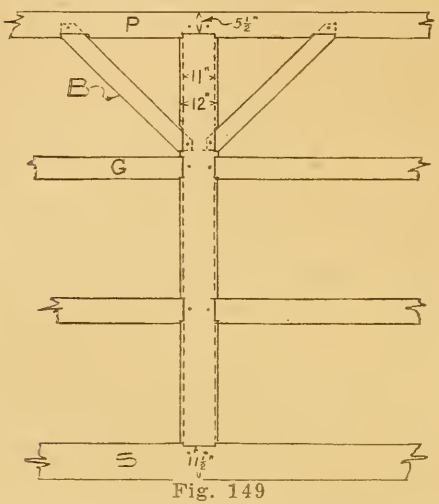


Fig. 149

timber framing. In treating these joints, we left the sizes of the timbers indefinite. We did this for two reasons. First, it was more convenient to accomplish our purpose; and second, the sizes of timbers in heavy timber framing must needs be governed by the conditions and circumstances under which the framer finds himself. If he is working after the plans of an architect, then the sizes of the timbers will be specified on the plans; and, on the other hand, if he is doing his own designing, then the purpose for which the building is to be used, must form the basis for fixing the various sizes of the various timbers that go into the structure. However, we will suggest some commonly used dimensions, which will give the student something to work from: Sills may be run around 10x12 or 12x12; posts and girders, 10x10 and 10x12; plates, 6x8 and 8x10; purlins, 6x6 or 8x8; purlin posts, 6x6 and 6x8; braces, 4x4; rafters and collar beams, 2x6 or 2x8. Mortises and tenons must be governed largely by the timbers, but 2 inches by 4 inches is a good size to use as a basis. The depth of the mortise and the length of the tenon should be governed by the timbers used. Drawbore holes can run from ⅞-inch to 1½-inches. Some joints justify two drawbore holes, but these are usually joints

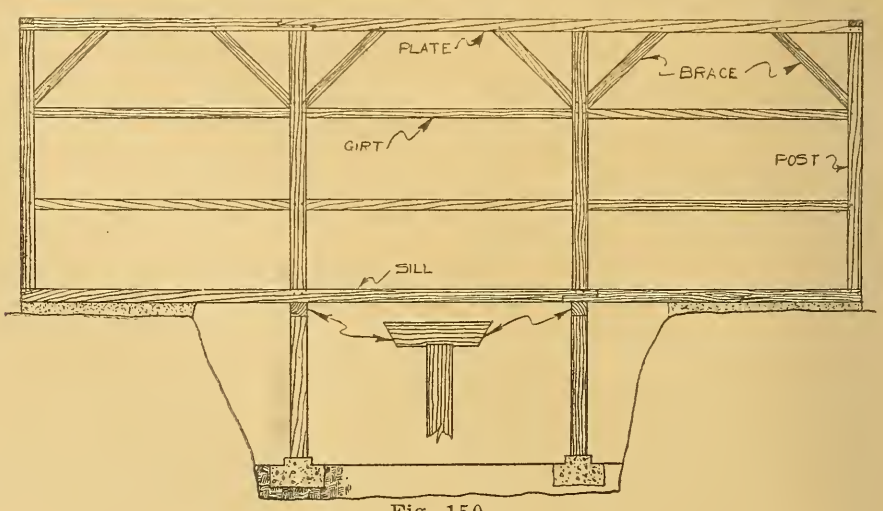


Fig. 150

with mortises and tenons 8 or more inches wide. The draw-bore holes for the mortise should be bored, say, 2 inches from the shoulder, but the hole on the tenon should be bored about 3-16-inch closer to the shoulder. Not

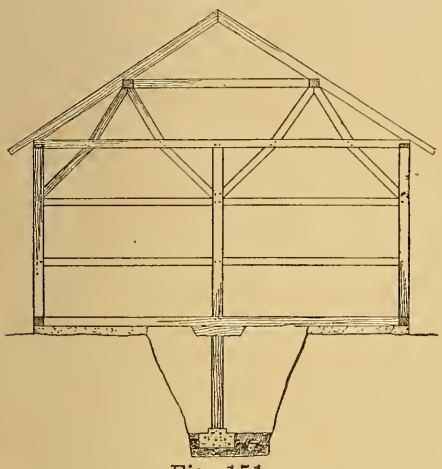


Fig. 151

only should the framing of heavy timbers be done painstakingly, but the timbers themselves should be examined thoroughly before they are used, in order to discover any defects that might impair the strength of the building.

"Boxing," in heavy timber framing, is a term that many of our present-day

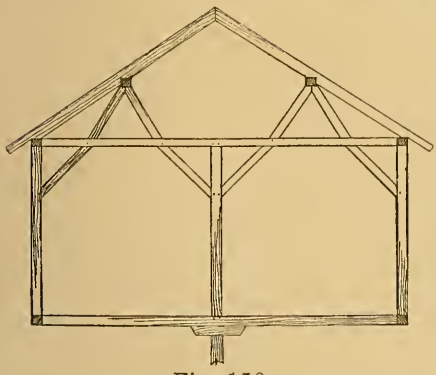


Fig. 152

carpenters do not understand. In our own words, "boxing" is sizing the timbers at the bearings; that is to say, wherever one timber is framed to join another, the joint must be boxed. We are illustrating boxing in Fig. 149, where we are showing a 12x12 post in full, onto which other timbers are joined. We have exaggerated the boxing somewhat in order to bring out the point. Few timbers are exactly the size that they are sawed out to be; nor are all of them exactly straight, so in order to overcome these variations, they must be boxed, or sized, at the bearings. We will start at the top of the illustration, where the plate is marked P, and which is supposed to be 6 inches thick. In order to have a uniform size at all bearings, the plate has been sized at the bearings to 5½ inches, as shown. Then

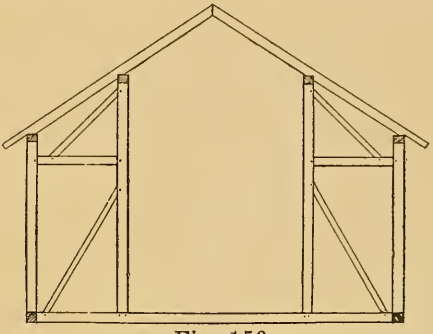


Fig. 153

the post, a 12x12, has been sized at the bearings of the girts to 11 inches. The dotted lines indicate the line to which the sizing is done, which are usually chalk lines. At B is pointed out one of the braces, and it will be noticed that the post at the brace bearings has also been sized to 11 inches. The sill, marked S, is sized to 11½ inches where the post joins it. If the boxing is done carefully, which it should be, the framework of a heavy timber structure, will

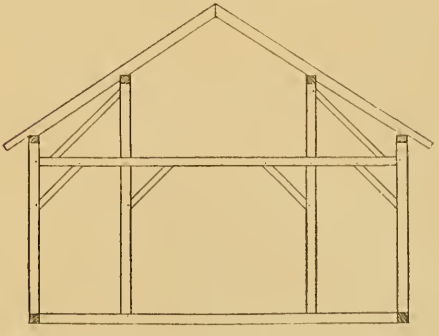


Fig. 154

line up perfectly, provided other things, such as the foundation work, the plumbing and the levelling have been done with exactness.

We are showing one side of a bank barn by Fig. 150. Many of the joints

that we have been dealing with in previous lessons, could be employed in framing this part of a heavy timber barn. The construction of one end of the same barn, is shown by Fig. 151.

Figs. 152, 153 and 154, show three kinds of center bents, or as some might call them, center sections. It should be kept in mind that these center bents, as well as the outside walls shown in previous figures, can be modified in many ways in order to meet various conditions. The first one of these three, is not a desirable construction, because the cross girder is joined to the plate; but there are some instances where this construction gives satisfactory results. The other two are suitable for use in barns where tracks for hay-forks are installed.

In our next lesson we will show diagrams of different forms of construction, in the heavy timber framing line, in the meantime we will go on with our dictionary, covering the terms that come under the letters, I, J and K. These letters, judging from the lightness of the load that they are carrying, must be loafing on the job. Under I, we have:

I-Beam. A steel beam having an I-shaped cross section.

Impost. The top member of a pillar, pier, wall, etc., upon which the weight of an arch rests.

Inlay. To insert ivory or rare wood into woodwork for ornamental purposes.

Interior. The inside of a building.

Interlacing Arches. Arches, usually circular, so constructed that their archivolts intersect and seem to be interlaced.

Inverted Arches. Arches placed in an inverted position, usually used in foundation work which is to support piers.

Ionic. Pertaining to the Ionic order of architecture. One of the three orders invented by the Greeks, and one of the five recognized by the Italian writers of the sixteenth century.

Irregular Pitch. Not having the same rise per foot run throughout, speaking of roof framing.

Irregular Plan. A plan of a roof or a building whose angles are not relatively the same.

Under J, we find these terms:

Jack Knife. A large strong clasp knife for the pocket, and one of the most useful tools a carpenter can carry, provided he keeps it sharp.

Jack Plane. A joiners plane used for rough work.

Jack Rafter. A rafter fitting onto either a hip rafter or a valley rafter.

Jamb. The side-post or lining of a doorway or window opening.

Jib Door. A door made flush with the wall, without dressings or mouldings; a disguised door.

Jib-head Window. A window, the sash of which slips up into a pocket in the wall above it, when opened.

Joiner. One whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood. Also, a wood-working machine, for sawing, planing, mortising, tenoning, grooving, etc.

Joinery. The art or trade of a joiner; the work of a joiner.

Joint. The space between the adjacent surfaces of two bodies joined and held together. To fit together. To prepare so as to fit together, as jointing boards.

Joists. The timbers that support the floor or ceiling of a building.

Under K, we have the following terms:

Keeper. A strike plate, as of a lock.

Kerf. A saw cut made partly through a board, so it will bend easily.

Key. A piece of wood used as a wedge or pin. A metal device for opening a lock.

Keyhole. The hole through which the key is passed in unlocking a lock. A hole for wooden pins or keys, used in heavy timber framing, etc.

Keystone. The central or topmost stone of an arch, usually somewhat wedge-shaped.

King-post. The center tie-piece of a truss, used to keep the tie-beam from sagging.

Knot. A means of fastening cords, ropes, etc., to other cords, ropes or objects.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

Drawing No. 722.18

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 7

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay out and house strings (D) and (E).

(Note) Both strings are alike except that string (D) is the thickness of the base shorter than string (E).

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, knife, ½" auger bit, brace, ⅜" chisel, 1½" chisel, router plane, smoothing plane, back saw, sandpaper and block. 1 piece ¾" x 4" x 1'6".

III—Specifications:

1—Strings ¾" x 4".

2—Treads ½" thick.

3—Risers ½" thick.

4—Rise 2".

5—Allowance for wedges ¾" in one foot.

6—Housing 5-16" deep.

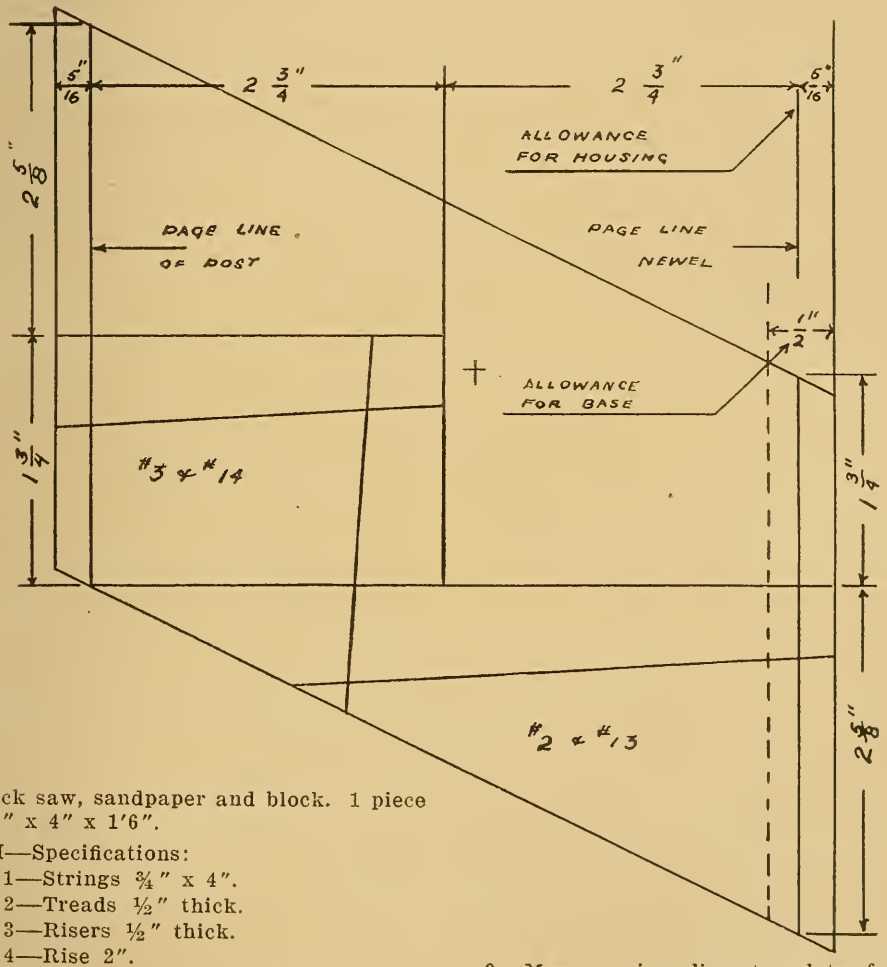
7—Nosing to project ½".

IV—Operations:

1—Dress top edge of string straight and square.

2—Apply nosing line template to top edge of string, drawing No. 722.18, place pitch board against the template beginning at the upper end and mark the level of tread No. 3.

(Note) In using the layout always face the inside or housed side of the string and when transferring measurements from the layout to the string, always have the top edge of the string upwards. In this way mistakes can be avoided.



3—Move nosing line template forward on top edge of string until the riser line of the pitch board coincides with the face line of tread No. 3, mark face line of riser No. 3 and face line of tread No. 2.

4—Measure the distance on the layout, Unit No. 2, drawing No. 722.1 from the face line of riser No. 3 to the face of newel No. 1 and also to angle post No. 2 or 2¾".

5—Transfer these measurements to the string, drawing No. 722.18, measuring on the level of tread No. 2 forward from riser No. 3 and measuring on the level of tread No. 3 in from riser No. 3, 2¾".

6—At these points produce the face line of newel No. 1 and angle post No. 2.

7—Add additional stock 5-16" at each end for housing into posts.

8—Apply wedge template to face of treads with line (R) coinciding with the face line of the risers. Produce bottom lines of treads and insert a small brad in center of square giving the center of the nosing.

9—Apply wedge template to face of risers with line (R) drawing 722.1b coinciding with the face lines of the treads. Produce inside lines of the risers.

10—Insert spur of ½" auger bit into the points previously located in center of nosing and bore a hole 5-16" deep, the depth of the housing.

11—Follow up with 3 or 4 more ½" holes in the space laid out for the treads.

12—Bore 2 or more holes in the space laid out for the risers.

13—Chisel these spaces out and finish exactly to the tread and riser lines. Preferably undercut to make a tight fit.

14—Set router plane 5-16" and rout housing to uniform depth.

15—Finish cutting tread lines with back saw, undercut slightly.

16—Finish cutting riser lines with back saw. Undercut slightly.

17—Break out between cuts with a chisel.

18—Finish housing to a uniform depth with router plane.

19—Cut strings to length.

(Note) Strings (D) and (E) are exactly the same except that ½" (thickness of base) is cut from the lower end of string (D) as shown by the dotted lines in drawing No. 722.18.

20—Dress face of string with a plane. (Both sides).

21—Sandpaper strings with fine sandpaper. (Both sides).

22—Number treads underneath for identification.

(Note) The best practice is to lay out the face lines with a sharp knife. The chisel and saw will then follow the knife line and a cleaner and sharper cut will result.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE
"Carpenter's Calculator"
(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER SEVEN
Roof Pitches

The Pitch of a roof is one of the fundamental principles in roof framing and it is very essential that the student in roof framing should form in his mind a clear idea of what the pitch of a roof is.

In spite of the fact that the idea is very simple and easy to understand there seems to be nevertheless a lot of confusion in the minds of many carpenters and builders as to what is really meant by the Pitch of a roof.

This is due to the existence of numerous definitions of the Roof Pitch and some of these definitions not being elucidated clearly enough as to convey the correct understanding of the subject and its importance as a basic principle in roof framing.

We therefore will analyze the various definitions of the Roof Pitch and endeavor to establish in the minds of the readers a uniform conception of the subject, and thus facilitate the study of the application of the steel square to roof framing.

The Pitch of a roof depends on the rise in comparison to the span. That means in order to determine the pitch of a roof we must know how wide the building is going to be and what is the rise of the roof. Therefore it may be expressed in terms of the ratio of the total height or the rise of the roof to the total width of the building. A useful rule of how to find the Pitch of a roof is given below.

Rule: To find the pitch of a roof divide the rise by the span.

Example. A building is 24 feet wide and has a roof with a 6 foot rise. What is the pitch of the roof?

Pitch equals 6 divided by 24 equals ¼.

The Pitch of a roof is very frequently being regarded as so many inches of vertical rise to one foot of horizontal run.

Thus a roof having a 24 foot span and rising 8 inches to each foot of run will have a total rise of 8 x 12 equals 96 inches or 8 feet. 8 divided by 24 equals ⅓ (one third) pitch.

The diagram in Fig. 15 shows the principal roof pitches. A steel square is

used to facilitate the understanding of the comparison between the various roof pitches. It will be noted that the span on the diagram is taken as being 24 inches. Therefore roofs having the same width may have different pitches —all depending upon the rise of the roof.

The definition one half, one third, three quarters pitch indicate that the height of the roof equals to one half, one third or three quarters of the total span as the case may be.

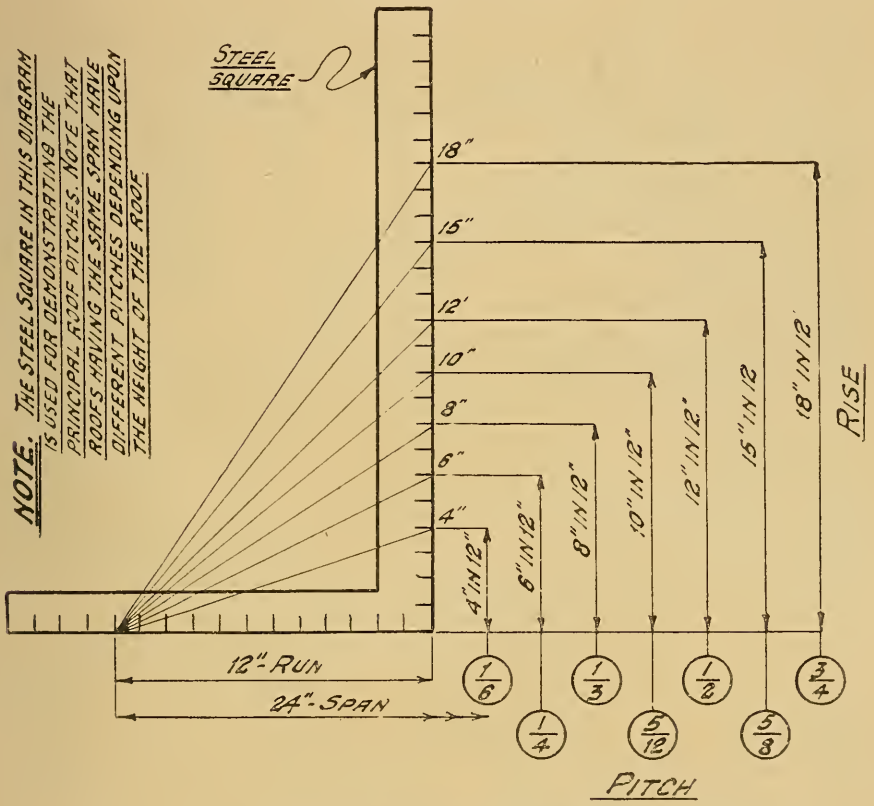
In connection with the pitch we would like to give a rule how to find the rise of a roof when the pitch and the span are given.

Rule: To find the rise of a roof multiply the pitch by the span.

Example. A building is 24 feet wide and has a roof ⅓ (one third) pitch. What is the rise of the roof?

Rise equals ⅓ x 24 equals 8 feet.

In the next chapter we will proceed with our instructions of how to apply the steel square to the solution of the various problems that the carpenter encounters in his daily work.



PRINCIPAL PITCHES.

FIG. 15.

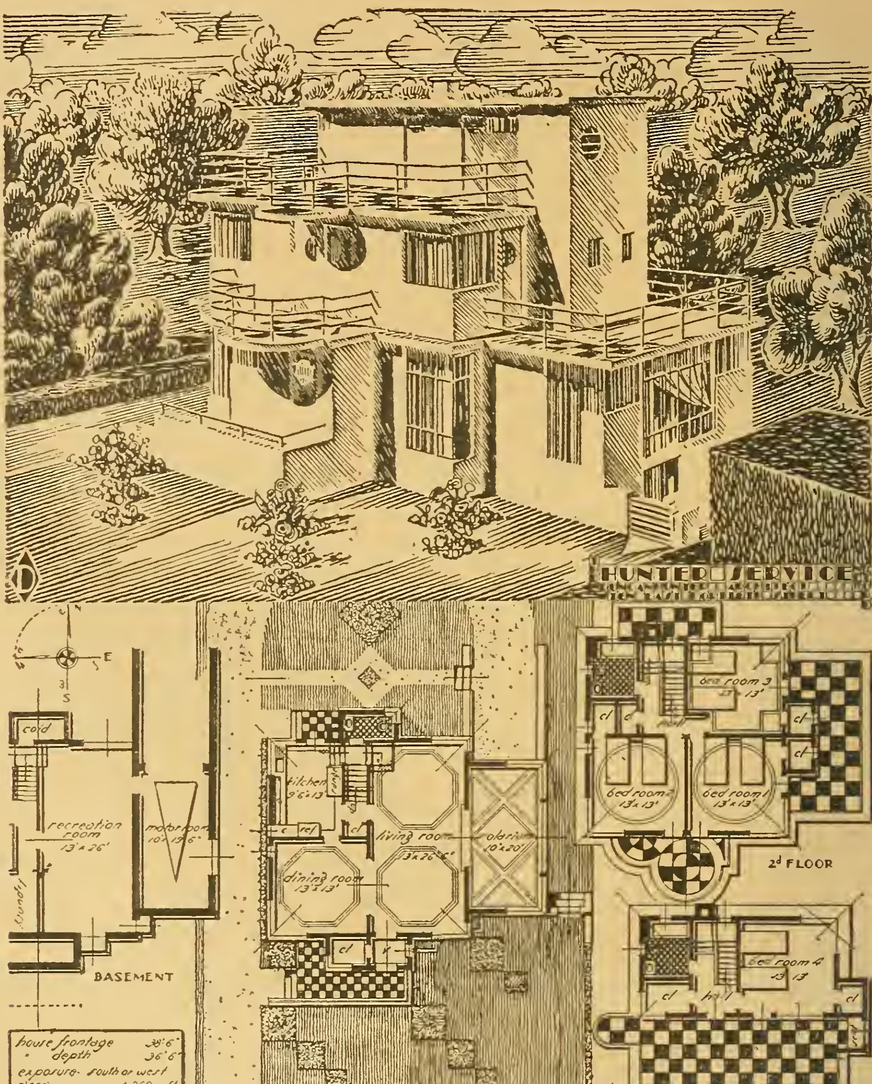
—MODERN ANGLES—MODERN CONVENIENCES

The Decks

(By Duncanhunter, Architect—New York)

In the shops, at the clubs, teas, parties, on the golf course, at home and on the street corner—wherever people meet or gather—except perhaps in church, at least during services—the topic of discussion leads around at

some time or other to this "Modern stuff." In the magazines, in the newspapers, in the shop windows and on the bill boards, ever the same Modern—Modern, aye and nay, but the general public sentiment seems to be mostly aye, so it looks as though we are going Modern whether we will or no. In this there must be some logic for as one of the national advertisers says "a million barbers can't be wrong" referring of course to either a razor or a shaving concoction or something similar. If this be true and the writer has no proof that it is not—then how can ten million—more or less—Modernists all be wrong or be all wrong, as you will?



Anyway, be you a Modernist or an Antiquarian we are showing you the most advanced type of house titled "The Decks." Livable rooms, light, air and sunshine, outdoor galleries at elevations

where they give privacy and outlook. All conveniences to meet the stringent demands of modern social life a feature is the large Recreation Room in the Basement with a Stairway leading up to the Living Room. Just the place for an informal party or as an overflow for a large function. The Motor Room is also in the Basement and connects with the Recreation Room. The large deck off the third floor offers an ideal summer retreat. Every Bed Room has at least one outdoor deck.

"The Decks" tabulates—

Basement—

Recreation Room, Motor Room, Laundry, Cold Room, heater and coal spaces.

First Floor—

Entrance Vestibule with Coat Closet, Living Room, Dining Room, Solarium, Kitchen and Lavatory.

Second Floor—

Three Bed Rooms, a Bath two decks and no lack of closets.

Third Floor—

A Bed Room, Bath, Closets and an expansive Promenade Deck.

Exposure—

The plans as shown are for a lot facing South or East. For a lot facing North or East the plans should be reversed.

Lot Size—

House frontage, 38'6"; Side Clearance, left 10' right 6'6"; Lot frontage, Minimum—55 feet.

Construction—

Frame with stucco finish.
Roof and Decks—canvas.
Foundation—concrete.
Windows—steel casements in special arrangements, with integral screens.
Doors—wood, to special details.

Interiors—

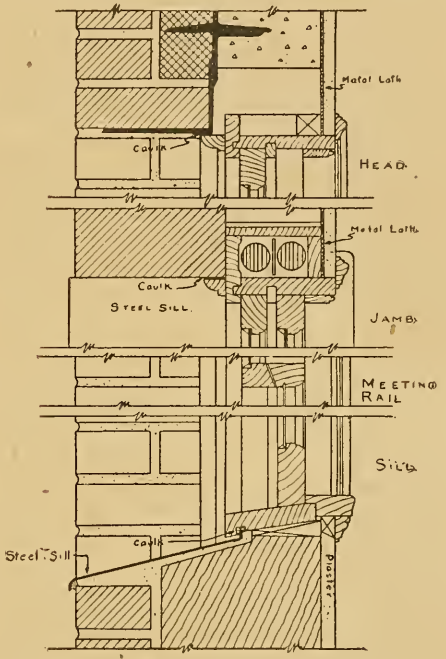
Floors—linoleum.
Walls—plaster.
Kitchen—plaster.
Bath Rooms—composition tile.
Steam heat, gas and electric wiring.
Cubiture—31,850 cu. ft.

Complete working plans and specifications of this house are available for a nominal sum. Address Duncanhunter, Architect, 10 East 40th St., New York, N. Y. and refer to House H-112.

Narrow Trim

(By W. E. Griffee—Forest Products Engineer National Lumber Manufacturers Association)

The rooms in many apartment buildings are so small that the old fashioned 4" or 5" trim gives window and door openings a clumsy appearance, and emphasizes the smallness of the rooms. Architects realize this and so are making the trim as narrow as possible, the



SUGGESTED DETAIL FOR WOOD DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS
Scale .3" = 1'-0"

3½" necessary to cover a box frame being nearly the maximum width of trim used in most cities.

The customary construction, where the trim is wide enough to cover the box frame, is too wide to suit the taste of many architects so the use of plastered returns has increased greatly the last few years. Plastered returns cost about the same as gum or birch trim would, as the increased outlay for setting corner beads and plastering usually about balances the saving on trim. It does cause substantial reduction in the amount of the millwork contract, however. Furthermore, the use of plastered returns seems to be associated, in the

minds of architects and builders, with the use of steel casements, perhaps because steel casements are often set without a wood frame to which to nail trim. Therefore, it is very much to the millwork manufacturers interest to have wood trim of some sort used wherever possible. It is far better to sell very narrow trim than none at all.

The accompanying window detail shows a construction which may be suggested to architects for use in buildings where the architect plans to use plastered returns, or where he is dissatisfied with the customary width of trim. The detail was developed by Philip M. Julien, Architect, of Washington, D. C., and used successfully in the Arlington Apartments in Pittsburgh.

The unusual feature of the detail is the metal lath with which the inside face of the frame is covered to permit plastering out to the pulley stile. This makes it possible to use a trim as narrow as may be desired, in this case 1¾". Molding of the same pattern was used to panel the larger wall surfaces.

Actual cost figures for this particular job might not hold true for similar buildings in other cities. The general contractors stated, however, that this method of trimming window openings is considerably more economical than either plastered returns or ordinary wood trim.

This detail differs from the window details used for many apartment buildings in that the outside reveal is two bricks wide instead of only one brick. It could be easily altered, however, to permit the use of a one brick outside reveal and a wood jamb lining inside.

Millwork manufacturers are gradually adopting the general practice of submitting alternate bids for lumber construction to replace competing materials on all plans which come to them from architects or contractors for figuring. This practice, if carefully followed up, is bound to result in larger millwork contracts. In attempting to sell wood trim to an architect who has shown plaster reveals on his drawing this detail may be helpful. It gives a narrow clean cut appearance to openings, and at the same time has the potent advantage of being more economical than plastered returns.

Sleeping Porch Problem

(By H. H. Siegele)

A house could hardly be called modern, in these days, without a sleeping porch. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the sleeping porch was the exception, but now the order has been reversed, and it can be said, at least of new

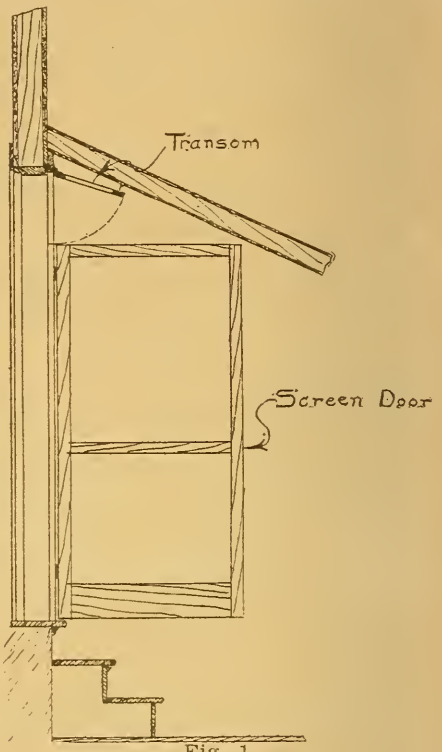


Fig. 1

houses, that the absence of a sleeping porch is the exception. During the last twenty years sleeping porches have been added to many of the older houses. It is not an uncommon thing now to find owners of old houses, who are not only thinking about building sleeping porches, but who are actually doing it.

Adding sleeping porches to old houses is not always accompanied with the best of circumstances. When those houses were built, there was no thought given to the matter of sleeping porches, and for that reason when such porches are added, strange arrangements must often be made. Such an arrangement I found once when I was asked to hang a screen door. The door had to open against an inclined ceiling, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 1. The problem was

solved by making the door just high enough to clear the ceiling, and closing the upper part with a transom. The transom was hinged to the top, as shown, and a hook was fastened to the ceiling in such a way that the transom could be held in an open position.

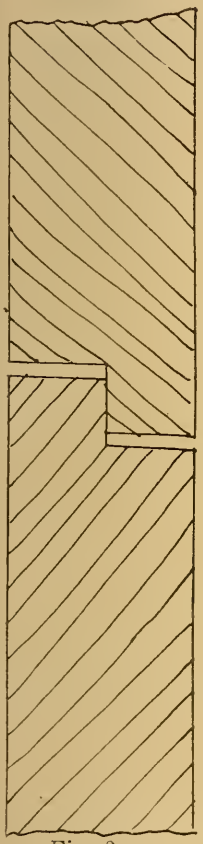


Fig. 2

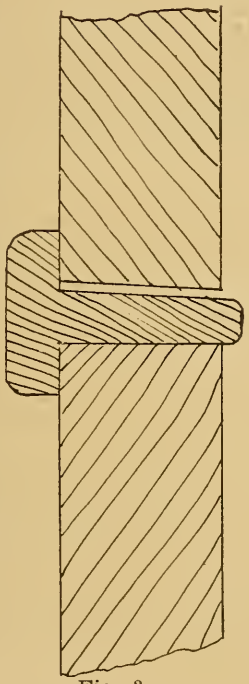


Fig. 3

Fig. 2 shows how the joint between the door and the transom can be made fly-tight by rabbeting the joint. Another way is shown by Fig. 3.—here an astragal is used instead of a rabbet.

The Arch Mistake

I would like to ask Brother E. A. Berger if he ever laid out a form for an arch according to his directions in the May issue of the Journal? His drawing clearly shows his error, that is the strapping running beyond the sides of the opening.

I saw a similar mistake made by a brother on a bank job in Boston. His error was that he did not deduct the thickness of the strapping when he swung his arc for his template.

Brother Berger makes this deduction on top but forgets about it on the sides.

It has been said, "learn one method and learn it right," but I think it is much better to learn all methods for when one has mastered the different methods he will have a much clearer view.

I have at times forgotten the formula but was not stuck as I knew the two other methods. But the only way to do is to constantly review it until it becomes a fixed fact in your mind.

The next arch laid out by Brother Berger will be correct I'm willing to bet. Everyone makes mistakes, but it is usually for the best as one will hardly make the same mistake twice.

We must not condemn but correct for as the King Fish says "we are all brothers in that great fraternity."

Ray Shaw,
L. U. No. 67. Roxbury, Mass.

To Find

1. To find the circumference of a circle, the diameter given; multiply the diameter by 3.1416.

2. To find the diameter of a circle, the circumference given; divide the circumference by 3. 1416.

3. To find the area of a circle, multiply the square of the diameter by .7854.

4. To find the solidity of a globe; multiply the cube of the diameter by .5236.

5. To find the area of a cylinder or prism; multiply the circumference by the length, then to the product add the bases.

6. To find the solidity of a cylinder or prism; multiply the area of the base by the length or altitude.

7. To find the area of a cone or pyramid; multiply the circumference of the base by the slant height and take half the product, to which add the areas of the bases.

8. To find the solidity of a cone or pyramid; multiply the area of the base by the perpendicular height, then take one-third the product.

9. To find the radius of an arc, the span and height given; one-half of span squared plus height squared, divided by two times the height.

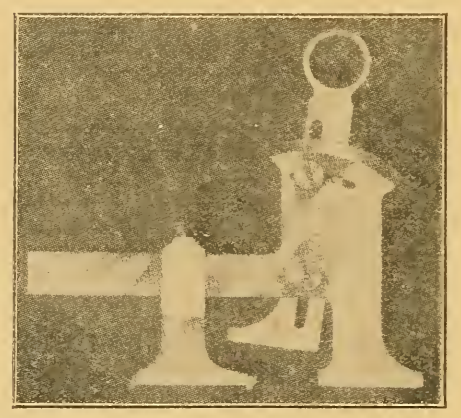
A. G. Davis,
L. U. No. 610. Port Arthur, Tex.

Starrett Announces A Perfected Cutter Clearance Gage

A Cutter Clearance Gage, designed for the determination of clearances on all types of milling cutters from ½" to 30" or more in diameter, has been developed by The L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Mass.

Starrett Cutter Clearance Gage No. 459 gives precise readings, in degrees, on all types of cutters from 2" to 30" and more diameter. It is adaptable to end, side, helix, spiral or inserted-tooth cutters, with equal accuracy. In addition, it helps materially in checking clearance on many special types of cutters.

Starrett Gage No. 459 consists of a tool steel beam, fitted with one stationary foot with its contact edge parallel with the beam; a slidably mounted foot,



Starrett Cutter Clearance Gage No. 459

its edge also parallel with the beam; and an upright blade which is adjustable both perpendicularly and angularly. The upright blade is graduated in degrees, from 0 to 30.

Three simple adjustments are required for the reading. Measuring side clearance on large diameter, coarse-pitch cutters is an extremely simple operation because the contact edge of the sliding foot is in line with the edge of the stationary foot. The perpendicular and angular adjustments of the upright blade are independent of each other, allowing easy and precise determinations.

An important advantage credited to the new gage is the fact that it can be applied without disturbing the cutter. It is unnecessary to remove the cutter from its arbor on grinding or milling machine.

Trussless Wood Airplane Hangar Tested for Resistance to Snow Loads and Wind Pressure Shows Slight Deflection

The ability of the trussless type all-wood airplane hangar to withstand high wind pressures and heavy snow loads has been conclusively demonstrated by tests recently conducted on a Notrus Hangar belonging to the Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wilbur Watson and Association engineers, report that a cable pressure of 10,500 pounds applied at three points, ranging from near ground level to near the apex of the structure, and equivalent to a 90-mile wind, produced a maximum deflection of only ¾ inch and an average deflection of only ¼ inch in the arch of the hangar after removal of pressure.

Bags of sand weighing 19,500 pounds, piled for a distance of 25 feet on each side of the hangar's crown, equivalent to a snow load of 30 pounds per square foot, caused a maximum deflection of only ⅝ inches from original positions after removal of the weights.

No evidence of crushing of material at joists, movement of bolts, or splitting of members, was found, say the engineers who conducted the tests at the behest of the Notrus Hangar Corporation, Houston, Texas, designers of the structure.

The conclusion of the engineers' test report says: "No defects developed . . . . . the structure meets the Cleveland Building Code."

—Information Service, N. L. M. A.

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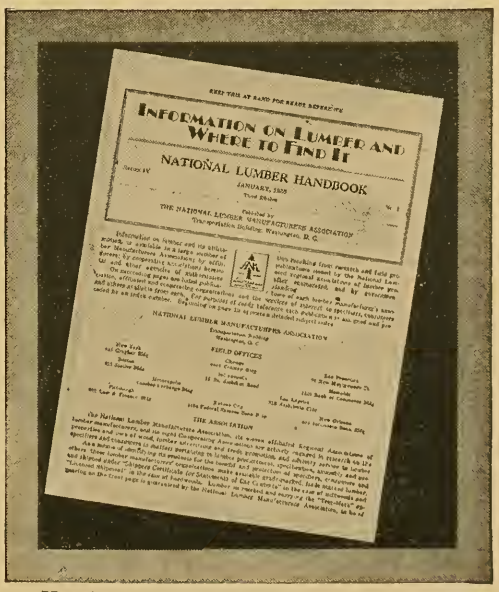
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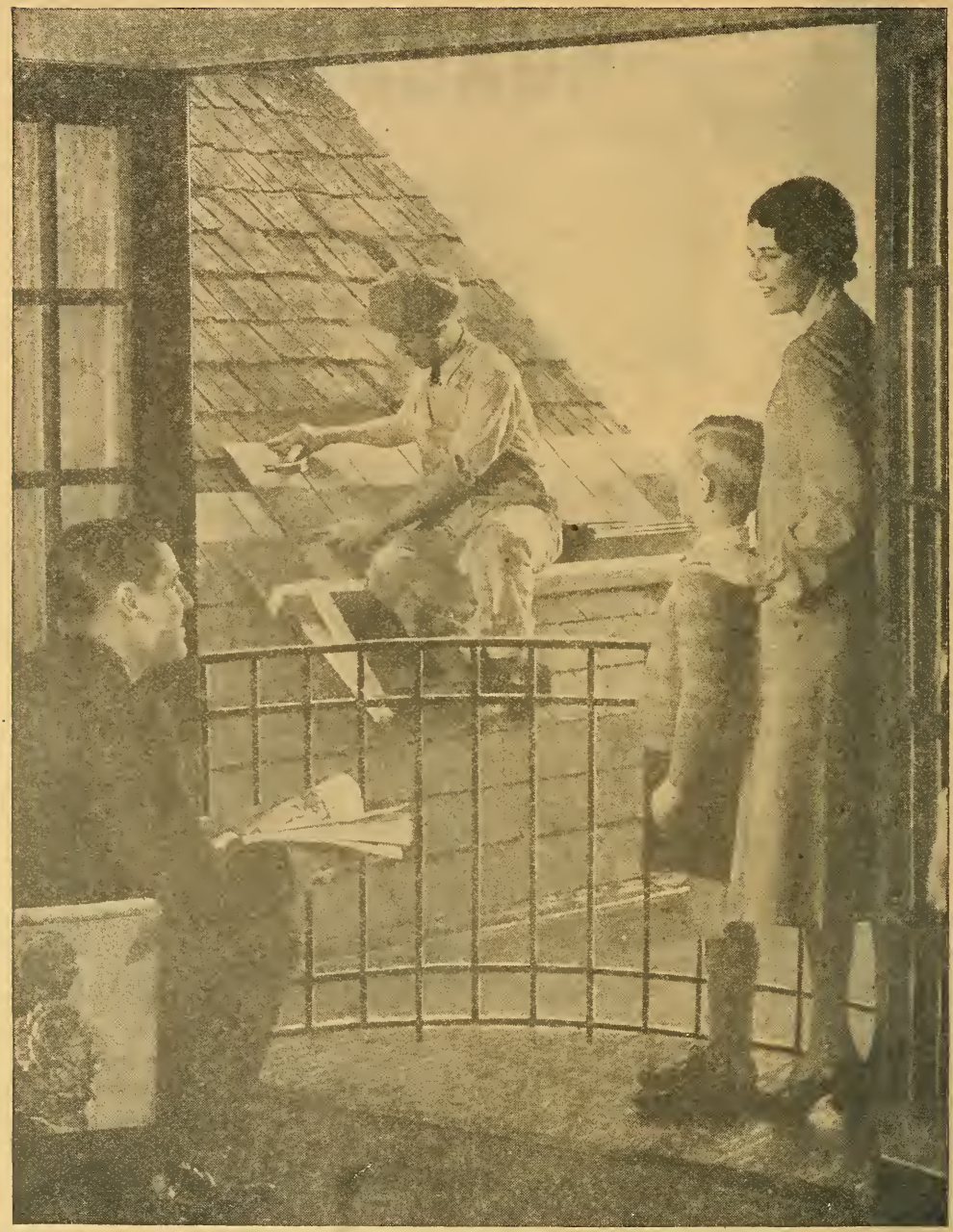
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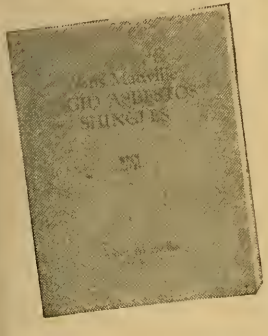
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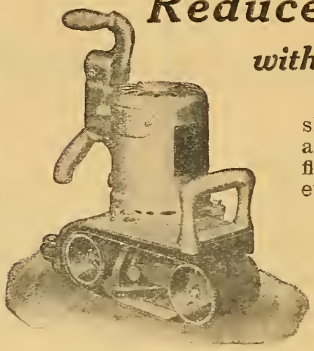
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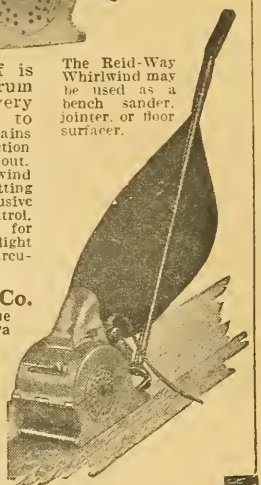
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The Motor itself is the sanding drum thus applying every ounce of power to the work. No belts, chains or gears to cause friction losses and to wear out. The Reid-Way Whirlwind Sander is fast-cutting and accurate. Exclusive Reid-Way dust control. Completely enclosed for safety. Plugs in any light socket. Descriptive circular sent on request.

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The Reid-Way Whirlwind may be used as a bench sander, jointer, or floor surfacer.



Cuts sanding costs on all classes of work.

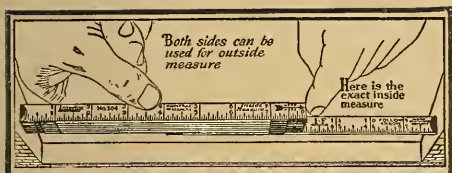
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We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

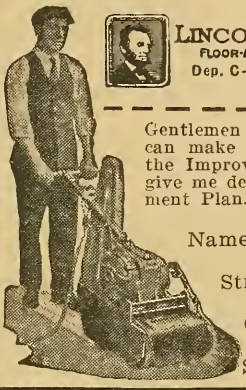
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The Improved Schlueter will do a better job of floor surfacing for you than any other machine made. You can be proud of your work—and get good money for it, too.

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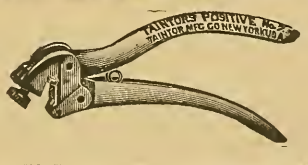
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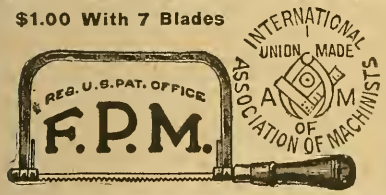
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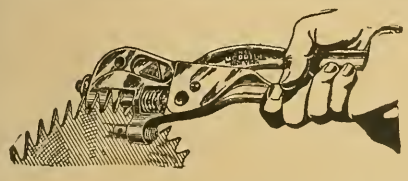
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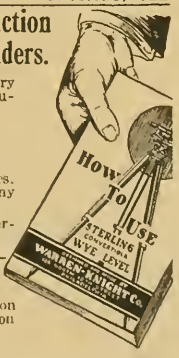
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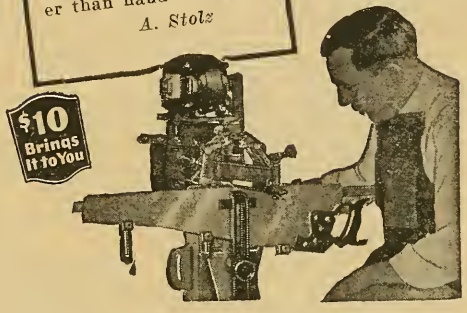
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Foley Saw Tool Co.,
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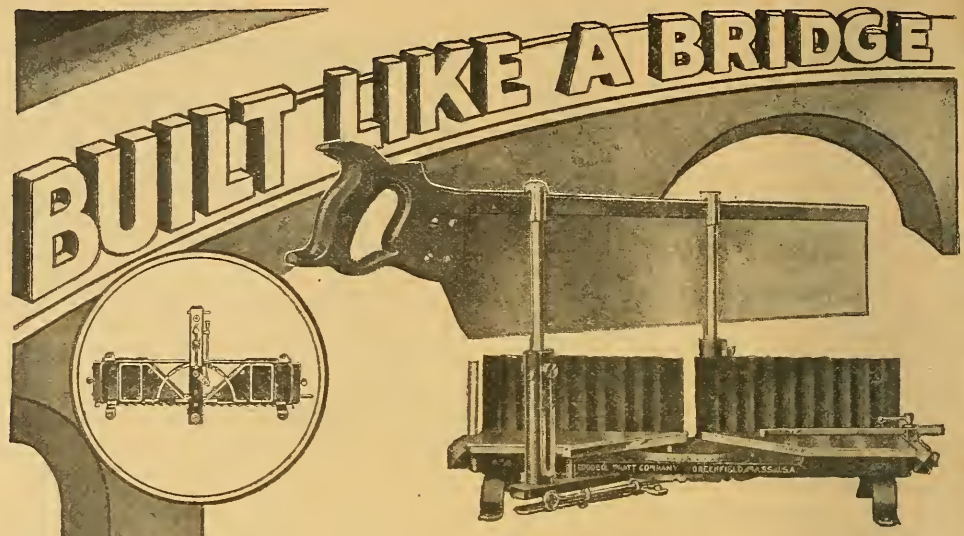
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Why accept cheap imitations when you can now buy genuine Sand's Levels at these popular prices.



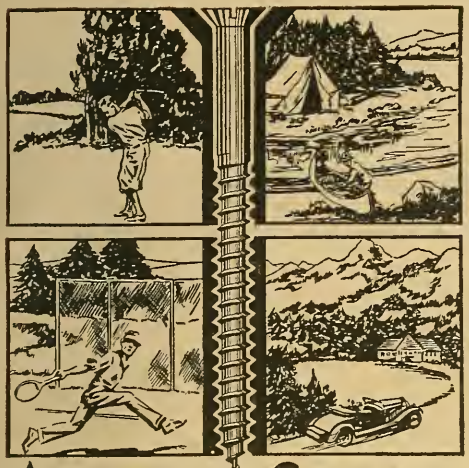
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Also made 18″, 26″, 28″ and 30″ lengths. They are reversible and can be used in any position to plumb or level.

Sold by all good hardware dealers, or sent direct, postpaid, on receipt of price. Complete catalog on request.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
DETROIT, MICH., U. S. A.

SAND'S LEVELS TELL THE TRUTH



AMERICAN SCREWS DON'T — Take A Vacation!

About this time most of us are beginning to swelter in the summer heat and are thinking about taking a vacation.

It is a good thing American Screws are not human; they haven't had a "vacation" since the company began operating in 1838. They do their job of holding wooden construction together in the tropics and in freezing climates all the year round.

You'll save yourself time and patience by using American Screws. Their sharp gimlet points and true running threads will make your work easier, quicker and more solid.

You can do any job better with American Screws

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AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.
WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"

MAKE THIS TEST

Drive a 60d spike or pin into a 2 inch plank, bite into it with the claw of an Estwing and pull the head right through the wood. Will pull anything within the strength of the user. Can't break, because forged in one piece from tool steel. This is only one of many exclusive features. Use it once and you will never go back to ordinary hammers.

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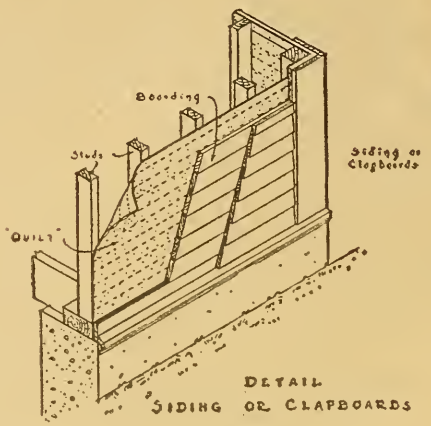
Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

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Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

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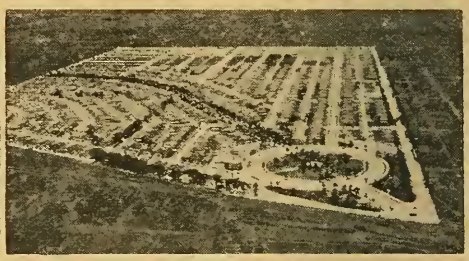


Photo by Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

The Westwood Subdivision wasn't planned like a gold rush camp

The Westwood Subdivision isn't a boom development, opened with, "Hurrah, boys, here we come!" Only to be followed in a short time by, "We've got all we want. So long!" Instead, Mills & Sons of Chicago built to strengthen their already strong reputation. They planned a well-built, permanent community. And that is exactly what they've made!

The construction of 1430 homes meant a tremendous financial outlay. Competitive bids had to be carefully weighed. Competitive materials judged. When they considered the floors, Mills & Sons unreservedly chose oak. They ordered one thousand feet for each home!

The reasons for this are interesting. Mills & Sons were building for permanency. There are oak floors in use today that have been walked upon for a hundred years! And regardless of style changes, oak floors remain in good taste. And because oak is durable, it requires fewer repairs. That makes selling easier.

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The decision of Mills & Sons in favor of oak, again shows that developments can be helped to success by installing oak floors. If you have any flooring problems our staff of engineers is at your service. Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the U. S. 1851 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tenn.

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OAK FMA USA

Full ½-inch thick—
Made from strong wood fiber



Repair and remodel with Red Top Insulating Board

When you recommend Red Top Insulating Board for repairing and remodeling, you are giving home owners *extra* value.

The full ½-inch thick panels of Red Top Insulating Board provide 2½% more insulation than 7/16-inch insulating panels. Thus homes can be made less sensitive to temperature changes without the added cost for extra insulation.

Red Top Insulating Board is an all-wood product, made from the log of spruce and similar northern timber. It is easily sawed and handled on the job. Where desired, nails may be countersunk and hidden below the surface.

Its rich, textured surface is beautiful in its natural state or when decorated. Its structural qualities add strength wherever it is used.

Panels are 4 feet wide and come in 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12-foot lengths. Delivered on the job in bundles of six, covered with heavy paper. For more information write: United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams Street, Chicago. *Sole Distributors for Canada:* Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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RED TOP INSULATING BOARD

(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



—"Sure, it's an Atkins"

Any dealer who is proud of his store because he handles good tools sells Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, and that is the reason this dealer says—"Sure, it's an Atkins" when he shows an Atkins SILVER STEEL No. 401.

He knows that every time he makes a sale of Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools or Saw Specialties, he is giving the carpenter or saw user the most value for his money, and that the user is protected.

We want you to know that Atkins makes the finest saws, and that you can get more service per dollar invested. They will last longer, cut easier and faster than just "ordinary" saws because of the material—SILVER STEEL, design, balance, workmanship and beauty.

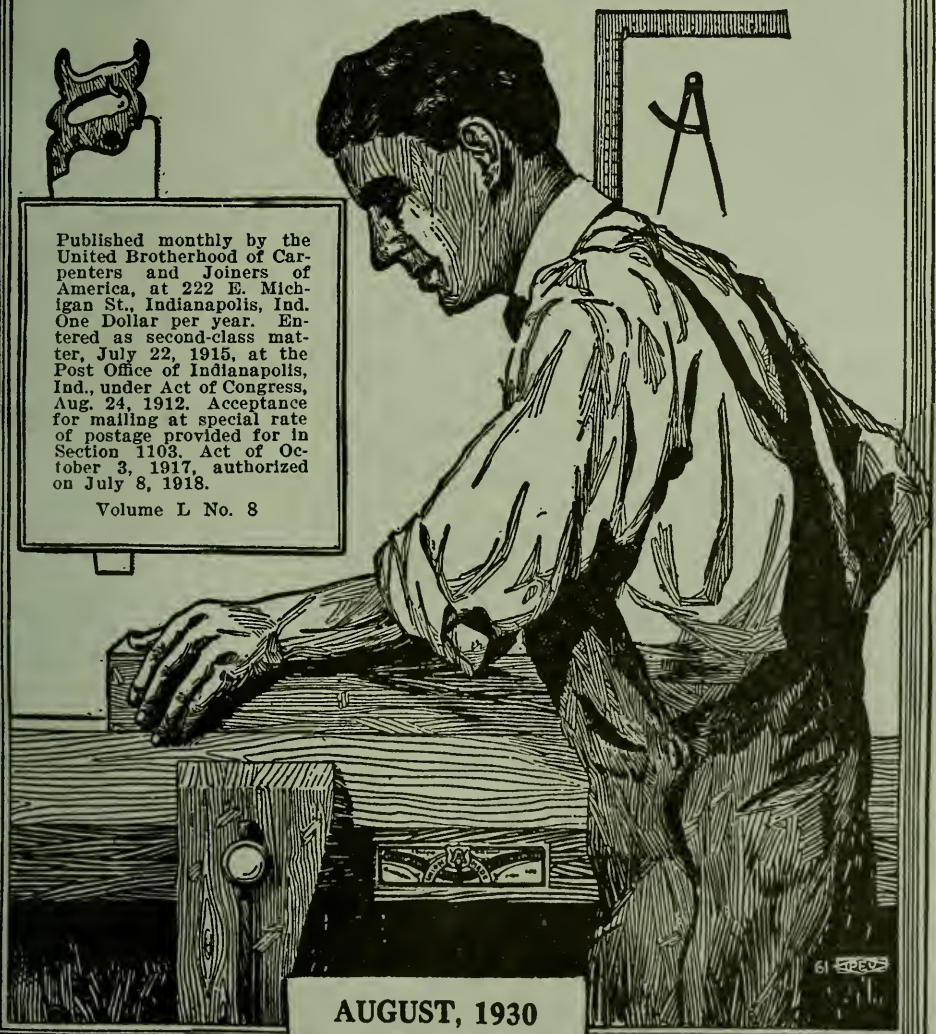
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Demand Atkins *Silver Steel* Saws

The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume L No. 8

AUGUST, 1930

New Improved Sheetrock assures satisfactory results



Sheetrock, the fireproof wallboard, has always provided satisfactory results when used for alterations, for fireproofing over heating plants, for garage linings, or for store additions, etc.

Every feature of New Improved Sheetrock makes it possible for you to do better work.

The new surface is tougher—highly resistant to scuffing and abrasion. It reaches the job smooth and unmarred. The dense ivory colored finish is right for any type of decoration.

Nailing edges are square and uniformly thick the entire length of the board. They join accurately, pr viding smooth, even surfaces. A improved gypsum core adds t Sheetrock's strength and flexibilit and assures non-warping wall an ceiling construction.

A Sheetrock job is done quickl and at low cost. Most important all—it's always the sort of a job tha brings you more business because looks so good and lasts so well. Unite States Gypsum Company, *Genera Offices:* 300 West Adams Stree Chicago. *Sole Distributors for Canada:* Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

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SHEETROCK (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) THE FIREPROO WALLBOAR

A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPAN



Try a Maydole, heft it, feel its remarkable hang, balanced to put all the power of your swing into the head . . . claws will pull the smallest brad or largest nail without slipping . . . just enough crown on the face and sides to prevent marring the work.

Built to stand hard use . . . for men who know tools and like to work with good ones. Your dealer carries them.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

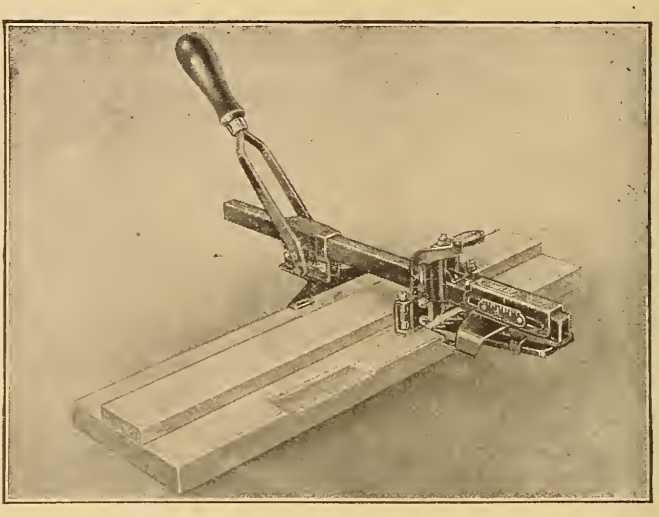
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It will cut all mortises — doors, cupboard doors, casement windows, cabinet doors — from 1¾″ up. Regular 3½″ Butts can be mortised without marking the length of the butt on the work. A "hinge bound" door is impossible as all mortises are uniform in width and depth.

Pays for itself on three ordinary jobs — one of the greatest time saving tools on the market.

You should know all about this new tool. Send for booklet No. S66 giving complete description.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

THE CHOICE OF



A MINUTE



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

1. Mark and start cut from upper end of butt. Mark as usual, ½" from edge of the face of door or jamb to be mortised, as shown at A, Fig. 1.

Release ratchet by throwing handle D forward as far as possible. Take hold of ratchet frame G and slide back out of the way

Hold the machine firmly as shown in Fig. 1 and set on edge of work lining up the location mark for the mortise with the zero graduations on the depth gauge. See A, Fig. 1.

2. Force the machine snugly against the edge of the work so the side cutters will engage. This serves to hold the proper location of the machine.

Slide the ratchet frame G towards work until lips B, Fig. 2, rest on surface. Adjust this part of the machine until the face of jamb C, Fig. 2, is parallel and tight. This is important as the ability of the machine to cut square depends on this adjustment.

3. Grasp handle D as shown in Fig. 3 and force it down and up as indicated by the arrows until the width gauge E, comes against the edge of the work. Do not force it so tight as to mar the work.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5


Fig. 6

4. Now hold handle D, see Fig. 4, so as to keep the width gauge E against the edge of the work and while holding handle D, force the knife lever F down as far as it will go as shown in Fig. 4.

5. While holding the end knife lever F down, throw the handle D clear up to the ratchet release position; slide the ratchet frame G back and raise this end of the machine enough to break out the chip as shown in Fig. 5. Then lift the machine out of the cut entirely.

6. After completing the 1st cut, place the machine on the edge of the work again and slide along until the side cutter that is in the space of the 1st cut comes against the shoulder of the cut. With this as a location make the 2nd cut and the complete mortise will be right for a 3½" butt. If the butt is more than 3½" long make the 2nd cut at the other length mark on the work and cut the center remaining with a 3rd cut.

TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

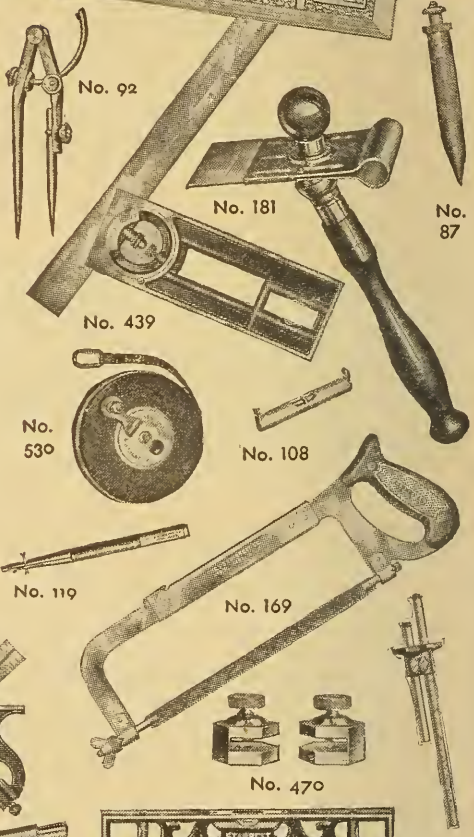
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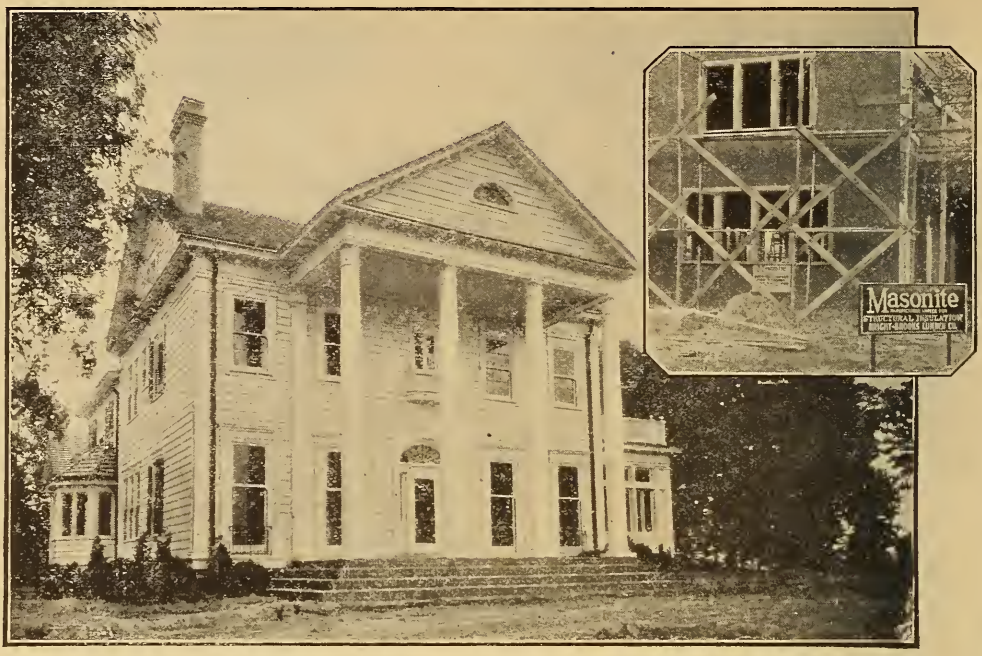
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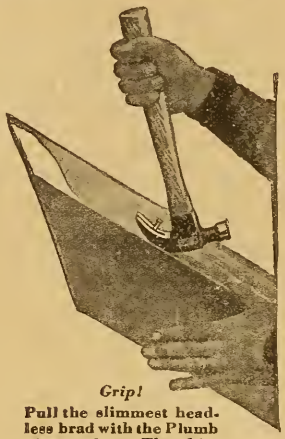
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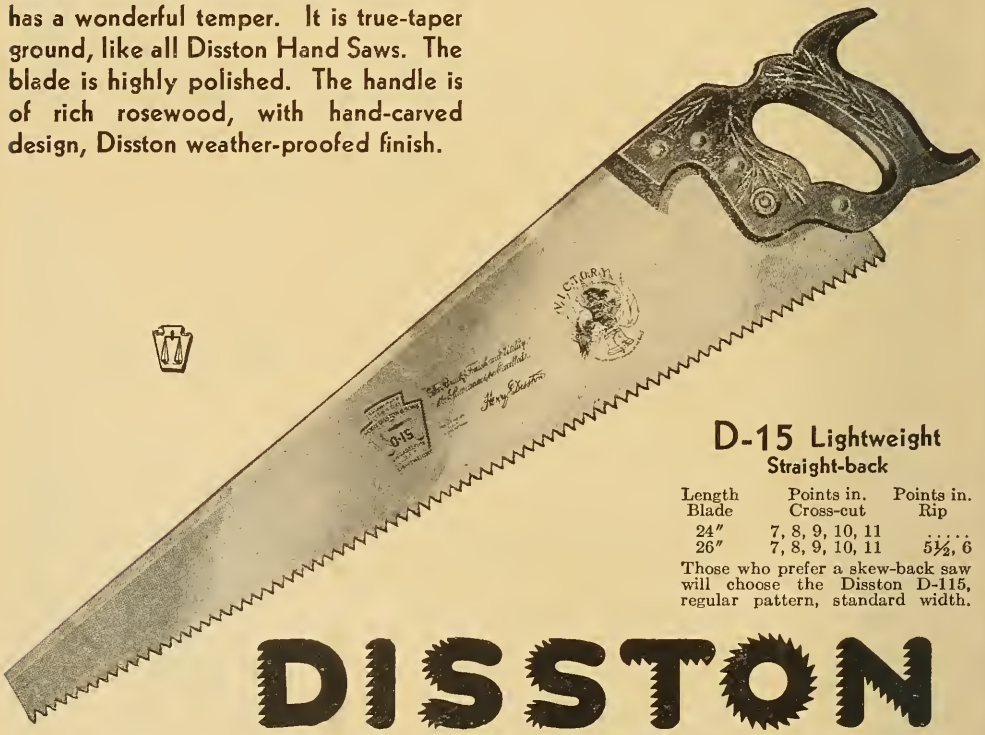
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It Can Be Done

(By G. Kleiser)

Don't say it can't
When it can be done.
No matter how hard the work;
The thing to do
Is to see it through,
Not idly to sit and shirk.

The men that win
In the race of life
Are foes to fear and doubt;
They toil with zeal
For a high ideal,
Grim failure they put to rout.

Don't say it can't
When it can be done,
Whatever your task today;
Stand up like a man,
Say, "I know that I can!"
Such spirit will find a way.

PROGRESS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

THE wonderful progress made by Organized Labor since 1882 has astounded the world. In fact in that brief time there has been more advancement in the economic condition of the wage earners than in all the previous history of our country.

Not a year has passed since 1882 that has not been filled with successes. Obstacles there have been and many of them. Nevertheless labor has not been discouraged but has gone forward with tremendous strides.

We find where the unions are the strongest prosperity is the greatest. We also find that living conditions are better in such places than where intense antagonism is shown by the employers and other interests.

Practically all our legislative success is based on our non-partisan political policy. When it is known that 135 members of the House and 39 members of the Senate have legislative records of 100 per cent on measures of interest to labor it will be admitted that our political activities have been effective. Besides there are also 110 members of the House and 15 members of the Senate who have been exceedingly fair with labor.

In every gathering of union men today will be heard condemnation of government by injunction. This is a problem that must be solved. The judges are not only active in their efforts to paralyze the normal activities of labor but made bold by their successes against wage earners they have gone into other fields which heretofore have been immune.

A newspaper was suppressed in Minnesota for criticising a judge. Two editors of a newspaper in Ohio were fined and sentenced to jail for taking exception to a judge enjoining a sheriff from suppressing gambling, which the laws prohibited, at a race track. This has brought bitter criticisms from those who in the past have been satisfied as long as only labor was enjoined. Now they are beginning to learn how persistent the judge can be in extending powers not granted by law.

Notwithstanding our failure as yet to obtain justice from the judges we can look back over the past year with the greatest of satisfaction. The organizing of the unorganized wage earners has gone ahead with startling successes. In more than 600 cities and towns aggressive organizing campaigns have been in progress and many thousands of members have been added to the trade unions. Furthermore the wage earners in the south have awakened to the necessity of organization. The organization activities are not confined to a few localities or to a few states, but are wide-spread below the Mason and Dixon line.

Collective bargaining is becoming to be more and more accepted as a preventative of labor disputes. It has averted many strikes and brought peace to industries that otherwise would have been in continued turmoil.

Since 1919 the number of strikes in the United States has gradually dwindled until the index number of 100 in 1916 was reduced to 17 in 1928. At the same time of the 35,000 local unions in the United States at least 20,000 whose contracts had expired received improvements of some kind by agreement with their employers either in wages, hours or working conditions.

The trade union movement, it can be seen, has not been idle. The fact that so many agreements are made by the unions and employers without strife is not generally known. It is only where conflict occurs that the people find out there is trouble.

The Department of Labor reported 3,789 strikes in 1916. Its figures for 1928 are 629. The absence of strikes does not tell the story. It is the collective bargaining that is going on without the knowledge of the people that shows the advancement that labor is making. We continue to secure increased wages, fewer hours and better working conditions.

The five day week has had marvelous support. More than 1,200,000 members of Organized Labor are enjoying the five day week and many employers who refuse to deal with labor have also adopted the shorter work week. They have done so because of the great benefits it gives. More employes and more leisure mean greater consumption of products produced.

In the early life of the American Federation of Labor it was soon found that the long work days and low wages helped to bring acute panics. Therefore a shorter work day and high wages were advocated. From that day to this the hours of work have been gradually reduced from twelve, thirteen or more to eight or less and the work week to five days. The latter principle is well established as many employers are granting it voluntarily.

One of the greatest problems we have had to face since the American Federation of Labor was organized in 1881 was the competition of convict made products with those made by free labor. We urged legislation in the states and in a number of them contract prison labor was eliminated and the state-use system introduced. But this was a slow method of solving the problem. Therefore twenty-three years ago we urged Congress to pass a bill providing that convict made products shipped into a state should be governed by the laws of that state, same as if manufactured therein.

That bill passed Congress and became a law January 19,1929. This permits all the states to prohibit the importation within their borders of convict made goods from other states.

To give labor's victories in detail would fill pages. It is sufficient to say that labor is progressing at a greater speed than for any year in the past; that it knows what it wants and is aware of the way to secure it, and that it will grow in numbers and in strength every year in the future.

We face the future unafraid and with every confidence will continue to struggle for greater and greater advancement of humanity.

FLORIDA'S WINTER CROPS

(By Ruth Bryan Owen, First Woman Member of Congress from the South)

THREE major elements contribute to insuring Florida's future.

Agricultural possibilities rich and unique, a situation on the map which assures the maximum of development in Pan-American contacts and a winter climate which is unequaled.

Florida can grow crops when the rest of the United States is in the grip of winter. In addition to the common or garden vegetables, there are many fruits and vegetables prized in tropical lands, but scarcely known in America which can be successfully cultivated in Florida. We have scarcely scratched the surface of the Everglades' vast potentialities where soil as rich as peat possesses unguessed fertility.

The new problems presented by these unique agricultural possibilities only await solving to give to Florida a tremendous background of prosperous farm land.

Geographically, the state forms a link between North and South America. It is the gateway for air travel between the two continents. Within the first five months after the installation of the Pan-American Airways we have safely carried 5,000 passengers and established a neighborly relation with Latin-America which could not have been dreamed a few years ago.

Establishment of a foreign trade commission in Miami designed to promote an interchange of the products of the two continents suggests the obvious fact that Florida is at the crossroads of Pan-American ocean travel.

Along our 1,400 miles of coast line are safe harbors, with many more potential harbors in process of development. Last year the United States exports to South American countries totaled $800,000,000, an impressive figure.

When taken in consideration with Florida's stragetic location, we have the trade lanes of land, water and air. Hugo Eckner, the great Zeppelin engineer and navigator is reported to have named Miami as a port for dirigible travel.

Easily accessible to the greatest centers of population in our country and constituting America's sub-tropics, Florida extends a warm welcome in winter to increasing numbers of visitors from the North who seek pleasure and health and the delight of her summer climate, moderated by the sea breezes, establishes Florida's claims as an all-year-round resort.

Here, where Ponce de Leon searched for the fountain of youth and the Spanish explorers established the first settlement on the North American continent, modern America is confidently building its latest frontier.

GOVERNORS JOIN CRUSADE AGAINST CHILD LABOR

IN A statement issued recently by the National Child Labor Committee in connection with its silver anniversary, Governors of twenty-six states have joined in a plea for the conservation of the children of America.

Declaring for constructive protection and for equal opportunities in health, growth and education for all children, the governors in their individual letters faced the problem of child labor as it affects the attainment of this objective for American childhood.

Progress in many states was detailed but most of the governors agreed that many aspects of the child labor problem are yet unsolved. The keynote of the executives was the declaration that the childhood of America must be conserved.

The majority of the Governors stress the fact that the progress of America is measured by the attitude of the people toward the welfare of the children. Governor John S. Fisher, of Pennsylvania, declared that the children are the backbone and strength of the State. In the opinion of Governor R. C. Dillon, of New Mexico, the continuous betterment of citizenship is insured by the conservation, safeguarding and improvement of child life.

Acknowledgment of the service rendered during the last quarter of a century by the National Child Labor Committee in the development of higher standards regarding the employment of children is made by many of the Governors. In the opinion of Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, "perhaps the greatest achievement of the committee has been the stimulation of the States to a positive philosophy toward this problem."

Governor Morgan F. Larson, of New Jersey, pointed to legislation enacted during the twenty-five-year period as a testimony of the aroused public consciousness prompted by the activity of the committee.

Most of the Governors agree that the child labor problem is not yet solved. Among the problems yet unsolved the Governors pointed out are:

The necessity for more extended education of a sort better adapted to the needs of modern life.

The demoralization resulting from "blind alley" jobs obtained by young people between 14 and 16 years of age.

The importance of legislation protecting children still legally employed.

The difficulty of getting general realization of the fact that immediate gain and protection of property must not take precedence over the conservation of the country's most important resources, its children.

The drawing of a line between healthful work and harmful labor.

The greater importance of adequate enforcement of laws already enacted.

The necessity of taking a more positive atttitude toward the child was emphasized by Governor Doyle E. Carleton, of Florida, who stated that "the youth of our land is the nation's greatest asset. Our youth is at once our greatest problem, as well as our greatest opportunity."

Among the many striking statements made by the Governors are the following:

"At this particular time there is no question confronting the people greater in importance than the child labor problem."—Harvey Parnell, of Arkansas.

"The experience of Massachusetts indicates that more important than the enactment of laws is the thoroughness of their enforcement."—Frank G. Allen, Massachusetts.

" We know that the industrial openings for young people between 14 and 16 are in most cases blind alley, repetitive jobs, demoralizing rather than stimulating to the children employed at them. Such use of youth is vain and wasteful. But we know also that our present education provisions do not meet the needs of all children up to 16. Newer, more vital, more significant types of preparation for satisfactory living must be evolved in our school system so that if we prohibit the employment of children up to 16 we may at the same time provide fruitful experiences to fill those years and turn out more valuable citizens to the State and to industry when they do enter on their productive years."—Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York.

"In this land of ours every child should be given an opportunity to obtain as complete an education as pos-

able, and nothing should be allowed to interefere with that."—George H. Dorn, Utah.

" There is no more important service than protecting by legislation the welfare of children who are employed in commercial and industrial activities." —Louis L. Emmerson, Illinois.

"But however beneficial may be healthful work for children I can readily concur with the position of the National Child Labor Committee that the physical ability children may have for work and employment should not be exploited to the extent of injury of mind or body."—Frank C. Emerson, Wyoming.

"Too much stress cannot be placed on the value of bettering all conditions for our boys and girls, and especially so when the matter of health is either directly or indirectly concerned."—William T. Gardiner, Maine.

"Our progress as a people, as well as the happiness and well-being of the individuals involved, demand that normal development shall not be thwarted for the sake of immediate gain through employment of children."—Walter K. Kohler, Wisconsin.

"The ideal in child life may be unattainable, but your society, in working toward that ideal, makes the approach nearer."—Arthur J. Weaver, Nebraska.

In addition to those already mentioned here, the following Governors joined in the plea:

Bibb Graves, of Alabama; C. C. Young, of California; H. C. Baldridge, of Idaho; Harry G. Leslie, of Indiana; John Hammill, of Iowa; Clyde M. Reed, of Kansas; Fred W. Green, of Michigan; Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi; F. B. Balzar, of Nevada; Charles W. Tobey, of New Hampshire; I. L. Patterson, of Oregon; Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island.

PRESENT ECONOMIC TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES

(By Executive Council, American Federation of Labor)

AN OUTSTANDING event of the past year was the report of the Committee on Recent Economic Trends appointed by President Hoover while Secretary of Commerce. The committee had the services of the National Bureau of Economic Research and experts in all fields in assembling data showing what had taken place between the years 1922 and 1929, which served as the basis for their report distinguishing important trends.

The committee found the breadth, scale and tempo of recent developments were striking characteristics of the period; the increased supply of power and its wider uses; increase in production per worker; the "spotty" conditions of progress; growing stability of production in some seasonal industries with technological unemployment in others; varying progress in industries and geographic areas; the spread of higher living standards; the spread in the source and use of credit.

In studying price relationships, wages and the cost of living, the committee found relative price stability—more marked in wholesale than retail prices; increasing productivity at lower unit costs with higher wages and stationary costs of living; recognition of the principle of high wages and low costs as a policy of enlightened industrial practice; the application of this principle resulting in expansion of human wants and the pouring of wage earners' income into the channels of commerce; recognition of the relation between consumption and leisure and increased production; the development of services to the scale and organization of industries.

The committee felt that new instrumentalities of communication and transportation have welded our nation with a new solidarity and have developed a new degree of interrelation of interests. New interrelated creative effort has produced present prosperity. Continued prosperity depends on maintaining balance in progress. We can do this, the committee says, only if we develop a technique of balance.

This final basic principle which the committee formulated as the key to sustained progress is complete acceptance of the relation between prosperity for workers and national prosperity. The worker is a consumer as well as a wage

earner and adequate wages are necessary to enable him to continue to buy and have a job.

The past seven years have been a period of extraordinary industrial development. It is unusual for upward trends to continue over such a long period of time. Wholesale prices are approximately 50 per cent higher than pre-war. From the close of the war to 1922 there were sharp ups and downs in individual prices following the wake of the transition from war to peace. Since 1922 there has been a slight downward movement with an approach to stability in individual commodity prices which is a characteristic distinguishing this period from the preceding decades. The trend toward greater price stability evident even in pre-war days has grown into a distinguishing characteristic of present developments.

This trend marks an important fact —a speculative element has gone out of business. Sudden and high fluctuations in commodity prices were an opportunity to make corresponding profits. Business must now look to other sources for profits.

The trend to lower levels and greater stability of commodity prices has accompanied a notable increase in the volume of physical production. The increase since 1919 has been 50 per cent. Wages and profits have increased. A table showing the average annual rate of change is a good measure of development and of relative changes. This table was prepared for the Committee on Recent Economic Changes.

Series	Average Annual Rate of Change 1922-27 per ct.
Primary production	2.5
Production of manufactured goods	4.0
Ton-miles of freight carried	4.0
Employment in factories	—0.7
Factory pay rolls	1.7
Per capita earnings, factory employes	2.4
Wholesale prices, all commodities	—0.1
Wholesale prices, products of American farms in raw state	1.2
Prices of commodities at the farm	1.1
Wholesale prices, non-agricultural products	—1.8
Profits, industrial corporations	9.0
Dividends payments, industrial and miscellaneous coroporations	6.8
Prices, industrial stocks	14.1

Our labor movement has to be prepared to meet the labor problems arising out of the distinctive production characteristics of the period.

1. Mass production can continue only if there is mass consumption—that is, incomes must be adequate to buy what is produced. Labor is anxious to avoid depression which brings unemployment and distress.

2. Mechanical power and machine tools displace hand skills, and develop new jobs requiring new skills. These new jobs and skills should be examined to find bases for industrial training and union organization. Proper and adequate vocational education is essential to craftsmanship.

3. Stabilization of wholesale commodity prices reflects a new situation in industry. Better accounting methods have put in the hands of management information which enables them to control development instead of blindly meeting chance forces. One of the results has been stabilization.

Better accounting methods disclose information on what is taking place and all proposals for change must be accompanied by information of the effect of such change. This trend has been of significance to trade unions and has made changes necessary in methods used in collective bargaining. Unions now use more statistics, industrial facts and related data.

4. Rapidity of change brings constant dislocation of people and machinery. Fundamental technical changes brought reductions in employes without thought for those displaced. Persons who have given a lifetime to learning a highly skilled trade find their investment dissipated. In time some may be absorbed by their expanding industry, others may adapt their experience to service in other fields. Others finding adjustment impossible, fall to lower industrial levels. Rapidity of change makes a serious employment problem.

Prosperity represents average trends, not the actual situation in each industry. Even in this period of unusually sustained upward trend, there are depression areas and industries. The prob-

lem of leveling up these depression forces is just as important as that of maintaining the more advanced. There are always backward industries and backward areas, which from a variety of causes may be making a losing struggle. Even within the industries that are increasing output and profits there are unfavorable factors which if unchecked are potential dangers. In the table summarizing economic trends it is obvious that wages are not advancing proportionately with incomes from other sources. While per capita earnings of factory employes increased 2.4 per cent yearly from 1922 to 1927, profits of industrial corporations increased 9 per cent yearly and production 4 per cent.

The labor movement has the problem of functioning in this period of rapid change. Our problem has been made doubly important by the fact that industry has not yet given adequate study to human wastes. Technical changes have brought unemployment and made valueless to many the training or skills upon which they relied for earning a living. These results are forces that pull down the level of economic progress for every worker is also a consumer who purchases products in the market.

Technological unemployment in sharp contrast with the benefits accompanying industrial progress stands out as a problem challenging attention. In addition there are the backward industries, such as coal and textiles, where lack of management is reflected in badly balanced production and irregular employment. Irregular employment or unemployment within employment is not confined to the older or backward industries. One of the worst offenders is the automobile industry which in many ways is in the forefront of technical progress. While relying upon technical research for advantages in the sales markets, automobile companies have followed most primitive models in their labor policies. However, efficiency and the elimination of wastes offer rewards equally with technical progress. It is the possibilities from exploring and organizing to reduce wastes in this field that the Organized Labor movement calls attention.

The continuation or increase in part-time employment and unemployment are depression forces which may gain power and turn prosperity into business depression for all.

The trend to lower levels and greater stability of commodity prices, with related factors indicated that present production undertakings are on a more substantial foundation. This is an important element for Labor to keep in mind in formulating policies. Substantial business is increasingly responsible.

Trade unions find important also the very wide difference between the rates of change in wages and profits, dividend payments or prices of industrial stocks.

An unusual trend is the decline in factory employment accompanying increase in output. This may be explained in terms of new machinery and technical change.

As the Report on Recent Economic Trends points out, 40 per cent of our population and nearly 50 per cent of our income are concentrated in eight Middle Atlantic and East North Central States (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan). Prosperity for the United States as a whole is largely determined by what happens in this area. Per capita income is highest in the Pacific (California, Oregon, Washington) and Middle Atlantic states and income lowest in the South. The West North Central, the East South Central, South West Central and Mountain regions show a preponderance of income from agriculture, and these sections suffered from its depression. New England gets a large percentage of its income from manufactures and less than five per cent from agriculture, but has not been prosperous during the past year. The income of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania is 30 per cent of national income. These states have increased their income from other sources than mining, manufactures and agriculture. The East North Central states have not gained as rapidly as the Middle Atlantic; they are highly industrial though agriculture is also an important industry. The West North Central states have not shared in the general improvement shown for the United States as a whole.

The Southern Atlantic region which in 1919 had a per capita income of $445 has gained slightly since 1925. The Florida boom was a factor.

The East South Central group has gained but little since 1919, when the per capita income was $345.

The West South Central agricultural income rose slightly and non-agricultural incomes declined since 1919. In the Rocky Mountain states, with less than four persons per square mile, incomes rose.

Pacific Coast states show as great an increase in total incomes as the Middle Atlantic states while its agricultural income declined. High salary incomes and incomes from property increased.

In this period of mass production it is of fundamental importance that mass buyers shall be ready to buy products. Mass buyers can come only from wage earning groups. It is obvious that the ideal situation would be for wages to increase in advance of others and thus stimulate as well as absorb production.

To be sure, organized workers have made a much better record but they represent the standard making group. They are handicapped by poorer conditions of the unorganized and may be pulled backward unless all groups are able to make greater progress.

Another factor to be carefully watched is the decrease in the number of workers employed in factories. There has been a similar decline in agriculture. We need to know what has happened to such persons if we would avert problems due to such sources.

It is the function of Organized Labor to call attention to such problems.

A detailed table giving employment, pay roll and per capita earnings in 54 manufacturing industries, shows that employment has declined in 37, pay rolls declined in 26 and per capita earnings in 6. This record indicates some of the depression forces which have caused human distress in the midst of prosperity and great wealth.

THE BEST TIME OF LIFE

JAMES J. DAVIS, secretary of labor, is the latest to add his bit to the glorification of age as well as youth. Mr. Davis, still a young man himself, especially in spirit, declares that history and experience have proved that "old age" is the best time of life. Mr. Davis is also prominently known through his connection with a popular benevolent order, and in an editorial in a recent issue of the official publication of that order, he says, speaking particularly of the achievements of those who have passed life's meridian:

"Open the book of history—almost at any page—and find thereon the names of men and women who have done mighty deeds in the field of politics, science, invention, business or industry, and who were unknown and considered failures at forty-five or more. For example, there was Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the telegraph who, if he had stopped work at forty-six, would never have been known. Had Henry Bessemer decided on his forty-fifth birthday that he was too old to amount to anything, he would never have invented the steel converter, or become known as the father of the steel age.

"But you say, their successes can hardly inspire the man of average ability and intelligence. To such critics we again say: 'Look around.' In almost every block you will find some man who has made good in his home town, but who never would have been known if he had lacked the will to do, the courage to achieve, and the spirit to carry on when the first chill breath indicated the approach of the winter of life. If this is so—and it surely is—at what age may one be classed as "old?" Today, surely one would insult a man of sixty with the suggestion that it was time for him to retire. It would be a reckless man indeed who would face Thomas A. Edison—eighty two years young—with such a proposal, or Elihu Root—aged eighty-four—or Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes aged—eighty-eight. There is hardly a plant or a shop in this broad land without some employes long past the meridian of life who are performing each day, acceptably and well, the tasks they are employed to do. Ask those valued workers to retire? They wouldn't listen to you and neither would their employers."

The secret of a prime old age like those in the notable examples held up to us by Mr. Davis is to begin to grow old while young—that is, to grow old in experience and wisdom and in the general conduct of life. Most people fail to realize that youth is a preparation for old age. Those who do usually find that old age truly is the best time of life.

THE INTEREST OF LABOR IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(By Perry W. Reeves, Member, Federal Board for Vocational Education)

THE Federal Board for Vocational Education consists by law of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Agriculture, the United States Commissioner of Education, as ex-officio members, and three citizens appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one representing labor, one representing agriculture, and one representing manufacturing and commerce.

As already pointed out, the Federal Board for Vocational Education is what is known as an independent establishment. Its sole responsibility is with vocational education of less than college grade. It was believed by the supporters of the Smith-Hughes Act that it was necessary that vocational education should be entrusted to a board which was not only independent, but which would give its attention strictly to the development of the program in an efficient way, and in a way which was equitable to all the interests concerned.

The general principles embodied in the National Act have been very generally recognized by the States in setting up their programs. In some States advisory boards of a representative character are required by law; in others, the State board established by State legislation to co-operate with the Federal Board must be representative in character.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education dictates to no State, operates no schools, and employs no teachers. The actual work is carried on by the States or by local communities within the States. In order to get help from the Federal Government, each State operates under its own plan, approved by the Federal Board, and that approval is contingent only upon the plan meeting the standards set up in the Smith-Hughes Act. Of these standards, several are of importance to labor. One of these is the minimum age standard. The great majority of young people who drop out of school and go to work do so soon after reaching the age of fourteen. They are on the whole children of working people. This standard was put into the bill with the deliberate intention of preventing these young people from being deprived of the right to take advantage of the opportunities set up under the act, since it was a well-known fact that in the past public school authorities had not been interested in providing for the educational needs of this large group of young people who dropped out of school, but were interested rather in the group which remained in school, graduating from elementary school and going on to high school and sometimes to college. Hence, labor has a very direct interest in seeing that this standard is maintained.

The second standard with which labor is particularly interested is that instructors shall have successfully practiced the occupations that they teach. This standard is based upon the common sense idea that no one can teach anybody how to do a job unless he can successfully do that job himself.

The third standard in which labor is particularly interested is that standard which prevents a dry goods clerk, for example, from attempting to become a bricklayer or machinist by attending a few weeks of evening school.

The provision for an independent representative board, and certain other standards which have been set up, has not met the entire approval of many general educational people. They fail to realize that general education differs from vocational education in the fact that the former does not seriously affect the interests of either the employer or the employe, since it has no direct economic function. Vocational education, however, does very directly affect the interests both of labor and capital, since if inefficient, or so managed that it serves only the interest of one group, it becomes a source of danger rather than a help. In order that vocational education shall render service to all interested parties, and in order that the sometimes conflicting interests of employer and employe shall be equitably adjusted, both the employer group and the labor group have always insisted on the principle of representation in the control of vocational education, not only nationally, but in State and local

communities, since they believed that in no other way the danger of possible injustices be avoided.

On the other hand, many general educators have felt that a special representative board was undesirable, and that all matters of control should be left to the professional educator. Second, they have felt that setting vocational education apart from general education was unwise. Third, they have felt that the restrictions as to age and character of employment were unwise, because they ran contrary to the traditions of general education. As a result, from time to time proposals have been made to modify the situation.

Labor has always backed efficient vocational education; it knows perfectly well the undesirability of training young people for any given occupation or trade in numbers greater than the trade can absorb without lowering wages. This means that in vocational education the number of students should bear a definite relation to the absorbing power of the occupation for which they are being trained. The traditional educational point of view is that where a public educational service is set up, anybody who wants to avail himself of that service is entitled to take advantage of it. Again, labor is perfectly aware of the fact that the setting up of vocational training courses which turn out "half-baked" mechanics will do more harm than good. In order to give effective training, a certain amount of time is necessary, and certain facilities are necessary. Many general educators fail to see the necessity of this and are inclined to look on vocational education very much as they look on general education—as an opportunity for students to secure what they can in a given period of time, be it more or less. The two examples cited above merely illustrate the danger of the control of vocational education by the academically-minded school men, unchecked by representative control.

Labor is still as vitally interested in maintaining proper standards and character of work as it was in November, 1916, when the American Federation of Labor, in its report to the Executive Committee, used the following language:

> "It is our opinion that this new board should be composed of representative men. ***** Its personnel should represent the great fundamental activities of life; namely, agriculture, labor, commerce, industry, and education, and the local advisory boards should be equally representative, so that the human activities of the Republic could feel assured that experienced, tested men from their own vocations, such as labor, commerce, agriculture, industry, and education, should be fairly and efficiently represented.
>
> "****If we permit the present academic educational group of the Nation to dominate, the whole force and virtue of genuine vocational trade training will be in danger of being lost sight of and the Nation's appropriations will probably be misdirected along minor lines of endeavor, such as manual training, amateur mechanics, and other trifling, impractical, valueless schemes."

These pertinent words of the Federation are as fundamental now as the day they were written, and Organized Labor should be constantly on guard against any possible encroachments which may endanger the continuous success of the National program of vocational education along tried and tested lines.

THE YOUNG CARPENTERS

(By H. H. Siegele)

"DON'T you know," said the carpenter-philosopher on one of his cherished Saturday-afternoon half-holidays, "That the young carpenters who are arrogantly elbowing the older men, who still have to work for a livelihood, to the side will in another generation or two be among those who are being pushed aside. This rule, like most rules, has exceptions, but in general it holds good."

The philosopher was speaking to a young carpenter—not one of those who hold themselves aloft, because their "oats" is filling them up with foolish pride; but he was a sane and sensible

young man, giving honor where honor was due, and holding that a man who gave his best in his youth, not only to elevate his trade, but to improve the working conditions of it as well, was worthy to be respected and protected by all, and especially by the young men.

'It sounds like a paradox, and that's what it is," the philosopher went on, "So many of our older men who are now in the down-and-out row (there are exceptions, though) are the fellows who were pushing aside the older men in their youths. Pride and arrogance in youth, make the possessor blind to the on-coming old-age, and consequently no preparation is made for that proverbial 'rainy day,' and before they are aware, they are in the midst of it. A large percentage of those men, when they reach the wet-weather period of their lives, immediately start a whining-and-complaining campaign, much as the same type of older men of their youths did. Complaining never gets a man who is just keeping his head above water anywhere, especially, if in his youth he deliberately kicked the 'canoe' out from under him. In such cases," the philosopher continued, "it is a mighty fine thing, and will get the man farther, if he will play the 'good sport,' and not complain. For if he spent his youth upon his youth, and left his old age entirely to chance, then he has no one to blame for his misfortune but himself."

The young man was astonished at these remarks, and in his astonishment said:

"Do you mean to say that Bill J. and Henry L. and John S., were among those who pushed the older men aside when they were young?"

"I do not like to mention names," the elderly philosopher answered, "but I knew these men when they were young, and had them in mind when I said what I did a few minutes ago. Bill and Henry and John are today being pushed aside by the 'Bills' and the 'Henrys' and the 'Johns' of the next or the next to the next generation. You are not pushing them aside, nor are the other sensible young carpenters doing it. Of course, it is true that you being young can do work these older men are unable to do now, but you and those other young men, are always ready and willing to help unfortunate older men in whatever way you can. And you and those other young carpenters will probably never get into the down-and-out row. But there are a few 'smart-alecs' that I know, who are blinding themselves with pride and arrogance, who, unless they change their ways, will be the 'Bills, Henrys and Johns' of the next generation . . . . .No young carpenter can afford to make a fool of himself in his youth, for such folly invariably has its reward."

"Then you think that old men who made mistakes in their youths should have to suffer the consequences of such mistakes," the young man remarked in response to what the philosopher had just said.

"I wish that all of our men were either working, or had enough laid away so they could get along without suffering during dull times," the elderly man said, "but I am speaking especially with reference to the young carpenters. If I can say something that will put or keep some young fellow on the common-sense track of life, I shall feel that my speaking has not been in vain. Just to talk, and to talk to no purpose, is a useless waste of breath, and is often boresome. However, my purpose in speaking in this way to young men, is not to condemn unfortunate older men, far be it from me to do that. I feel for every one of our older unfortunate craftsmen, regardless of what was the cause of their present situation in life. They need even more than I can give. What I can do for older men, though, is of far less importance than what I can do for those who still have the greater part of their lives before them."

The philosopher paused a moment before he spoke again. And when he did speak, there was a twinkle of amusement playing in expressions of his face.

"A short while ago," he began, presently, "I had a letter from a young carpenter, who evidently thought that because of his youth, he, figuratively speaking, had the world by the tail, holding it in the air for inspection. But the young fellow was mistaking things the fact of the matter was that he had many things to learn yet. His letter revealed conspicuously that he was feeling the effects of 'oats,' which was planted and cultivated by those who came before him; and because he

had harvested it, and had had a few full-rounded meals of good 'oats, he was, it seemed, fully convinced of being the greatest factor in the industrial world."

"How did you answer the letter of this young man?" asked the young visitor.

And drawing from his pocket a carbon copy of a letter, the philosopher read:

"My dear Mr. Youngman:

It is evident, from what you say in your letter, that you still have a great deal to learn. If you really want to succeed, in your career as a carpenter, I would suggest this to you:

Quit talking about what you are going to do, and give your employer an honest day's work. Keep your working card paid up to date, attend the regular meetings of your local union and take part in the proceedings. Study the official journal, The Carpenter, and especially the craft problems. Get some good books on carpentry, and subscribe to, at least one, good building magazine. . . . . .Again, work, study and quit talking about what you are going to do. There are times, of course, when one must speak; at such times say what you have to say, but to some purpose. I repeat: Work, study, and unless it is to some purpose, keep silent, and you will succeed.

Respectfully,
The Carpenter—Philosopher."

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 4.—That denying children their Christmas trees is forest conservation.

MANY well meaning but poorly informed enthusiasts of forest conservation have urged the passing of legislation prohibiting the cutting of Christmas trees, claiming it to be a form of vicious forest devastation in that the young trees cut for this purpose should be left in the forest to produce the lumber needs of future generations. The fact that this may have been done in some instances undoubtedly calls for the use of "common sense," or sane local regulations when necessary, to prevent "Bootlegging" of future timber trees, but prohibtion of Christmas tree cuttings and denying children the joy of Christmas Day, one of the most joyful and sacred in Christian observance, is a miserly device.

There are millions of small spruces and other trees growing around the swamps which were produced during glacial periods, and upon soil that is not conducive to the growth of timber trees, that are good for practically nothing else but Christmas trees. Also, there are no finer shaped Christmas trees than the bushy pointed tops of many trees cut during logging operations. In addition, under forestry conditions when the forest soil is seeded, there are literally thousands of small trees that grow per acre, of which only a few ever reach timber size because the faster growing trees over top the others which die as a result of lack of sunlight. Foresters recommend the cutting or "thinning" of such stands in order to get proper spacing and growth conditions for the best trees. Thousands of the trees that should be thinned out can be used for Christmas trees.

In localities where Christmas trees are possibly cut from small trees that should be left for timber trees, private or municipal forests or nurseries should be grown and used as local sources of supply if trees cannot be obtained elsewhere at a reasonable price.

Misconception 5.—That the Botanical Classification of Hardwoods and Softwoods Means That One Is Harder or Softer than the Other

Hardwoods (written as one word) is a term referring to the deciduous or broad-leaved trees, or the lumber cut from them, and softwoods (written as one word) is a term referring to the evergreen or needle-leaved trees, or the lumber cut from them. Hardwoods, such as Appalachian yellow poplar, basswood and chestnut, are softer than such softwoods as longleaf pine and Douglas fir. On the other hand, such hardwoods as Appalachian oak, hard maple and birch, are harder than such softwoods as white pine and spruce.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

(By Robert Knight, Deputy Building Commissioner, City of Chicago; and President Building Officials Conference of America)

THERE has been considerable discussion on the subject of accident prevention within the last few years, and a great many worthwhile suggestions and thoughts have resulted from these discussions.

A noticeable tendency in connection with accident prevention is to deal with this subject as a great many consequential subjects are now dealt with, that is, from the viewpoint of placing laws, ordinances and statutes upon our books. As a result of this tendency to pass laws and more laws, the observation has been made that thousands of laws could now be repealed without in the slightest degree endangering the health, morals, safety or general welfare of the public, but that on the contrary, the repeal of many of these laws would progressively react to the benefit of the general public. And so in talking about accident prevention, to a great many the thought immediately comes of passing new laws, placing preventive legislation upon our books, and in this way dealing effectively with the subject of accident prevention.

Do not misunderstand me, I am not urging the repeal of any of our present laws that have been enacted after mature consideration for the purpose of serving principles of safety; but I do believe that possibly it would not be amiss if a substantial authoritative group were selected to make an exhaustive and complete survey of all legislation dealing with accident prevention, and crystallize these laws into a specific precise code. If this were done, we would have a definite understanding of what additional laws and safeguards were needed, and by the same token an understanding of what rules and laws had become obsolete in these progressively changing times.

Accidents, from the building official's viewpoint, automatically divide themselves into two classes. In one class are those accidents occurring during construction of the building, and the other those occurring after the building is completed and occupied.

The accidents occurring during construction of a building can be subdivided into two groups, those in which the workmen are the victims, and those which occur to the public.

Such accidents during construction are caused principally by the failure of structural elements or parts of the building itself; by the failure of the false work, including forms, scaffolds, braces, props, supports, etc.; by falls; by being struck by falling objects, and also by the use of tools or artifices handled by the person injured or by a fellow workman.

The causes enumerated do not by any means exhaust the possibilities, but are more or less typical and of most frequent occurrence.

After the building is completed any accidents happening generally occur to the public, although workmen such as elevator operators, window washers, and the workmen cleaning outside walls, frequently meet with accidents. Usually accidents in the completed building are caused by collapse, fire, explosion; falls from roofs, windows, and upon floors, down shafts; by the dropping of elevators, and the detachment of pieces of the building such as cornices or ornaments falling onto passerby.

The absolute elimination of accidents is a mighty difficult problem and in all probability will never reach a complete solution, but the factors that will go a long way toward solution are: Education, propaganda and wise legislation. Countless thousands of dollars are spent annually in accident prevention, a great part of which does not even attract notice. For instance—floors are built to withstand three or four times the load permitted to be placed upon them. Steel in bridges and in buildings can be stressed only one-third of its actual strength. Requirements for fire protection, insulation of electric wiring, the demand for increasingly superior forms of construction as the area of a building or its height is increased, add millions of dollars to the cost of buildings and are justified solely as a measure of safety.

The contributing causes of accidents peculiar to buildings are generally found to be: Violation of law, ordinances and rules of good practice, ignorantly or culpably, and carelessness or inexperience.

A building official is not called upon to foresee and prevent every possible form of accident, nor do the laws he is charged with enforcing pretend to cover every situation. It would probably be unwise to attempt that sort of thing. However, the underlying principles of safety that have been crystallized into law have prevented countless numbers of accidents and a major accident in a building involving all or nearly all of the persons present is of rare occurrence.

Wise legislation prescribing the thickness of walls, the limitations of stress in building materials, the elucidation of the principles of sound engineering practice have prevented thousands of accidents, and the laws compelling a proper quota of stairways, exists and fire-escapes are a god-send to all of us.

Accident prevention by proper laws is sound in theory, sound in principle, and is productive of wonderful results in practice. It is said that in the city of Chicago more than two million persons per week attend moving picture shows; not a man, woman or child has met with an accident in twenty years, and this can be accounted for by the fact that our laws for planning, the building and the maintaining of theaters are based on sound principles of safety.

There is, of course, a limit to the efficacy of legislation. The narrower the field and the fewer persons in the group affected, the more of a personal matter it becomes, and the power of the legislature to enact laws also becomes more restricted.

Laws cannot make "foolproof" the work of construction of a building, or the use of a building, or even the place or the nature of a person's employment. Neither can the law equip a person with the skill, strength, endurance or nerve force necessary to meet and overcome all the hazards of his particular employment. After everything that law can provide has been given, there must of necessity be something left to him personally, and that something, it seems to me, is the knowledge of the hazards of his trade and the knowledge of his limitation as to skill and other ability to cope with them.

I will try to make my point clear by relating a concrete case, which though very unusual, is a parallel proposition.

The Building Department is required by law to approve all structures erected in amusement parks. Plans were submitted to us for a very high and narrow inclined structure that terminated in an upward curve at its lower end about fifteen feet above a tank of water. It was to be built for a performer who would start on a bicycle from its upper end and ride rapidly down the incline. On reaching the lower end, the curved portion would cause him and his bicycle to be tossed upward and turned over. While in the air he would leave the bicycle and dive into the tank of water. A spectacular performance! We saw to it that the inclined structure was built strong and safe, but nothing we could do or suggest could possibly clothe the performance itself with safety. His knowledge and skill were his only safeguard against the personal risk he underwent. Of course, a mechanic on a building takes no such risk as this, but nevertheless there are various ever-recurring situations he must face in which legislation cannot help him.

Nevertheless, where a change of method or procedure causes a new situation to arise and add an element of danger to the work of constructing a building, safeguards must be provided.

Following the advent of steel construction, which made possible the modern skyscraper, many elements of danger developed unthought of in former times. Legislation requiring that permanent or temporary floors be immediately installed, that floor openings be barricaded, that railings be provided for outside scaffolds and other similar precautions have added something to the cost of building to the owner, but have prevented many accidents and have conserved many lives. Predicated upon the fact that the minimum requirements, as provided by law, have automatically become maximum requirements, I am firmly convinced that in this competitive and highly specialized age were we without suitable legislation very little protection against accidents would be provided.

The economic loss through preventable accidents, the suffering and misery they cause directly and indirectly, the recruits they add each year to the great army of dependent men, widowed women and orphaned children is appalling.

Hand of Labor

Hand of Labor, hand of might,
Be thou strong in things of right,
Master thou of crafts untold,
Driving them in heat and cold.
Working high and working low,
That the world may brighter grow;
Press, the loom, and traffic great,
Know the drive behind thy weight.

Hand of Labor, wide and fine,
Things of earth are mostly thine,
Mines of gold and fields of wheat,
Harbors deep where pennants greet,
Ships of war, canals and locks,
Roads of steel and bridges, docks,
Strain thy sinews day and night,
Be thou strong in things of right.

Mills and shops in clang and roar,
Foundry fires and molten ore,
Sullen mines and heaving seas,
Lands of rocks and timber, trees,
Cotton fields as white as snow,
Forges black 'mid flames aglow
Strain thy sinews day and night;
Be thou strong in things of right.

Hand of Labor, great thou art,
Be thou fair and bear thy part.
Like big souls, sincere, intense;
Stoop not low to base offense,
Nor in heat forget that men,
Large and small, all kinds and ken,
Have their place and must remain
'Neath the sway of guiding brain.

—Exchange.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1930

Labor Day—Its Origin and Significance

THIS year on September first we will celebrate the thirty-sixth annual observance of Labor Day, as a national holiday. Labor Day is the workingman's own holiday. It is the day when the nation pauses and pays tribute to the hosts of men and women who toil, those unsung heroes, who turn the wheels of our industrial progress. It is but fitting, therefore, that we pause and reflect for a few moments upon the many benefits and blessings which we now enjoy, due solely to the valiant and untiring efforts of Organized Labor.

The idea of Labor Day was conceived in the mind of a carpenter, for it was P. J. McGuire, the founder of our Brotherhood and its first General Secretary, who, at a meeting of the New York City Central Labor Union, held on May 8, 1882, urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the working people. He suggested that it be called Labor Day. His idea was enthusiastically adopted by that body and it immediately went to work with plans for the staging of a monster parade and festival which was successfully held on September 5, 1882.

At the 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, the following resolution, introduced by Delegate A. C. Cameron, representing the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the first Monday of September of each year be set apart as a laborer's national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

From then on the idea spread rapidly all over the country and during the next fifteen years the legislatures of many of our states urged by members of Organized Labor, declared Labor Day a legal holiday.

We all remember the monster parades of the various trades which characterized the early observance of Labor Day. Each year, however, they are becoming more and more of a memory, for during recent years fewer and fewer communities are staging Labor Day parades. More and more the tendency is toward devoting the day to recreation and family outings. While the passing of Labor Day parades is to be regretted, they have served their purpose in displaying the numerical strength of the ranks of the organized workers.

So Labor Day 1930, now approaching, finds the workingman farther advanced toward the realization of the ideals and inspirations that the early pioneers of the labor movement but dreamed about.

During the years since P. J. McGuire advanced the idea of Labor Day, the cohorts of Organized Labor have fought for and obtained an eight hour

work day. higher wages and sanitary and healthful working conditions, remedial legislation too numerous to mention, and many other advantages. We are indeed fortunate in reaping the harvest sown by the early pioneers of the movement in hard work and agitation. We should never forget the unselfish efforts they devoted to the cause, many of them knowing that they would never live to enjoy the benefits they strove for. They fought and worked for future generations and in so doing set us a noble example. We too should continue to work for the betterment of mankind so that in future years, those who follow in our footsteps may refer proudly to our efforts on their behalf.

The Folly of Immigration

NOT much room remains for argument on the immigration question. It is so generally conceded to be crass folly to import more immigrants when there is nowhere enough work available now to provide employment for those who are here, that no further argument should be necessary.

Yet in the face of widespread unemployment, which is so extensive that it appears to threaten national disaster, there are employers still clamoring for more immigration, but investigation will reveal that the real and principal motive behind all of this is a desire on the part of these employers to flood the labor market with so much cheap labor that wages may be reduced far below the prevailing American standard of living.

All this talk about American workers not being willing to do all kinds of work is void of both sense and reason. The truth of the whole matter is that the only point on which American labor balks is that of being reduced to peonage standards of living. Consequently the question that actually confronts us is the one of the advisability and wisdom or lack of wisdom of dumping on the American labor market a lot of imported cheap foreign labor, which cannot be assimilated for many generations to come, for the sole purpose of beating down and undermining American wage standards.

This is about the only issue remaining in connection with the immigration question to furnish even the semblance of an excuse for further immigration. With unemployment growing apace in this country it is both ridiculous and nonsensical to argue that immigration should be stimulated in order to obtain more labor. So let us get right down to the bottom of the main point that still remains in connection with the immigration question and that is to create a further over-supply of labor for the purpose of making it easier to lower wages far below American standards of living.

Those who want further immigration would not want it at all if it meant payment of higher wages than American labor can be employed for. It is because they want cheaper labor than the American labor market provides that they want to be free to go abroad to get this cheap labor. Apparently those who want this immigration do not consider and care less about the effects of making the United States a dumping ground for this cheap labor. They are so obsessed with their mania to get cheaper labor than is available in the American labor market, in the belief that they by this means may swell their fortunes, that they disregard all other considerations even to the point of failing to consider the peril to their own future success that may flow from their present conduct. Yet it is a fact that has been repeatedly demonstrated in actual practice, that whenever any considerable number of a low wage race are imported into any section of the country it soon follows that members of this race go into business and frequently end up by entering the business of those who imported them and sometimes displace such employers by the very cheap labor that they had the shortsightedness to import in the first place.

This immigration question is not nearly so much a race question as it is made out to be. It is chiefly a labor question in its incipient stages. Labor is the first to feel the brunt of any considerable importation of cheap labor, no matter what race or country may be drawn on to obtain this labor. But the effects do not end with labor; they eat their way into the very vitals of every American community whose labor standards are lowered; they affect the schools and the business life, and frequently supply appalling percentages of the total of crime and criminals.

Ill-paid labor is always a curse to communities unfortunate enough to be afflicted by this worst of all social diseases. It is the worst of all for the reason that it breeds so many other ills that pass their curses on for many generations. It matters not where the cheap labor comes from nor how it gets into any locality. From the day it lands and during all the years it may remain cheap it becomes a blight on whatever place or industry such labor is foisted. The only remedy is to organize this cheap labor and raise it to American standards. But when unemployment is stalking throughout the land, it is very difficult to organize the ill-paid workers and equally difficult to secure improved conditions for them even when they do organize.

Why aggravate this already acute problem of unemployment by further immigration? To bring more unemployed when there is not work for those who are here, is a form of wrong that carries a train of evils in its wake. This abuse should be stopped as effectually as it is possible by law and aroused public sentiment. Unless we do stop it severe penalties will have to be paid by the present and future generations.

Put up the bars against further immigration and keep them until every unemployed man who is willing and capable to work has secured employment.

Unemployment

ADDRESSING the Convention of the Railway Trainmen of the Southeastern States at Miami, Florida, recently President Whitney, said:

"We are face to face with a terrible unemployment situation. There are probably 6,000,000 men in the United States out of jobs.

"It is not a seasonal unemployment situation. There is a great deal of permanency attached to it that makes it serious. The laborer has been shoved off his job by machinery.

"There is a surplus of labor in every industry today, creating a condition that is the concern of every branch of society. Every organization must make an effort to see that an adjustment is made, that every man who wants to work has a job.

"We do more today in six hours than we used to do in twelve. Hours must be shortened, but wages must not be reduced. The employer will be no better off until the working man has a job, because the purchasing power has been destroyed and will not be restored until the evil of unemployment has been corrected.

"It is a crime upon the intelligence of this nation to permit children to be employed in factories. Child labor laws applied to the 3,000,000 children now in factories would provide jobs for half of the unemployed 6,000,000 men in the country.

"The man who undertakes to run his business without the co-operation of his employes, who is arrogant and will not give consideration where consideration is due, is doomed to financial Waterloo, and the employe who would do his employer wrong will not succeed."

Five Day Week Logical

THE Magazine of Wall Street, authoritative financial publication, refuses to join alarmists who fear that industry is headed for the five-day week.

"What if it is?" asks the Magazine. "What's the use of having 30 mechanical slaves, soon to be 50, working for each of us, if we all have to go working as long hours as ever?"

"Increased productiveness of the human labor unit, through the machine, must be accompanied by corresponding increase in consumption; or there will be no jobs for millions, if each job is to be as long in hours and days as now. We need more time to enjoy our machine-made wealth. Then we will consume more than ever, and the machines will have to work harder and more productively than ever. Business need not fear a five-day week per se. Competition with six-day nations is something else. So, also, would be a protracted struggle between employers and employes over the question.

"But we should not be foolishly excited over gradual approach of one of the objectives our industrialism is headed for—more enjoyment in life for all."

Charles Duncan, Labor member of the British Parliament, who may be classed as an expert on the matter, among other things, has this to say:

"Organization is the new way of spelling civilization. It is the basis of every trade and of every successful business. Savages never organize.

"On every hand, in every walk of life, organization is the rule of life as of business; its scope is ever expanding, ever improving.

"His trade union is the worker's business organization to enable him to mind his business, his business being the wherewithal to live, namely, wages. His wages fix his status in society; his wages decide the degree of comfort or lack of it, for himself, his wife, his children; his wages decide his children's future, and his end. His union should be the most efficient thing he knows, and nothing he can do to strengthen it should be left undone.

"The one essential thing necessary today is the ever widening out and increasing of trade union membership. It is the biggest job the world knows, but some day it will be the accomplished fact, and what is to be your share in its ultimate success?

"Every improvement in wages, hours of labor, status or general conditions effected by any trade union improves the position and standing of the non-unionist.

"The trade unionist carries the non-unionist on his back; just as soon as you get the non-unionist inside the union you get that load off your back. You lose an enemy and find a friend.

"There must be thousands of intelligent, capable, determined members who, if they could but bend to the task, could create a new outlook and impetus in the trade union movement, and bring tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of workers inside the trade union movement by the exercise of steady, persistent persuasion.

"In every form of sport we have the professional and the amateur, and some of the greatest records ever accomplished in sport stand to the credit of amateurs. Why not amateur organizers by the tens of thousands in our unions? The men and women are there now. All that seems necessary is that they should make a beginning. A start is always the hardest part of the job, but if we are big enough success must crown our efforts."

A Professor On Supreme Court

DR. H. GORDON HAYES, professor of economics at Ohio State University, in addressing a graduating class recently, indulged in some plain talk about the Supreme Court of the United States. Among other things, he said the highest court has been overstepping the proper bounds of judicial duties and usurping those of the legislature.

As instances, he pointed out that recent decisions have made it impossible to control the fees charged by employment agencies, or to curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes, or to value public utilities and fix rates on the basis of actual investment in the property.

When a professor of economics in a leading university can make such an address to a graduating class, the days when the American people will accept humbly whatever the Supreme Court chooses to hand them in the way of obstructive decisions are pretty well past. Dr. Hayes' speech is a welcome sign of progress.

A Tree Planting Program

IN 1932 the nation will witness the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Naturally the celebration will take a lot of forms; one of the best that we have heard of so far is the proposal of the American Tree Association, which hopes to see 10,000,000 memorial trees planted in the United States between now and February 22, 1932.

The American Tree Association has fought valiantly, for many years, to get the American public to understand the importance of reforestation measures. The bicentennial program it just has announced should give this cause a great impetus. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the association, has this to say of it:

"George Washington was a woodsman and a tree planter. His diary contains repeated references to the value of trees and their care. Great programs are being put under way by the bicentennial committee. The tree planting is a thing the individual can do. Thus we all can have a real part in the celebration."

Predicts Six-Hour Day

That the six-hour working day will be universal within a short time was predicted by George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, in a speech at the commencement exercises of Adelphi College, Brooklyn. The four-hour day is not impossible, he said.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES M. GAULD
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10814 Bernard Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Colonial Ball Room of the Saskatchewan, Hotel, Regina, Saskatchewan, and will convene on Monday, September 8, 1930, continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Will Not Employ Union Carpenters on Tourist Camp

Local Union No. 106, Des Moines, Iowa, advises us that a tourist camp being erected by Mr. Bush of that city is being built by non-union men. We feel assured there are better places for our tourist members to stop.

Trouble with "Fir-Tex"

We are forwarding herewith a statement of our relations with the local plant of the Fir-Tex Company, located at St. Helens, a suburb of Portland, Ore. This statement has to do more especially with the District Council of Carpenters of this City, in the matter of informing our general membership, through our National Journal, as to the status of this Company and their product.

This Company has recently constructed a very large plant for the manufacture of "Fir-Tex," an insulation product which is for use in all forms of building construction. The plant buildings were constructed by union labor in so far as general construction was concerned. A very large part of the construction program, however, including all pipe work, millwright work, etc., in the mill was done by the owners direct. In the matter of this latter work a very clear and concise understanding was had with the owners whereby all of this work was also to be union and journeymen employed through the offices of the various trades involved. This agreement was entered into with

a committee from our Building Trades Council.

Immediately upon the practical completion of the general construction, however, the owners abrogated all that had been promised to the end that absolutely no union men have been employed by the Company in any capacity whatsoever. Upon being approached on the matter we were bluntly told that they cared nothing for union support; and that they would increase their work day to twenty hours instead of ten that they were working if they saw fit. Also that if union labor saw fit to combat them in disposing of their product made up under these conditions that they hoped "the fight would be a good one." We are directing a copy of this communication to you, requesting that same be published in our Journal. Also we will appreciate co-operation on the part of our Locals in all parts of the United States and Canada in refusing to use "Fir-Tex" and in generally making known the fact that this product is strictly non-union. The owners claim an enormous sales field and doubtless their product will quite shortly be found in many localities. Incidentally there are to be had various other similar products of equal value, manufactured under union conditions. Let us suggest their use instead of "Fir-Tex."

Respectfully submitted,
District Council of Carpenters.

Associated Millwrights of America Come Over to Our Organization

The Associated Millwrights of America, formerly known, as Millwrights Protective Union of America, have now decided, to throw their lot in with our Brotherhood. Under the new provision, every member of this Association is required, to retain membership in the Brotherhood. These Millwrights are the flour and cereal mill specialists, practically all of them flour and cereal mill spouters, and have been following this line of industry almost exclusively in the past. Their headquarters has been in Buffalo, New York, ever since they were organized, some thirty years ago. We have never had very many of these flour and cereal millwrights in our Brotherhood and they should prove a very valuable addition to our ranks. Herman H. Droit, who is Secretary-Treasurer in their Association, with office at 1152 Abbott Road, Buffalo, New York, states, that they will be glad, to do everything in their power to help make any flour and cereal mill installation job one hundred per cent union, in any locality, where this work is being installed. They will at all times be ready to furnish men, to any locality, that may be short of this class of mechanics and will co-operate with the Local Unions anywhere at all times. There is then no longer any good reason, why milling firms, contractors or machine builders and furnishers should not employ Brotherhood men for this class of work. They will also appreciate the co-operation of all Local Unions.

Local Unions, Attention!

Our attention has been called to the fact that our Local Unions are being appealed to for aid in the name of Pearl Matson of Albany, N. Y., who for many years was secretary of the Collar Workers Union. These appeals state that because of illness, Miss Matson is not able to sign her name, so remittances should be made out to Thomas J. Gorman in order to avoid confusion.

Our Local Unions are hereby advised that Miss Pearl Matson died several months ago, therefore these appeals are to be ignored. In fact, no appeals of any nature should be considered that have not had the endorsement of our General Executive Board, attested by the General Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

There is very little work going on at Southampton, N. Y. A large number of the members of Local Union No. 1511 are idle and the future prospects are not very bright, according to Recording Secretary Floyd King, who advises carpenters to stay away from that city.

* * *

Recording Secretary I. L. Hobbs of Local Union No. 1723, reports that work which is listed as being done in the city of Columbus, Georgia, does not constitute a boom and requests traveling members to stay away from that city as there are more men than work.

* * *

Secretary Johnson of Local Union 1893, Savannah, Ga., advises carpenters to pay no attention to rumors of what Ford is doing there or near there, as two-thirds of the carpenters are idle and men are coming from all directions to that city only to be disappointed.

Convention of the New Jersey State Council

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters was held in the Hotel Madison, Atlantic City, N. J., June 20 and 21, 1930.

The convention was called to order and its deliberations presided over by President Stephen J. Stoll. The President introduced Commissioner of Labor, Charles R. Blunt, who addressed the convention and referred to some of the high lights of his department since he has been commissioner for the past fifteen months. Among other things he stated that the Employment Bureau which comes under his supervision, placed 120,000 people in work last year. Since he has been commissioner the legislature has passed a law establishing a new bureau, "Women's and Children's Bureau."

In addition to Commissioner Blunt's, an address was delivered by Dr. Welles, on the Old Age Pension.

State Senator Arthur A. Quinn, and General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen, also addressed the delegates.

The convention adopted resolutions for a stricter enforcement of the state eight-hour day law as well as recommending the adoption of an Old Age Pension law.

The reports of President Stoll and Secretary Allen contained a synopsis of the conditions that prevailed during the time that intervened since the former convention.

About 140 delegates were in attendance at the convention, representing practically all of the Local Unions in the state, as well as fraternal delegates from Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. A spirit of optimism seemed to prevail that building conditions would greatly improve in the near future. All of the old officers were re-elected and Asbury Park was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1931.

Ontario Provincial Council Meets At Hamilton

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Provincial Council was held in the Labor Temple at Hamilton, June 26, 27 and 28. This meeting was attended by representative delegates from the majority of our Local Unions in the Ontario Council, and earnest consideration given to many matters that affect our Organization in the Dominion. The spirit of the meeting was the principles and purposes of our Brotherhood first.

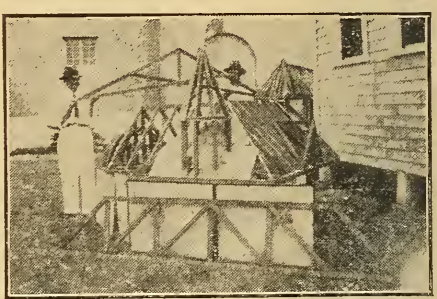
Resolutions dealing with unemployment and its possible improvement were considered, as well as old age pensions, and the attitude of the government towards these important questions. An active campaign is to be instituted among our members as well as the Public in general to point out the necessity of immediate action in order to permit building operations to be resumed as a measure of relief for the present unemployment. Unemployment in Canada is about equal to the situation in the States, and has the same effect.

The Convention was opened by President John Cottam, who made a very interesting report relating to the activities of the Council for the past year. Secretary Jackson, who is also Editor of the Bulletin, gave a general synopsis of conditions from time to time as they have affected our members in the Province of Ontario. There were many speakers, and the gathering in a general way, was very interesting and a huge success.

Florida Trade School Ends Successful Term

Pictured herewith is an example of the work performed by students in the Evening Trade School of Steel Square and General Construction in West Palm Beach, Florida. The school operates under the Smith-Hughes Act.

Business Agent Charles J. Parmelee of Local Union No. 819 is an instructor on the Steel Square in the school and



is proud of its record. He writes as follows:

"The class covered six months, from Nov. 12, 1929, to May 6th, 1930.

"There were 48 class nights of 2 hours each; last year, 43; year before 49.

"Total enrollment of 19; last year 51; year before 38.

"Largest class attendance was 12; last year 21; year before 16.

"Smallest class attendance was 5; last year 5; year before 4.

"The average attendance for the year was 9.17; last year 10.25; year before 9.66.

"The total cost per student was $1.39, one I. C. S. text book, and 75c for lumber, which was used to frame roofs and other framing.

"I wish to commend Brothers H. E. Leith, West Palm Beach, and T. H. Darling, of Lake Worth, who have attended all classes and further I wish to thank the rest of the students for their nearly perfect attendance, as you will notice an average attendance of over nine and one-half, with a total enrollment of only nineteen, with an average class in good standing of 12½.

"The Connty requires an average attendance of 10, but hope they will overlook the one-half point."

Bridgeport, Conn., Building Trades Form Athletic League

The various trades comprising the Building Trades Department of Bridgeport. Conn., have formed an athletic league which has proven very successful.

The Carpenter Bowling Team composed of John Callahan, Frank Sandrone, Emil LaBrecque, Joseph Kendrick, John Benson, Carl J. Stalhammer and Joe Schneider led the league and won the championship. Each man had an average of 300 to 320.

The Baseball league is now in full swing and much friendly rivalry is being displayed among the teams. Each team has its host of supporters and rooters and the race for the championship promises to be a close one.

The newspapers have devoted considerable space to the activities of the league with the result that the Bridgeport Building Trades Department has received much favorable publicity.

The Carpenters are represented by an excellent team which hopes to repeat the performances of the Bowlers by winning the Baseball championship.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Mrs. T. M. Beatty, residing at 237 West 4th Street, Reno, Nevada, communicates with this office to the effect that a reward of One Hundred Dollars will be paid by her to the person furnishing information leading to the



whereabouts of her son, Ward Beatty, who has been missing since February. His picture and description accompany this notice: Carpenter by trade, 26 years old but looks younger, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 155 pounds, dark complexion, has large scar on right forearm.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of B. M. Tucker, last heard from at Big Springs, Texas, kindly notify his brother, W. H. Tucker, P. O. Box 112, Sheffield, Alabama.

All good work is essentialy done without hesitation, without difficulty, without boasting.—Ruskin.

* * *

As one result of the appointmnet of Miss Frances Perkins as industrial commissioner of New York some 4,000 employers have been cited to show why they have failed to insure workers under the state compensation act.

DEATH ROLL

SAMUEL BOTTERILL—Local Union No. 429, Montclair, N. J.

H. A. BUHMEIER—Local Union No. 90, Evansville, Indiana.

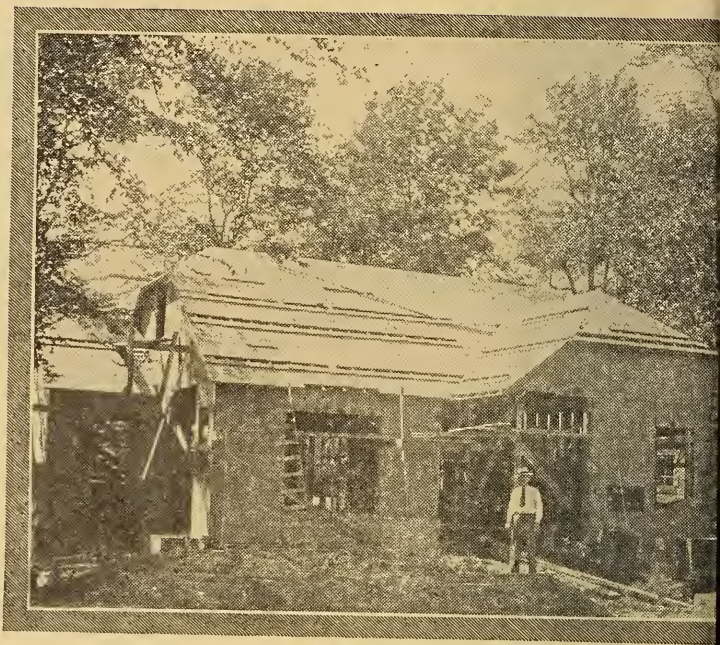
WILBROD HUDSON—L. U. No. 70, Chicago, Ill.

J. D. TURNER—Local Union No. 208, Fort Worth, Texas.

You promote *you*

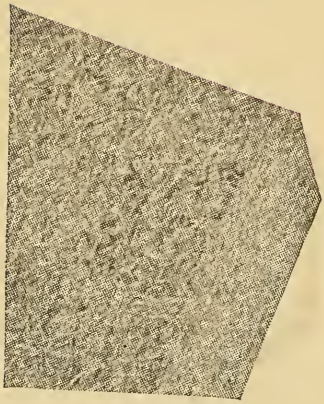
TIGHT, RIGID WALLS WITH NO OPEN JOINTS

No heat leaking joints in walls sheathed with Celotex. Here carpenters have built a more comfortable home... warmer in winter, cooler in summer at little extra cost. As insulation an inch of Celotex is as effective as 3 inches of wood, 8 inches of plasterboard, 12 inches of brick or 25 inches of concrete.



HAVE YOU WORKED WITH DOUBLE-THICK CELO

These thicker Celotex boards with their extra strengt rigidity are ideal for sheathing walls that must resis treme exposure and for lining roofs and remodeling They measure 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-8″ th



CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

own Best Interests

when you recommend

Celotex for sheathing

WHEN you show home builders how they can save an extra insulating operation by using Celotex sheathing, you develop more frame construction . . . and steadier work for carpenters.

You give them their insulation against heat and cold at little or no extra cost since Celotex takes the place of wood sheathing.

You put up tight and rigid outside walls with no open joints . . . and strong, enduring roof structures. For Celotex **builds** as well as **insulates** . . . adds lasting structural strength to buildings.

It comes to you in big boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-16″ or 7-8″ in thickness. In spite of their great strength, these boards are light in weight, easy to handle, easy to apply.

Capitalize the ever-growing demand for Celotex-insulated homes

The Celotex Company and the carpenter are partners in the effort to promote more frame houses.

Powerful Celotex advertisements, energetic campaigns of education are teaching men and women the advantages of Celotex-insulated homes . . . are stimulating new building and developing more work for your trade.

Celotex remodeling jobs help keep you profitably busy between contract work . . . lining attics, insulating sun porches and garages.

Always recommend Celotex whenever you get the chance . . . for it develops more work and more wages for carpenters.

The word
CELOTEX
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
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The Celotex Company, Chicago, Illinois

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919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. *In Canada*: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. *Sales Distributors throughout the World.* Reliable Dealers Can Supply Celotex Standard Building Board.

Victory Over The Fruit-Fly

The fruit-fly in Florida is no more. From a recent issue of Current Science we learn that the war against this pest has been successfully terminated. It says:

"In April, 1929, the Mediterranean fruit-fly was discovered in central Florida, infesting grapefruit and oranges. The potential damage of which this insect is capable frightened the entomologists. 'This fly will lay its eggs in almost anything except a golf-ball, and the larva which hatches will cause it to rot,' said one of them.

"Millions of dollars, and thousands of men, plunged into real campaign. The conflict was sharp, and—it seems—has been successful. Thousands of the flies were to be caught in nets in the infested areas during early summer; not a single fly has been seen in Florida since August 7, and not a piece of fruit containing the 'maggot' since August 27. This sounds like a glorious victory!

Four separate divisions of an 'army', each working efficiently and thoroughly, have won the war.

"The principal ammunition in the fight against insect life is poison. Certain kinds of insects that suck plant juices must be attacked by caustics that damage their bodies; insects that chew may be killed by chemicals they take into their stomachs. Sprays were directed, in this case, against the flies themselves, as the maggots are hatched beneath the skin of the fruit, and burrow deeper during their period. The spray was a mixture of molasses, sugar, lead arsenate, and water. The entire tree was not sprinkled with this, as in most spraying of fruit-trees, but a 'shot' of about a pint sprayed into the foliage, and the flies, attracted by the sugar, would seek it out themselves.

Form Gypsum Association

The Gypsum Association recently organized an association of gypsum manufacturers, numbering among its membership the principal gypsum producers in the United States and announces the opening of its offices at 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

The activities of the Association will be largely promotional work with architects, engineers and builders on the uses of the various gypsum products entering into the building construction.

An Engineering Department will be maintained that will co-operate with Building Commissioners in the preparation of building codes.

Henry J. Schweim, Development Engineer of the United States Gypsum Company has been appointed Acting Secretary and Chief Engineer, and W. J. Fitzgerald, Traffic Manager of the former Gypsum Institute, will serve in the same capacity in the new organization.

Porto Rico Unionists Winning Long Contest

"Light is breaking for labor in its long fight against deplorable conditions in Porto Rico," said Santiago Iglesias, president Porto Rico Federation of Labor, who is also secretary Pan-American Federation of Labor.

"The speech at San Juan, Porto Rico, in December 1929, by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., recently appointed governor of Porto Rico, is significant. Mr. Iglesias says:

"Newspaper and magazine articles are also discussing the frightful economic conditions which Organized Labor has protested against for 25 years."

"During all these years the A. F. of L. has aided Porto Rican trade unionists. Every administration has been pleaded with in vain.

He declared that Organized Labor will continue its fight for a Congressional investigation. Such a probe, will reveal unheard of exploitation by American and other capitalists who are draining Porto Rico of its rich resources and even refuse to pay taxes, while the land is taken from the peasants. These workers are forced into the cities and are compelled to work for 50 and 60 cents a day—when they work.

Brooklyn Boy Wins Pratt Institute Scholarship

Henry Shire won Pratt Institute Students' Fund Association Scholarship for the year 1930. This Fund was created by former Pratt Institute students who became famous throughout the civilized world as great artists and patrons of art for encouraging new talents.

He is also the winner of Art Students Fund Scholarship of the year 1929 and 6 medals for his work in Fine and Ap-

plied Arts while acting as an Editor of the Styvesant High School Magazine. Henry Shire is 19 years old and a son of A. Shire, member of L. U. No. 246, N. Y. He lives with his parents at 92 Milton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Where Do You Stand?

Under the above caption, the Chicago Tech. News, says:

Whose feet are you standing on? Are you one of the helpless who depend entirely on a friend or a relative to keep you supplied in jobs, or are you able to prove your own worth and value to employers?

The man who has the ability to do his work a little better than any one else has done it does not need a prop. There is only one way for a man to possess this quality and that is get a training.

You would not pay one dollar for a fifty cent article—why should you expect to be paid more unless you are worth more? You cannot be worth more unless you earn more; you cannot earn more unless you learn more.

Don't be impatient if your advancement is slow for it takes a certain amount of time, even to build a chicken coop.

Learn one thing at a time and learn it well and some day it will come in handy. Keep on learning every day, for that is the foundation of your future success.

A building without a foundation is as unsafe as an attempt to do big things without a knowledge of the essentials. No man is above learning simple facts; no man too big to study minor details.

Learn to stand on your own feet and you will not hurt the other fellow's corns.

Gains Made

One cannot look back upon the labor gains made without a feeling of intense gratification.

Labor has established the principle of the five-day week, which is a tremendous benefit to our country. The shorter work week has given employment to many of those thrown out of work by the introduction of more and more labor saving machinery, thus making more consumers who will add to the prosperity of the country.

We have secured a federal convict labor law that will permit the states to eliminate the competition of convict made products with those of free labor.

Our organization work has brought many thousands of additional members to our ranks. During the year there were organization campaigns in nearly a thousand cities, towns and hamlets. Thousands of unions secured better conditions of employment and higher wages.

The disgraceful economic conditions in the south are being remedied by an aggressive campaign that has brought thousands of members into our organizations and given them benefits in wages and working conditions they never had before.

Therefore we have much to rejoice for by all groups of people.—Wm. Green.

Best Cure is High Wages

Edward A. Filene, of Boston, one of the leading merchants of the country, in addressing a recent conference of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, declared "Business crises and unemployment are as preventable as smallpox."

"The old idea that wages come out of profits was all wrong," said Mr. Filene. "It's good business to pay higher wages than you have to.

"What pays is to make prices as low and wages as high as possible. The 'new capitalism' understands that business can prosper only when employes and the public are prosperous. High wages pay—and they don't come out of profits!

"Only 20 per cent of American business understands the truth of the 'new capitalism,' but the other 80 per cent will be put out of business if they don't learn it."

Henry S. Dennison, manufacturer, of Framingham, Mass., said: "The old idea was that you got rich by making others poorer. The new idea is that you get rich by making others richer. And a nation gets richer by making other nations richer, so they'll become better consumers."

Dr. Henry W. Laidler, of the League for Industrial Democracy, indorsed in principle all that Filene and Dennison said, but declared the great majority of employers had failed to see the light.

As a consequence, he said, the "new capitalism," so called, had failed to

stabilize employment or protect American workers against the pinch of undeserved poverty.

Pratt Courses

Pratt Institute announces the opening schedule of evening classes for the Fall Term beginning Tuesday evening, September 30, 1930. Classes will be organized for journeymen carpenters for the study of roof framing, stair building and other steel square problems similar to those now appearing serially in "The Carpenter."

These problems were developed by Richard M. Van Gaasbeek under whose personal supervision the above classes will be conducted. Because of the unusual interest shown in the various units of instruction by distant members throughout the United States, Hawaii and Canada, this announcement is intended to encourage members living within a reasonable traveling distance to take advantage of attending the classes in person.

Circulars of information and application blanks will be mailed upon request to all members of the Brotherhood who desire to take advantage of the unusual opportunities offered by addressing Pratt Institute, Grand Avenue near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Applicants will be interviewed one week in advance of the regular opening of classes at which time all vacancies for the term will be filled.

Labor Summer School

(International Labor News Service)

J. L. Kerchen, director of workers' education for California, announces a summer school for workers at Los Angeles Municipal Camp Seeley, in the arrowhead region of the San Bernardino National Forest, seventeen miles from San Bernardino.

The school will combine education and recreation. It will include a thirteen-day course of instruction under the direction of the California State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California, from August 3 to August 16, inclusive.

Purpose and Plan

It is the aim of these summer sessions to provide an opportunity for workers and others interested in their problems to combine a profitable vacation with special instruction in the problems of adult workers' education. While the course is designed particularly for workers, others who are interested in the social objectives of the Labor movement will be welcomed.

The program will provide an intensive two weeks' course of study. In addition, there will be an intervening week-end conference on the position of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the immigration question. At this conference outstanding representatives of Labor will present Labor's position on this very important question. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, will speak and preside.

The central theme running through the entire summer session will be the social and economic position of the worker in present day industrial society. Two sessions will be offered each day, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. It will be the purpose of the afternoon assembly, primarily, to encourage, conduct, and direct a discussion group. It will be assumed that the best education is self-education and every effort will be made to give encouragement and practice in the art of self-expression. These sessions may take on the nature of a real forum, offering an opportunity for each to express his mind freely on any side of the question discussed.

List of Subjects

The following is a list of the subjects: "The Economic Structure of Society," "The Nature of Business Enterprise," "The Workers' 'Stake' in an Industrial World," "Where Do Your Wages Come From?" "Machine Production and Unemployment."

The week-end conference will be opened to the public. Labor and immigration problems, mostly, will be dealt with, such as, "Why Are You Poor?" "Problems of Poverty," which is a further consideration of poverty; "Problems of Women in Industry," "Economic Tendencies in Present Day Literature" and "Problems of Adult-Worker Education and How They May Best Be Promoted."

The registration fee for the Summer School is $2. The entire cost for the thirteen-day period at the camp, including meals, cabin and all camp privileges and entertainment is $19.50. Alma Wilson, City Hall, Los Angeles, is supervisor of the camps.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Writes of Visit to Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am enclosing a photo that I had taken at our Home in Lakeland last December, when I accompanied Brother Peterson, a member of L. U. No. 51 of Boston, Mass., as a guest to the Home.

At that time we had four members from Massachusetts, Brother James Woolston of L. U. No. 624, Brockton, Mass., Brother S. L. Norris of L. U. No. 193, North Adams, Mass., Brother Alfred Lafleur of L. U. No. 275, Newton, Mass., and Brother P. F. Peterson of L. U. No. 51, Boston, Mass., and as the enclosed photo shows they were a very happy group, in fact it was a very joyous re-union between them when all four from the same state got together. They were as happy as a bunch of school boys exchanging stories of bygone days, etc., with one another, and as for their opinion of the Home and surroundings, they could not find words enough to express to me the wonderful hospitality they were receiving and the joy of their beautiful Home. When asked by me whether they preferred the Home or would they rather return to their own localities, they assured me that the Home was really beyond their expectations, and hoped God would see that the United Brotherhood would always be able to maintain this ideal place, and requested me to tell all the old timers back home about it, and pass them the word that although the Pension was a good proposition, if they wanted something that they could not get for three times the amount of the Pension, they should go to the Home. I left Florida after talking for hours with these Brothers, and felt after hearing them express their opinion of the Home and the excellent care they



were receiving, and seeing the contentment and good fellowship that prevailed among our old members at the Home, that the United Brotherhood should well feel proud of the achievement which is theirs by the erection and maintenance of the Home where some of our old members are actually happy and contented in their last years, with no worries or cares to contend with, thus repaying them in a way during life for the part they took in building up this organization to the successful institution it is today.

Sorry to say that since the enclosed picture was taken, Brother Lafleur was granted permission to come North to visit relatives, and while in Canada visiting his brother, took sick and died.

Hoping to read about this in "The Carpenter," as it was a pleasure to write these facts, even if it is only to let you know the feelings of myself and these old members.

James W. Feeley, Sec.,
Mass. State Council.

A Plea for Jobless

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On the 4th of last month we celebrated "Independence Day" the birthday of Liberty and Prosperity and I thank God for it all—because in the past few months—I have found out that too much Independence doesn't pay—Liberty I have had lots of it from work—and prosperity—I have been pounding the side walks of New York looking for it—but there's an old saying and it's as true today—as in days of old—"seek and ye shall find"—I feel much better since I struck a job on the Empire Building on the site of the old Waldorf Hotel—yes, I feel better, but I also feel sorry for many of my buddies that have not been as lucky as myself. Many of them have been out for months. But let all the Brothers cheer up—the Federal Government reports good times are on their way—(so is Christmas) (and the end of time).

Contradicting the Department of Commerce unemployment statement issued in Washington June 27, 1930, D. J. Mersercle, president of the National Unemployment League, asserted that conditions have not improved nor will they to any appreciable extent for some time to come. The Government figure setting the nations unemployed at 2,298,558 is said to be short of the actual average unemployment figure for several years past.

American Federation of Labor figures issued at the same time as the Government's set the unemployed among skilled workers at 20 per cent, the same as last January. In the League statement, attention is called to the fact that if this many skilled and organized workers are unemployed it is fair to assume that among the unorganized, unskilled and "white collar" groups there must also be a large number.

The League statement says in part:

"It has taken Secretary Lamont to awaken us from this terrible nightmare. The dream of unemployment was so vivid and realistic while it lasted it seems as if it must have been true. The unemployed have been mistaken; the social workers have deluded themselves and have suffered unnecessarily: the business men have really not suffered the losses imagined: and conditions are much better than in average years."

All I've got say about this and their misrepresented statements—is this:

It's a very fortunate thing for this country of ours—that the citizens want to work and like to live decent! Suppose for a moment that the out-of-work, hungry, unlucky willing-to-work workers numbering about 200,000 in the city of New York alone—should suddenly change their character.

It is a harmless supposition, as it implies that a great body of good, though unlucky citizens should be suddenly metamorphosed. But suppose for instance, that two hundred thousand men should have a meeting and say: "The State provides food, lodging and good care for every thief. But it does not provide anything for men—honest and willing to work. Let us therefore accept the situation like philosophers and become thieves."

Suppose the two hundred thousand men thereupon very quietly, without any show of violence should each proceed to steal something and then announce the intention to accept the consequence by pleading guilty. It would embarrass the State and the reigning powers, would it not?

What, I ask you, could society do with 200,000 self-confessed thieves to take care of? It could not lock them all up. It could not let them go. It could

not nominally sentence them and have the Governor pardon them because the two hundred thousand would then proceed to steal something else.

What could be done? Nothing. There is no punishment save imprisonment for theft, and the wholesale thieves would ask for and demand imprisonment with the usual rations.

We think society is well balanced and that everything is ingeniously provided for. So it is; but everything hinges on the extraordinary fact that the hungry, thin-willing-to-work luckless man at the bottom is still a man for all that. He will not be a thief, and he will die of hunger and cold as many poor fellows do every winter day, rather than take the food that less honest officials and society guarantees to the thief.

We attribute much to our wisdom and the wisdom of the laws. But we owe almost everything to the instinct of self-preservation and to the second, very peculiar, instinct called pride.

I earnestly hope and pray that no one who is endeavoring to help in the present emergency will be deterred from continuing his or her work because of the statements and the misleading census sent out from Washington—Unemployment is very bad. So help the unemployed when ever you can and as often as you can—and God will help you.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York, N. Y.

Union Carpenters are Competent

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I note in the June issue where Brother Ahner takes exception to my article, "Competence," appearing in the May number. Now, in the first place, I am glad to hear anyone speak his opinion whether it coincides with mine or not. If his idea is better than mine I will be the first to acknowledge it. However, in all fairness and good spirit toward Brother Ahner, I am very much afraid he has failed in his criticism to offer anything constructive. He wants to know if I would like to wreck our organization. Now he knows better than that. He says 90 per cent of our organization would be weeded out. Gee! that would be hard on us, wouldn't it? He most certainly knows better than that, too. He says this is the age of specialization; well, he is correct, there. Since that point is granted, then there is all the more need of some adaptation of this examination system. I did not go into detail in my former article and perhaps this has led our good brother to misinterpret my meaning. It is not necessary to go into detail, here, and I think I can cover the ground by saying that these examinations are positively not for the purpose of weeding out our organization except for the possible 100th of 1 per cent and there is no reason why this small percentage should be thrown out of the order should they wish to remain and take the rating card they merit. On the contrary, the finisher, the form builder, or whatever branch he is in, need have no fear or doubt of passing very creditably an examination covering the rudiments of his branch. If a man professes to be a specialist he will not object to an examination unless he be one of the comparative few who has stolen his trade and knows he couldn't pass an exam in anything. As I see it, there is no reason under the broad dome of Heaven why this system shouldn't be worked out to the betterment of at least 99.99 per cent of our craft. I'll tell you why:—We must acknowledge that we suffer greatly from the non-union man who, in most cases is not a mechanic, but who, in practically all cases will work for considerably less than our scale. How many times we are compelled to patch up or rebuild one of his shoddy jobs. Now, if we can educate Mr. Home Owner to appreciate skilled labor, which is Union labor, then this irresponsible "jake" will have to throw his ill-kept tools into the alley or rubbish pile where he probably got them in the first place. I believe the quickest way to educate Mr. Home Owner is to be able to show him a rating card so he will know the carpenters he hires are Class A in their branch. The non-union carpenter would then have to come into the union and pass an examination before he could be classified as a competent mechanic. I think we would all be proud to show a rating card which would stand as a banner of efficiency. Now, Brothers, if any of you think this idea impractical I feel sure the editor will give you the same kind consideration he has given me and place your article in the first issue possible, but, for Heaven's sake, offer an argument which you believe to

be constructive. Tear this all to pieces, if you wish, but you'll have to show me, first. Remember, this is all in good spirit, I am not one to say, 'Cursed be ye if ye think not as I do.' It is only by the co-ordination of the ideas of the many that any organization can effect progress.

Yours for the good of the Order,

R. E. Cottrell,
L. U. No. 541. Washington, Pa.

Know Your Trade Mr. Carpenter

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read in the June issue of our Journal an article about Examination and as I read down I see that it is high time that examinations are needed more than ever and stronger than ever.

When I went to school I did not stop at A B C but went all the way with them. When I learned the times table I did not learn the 2, 3, and 4 times table but learned the whole lot, all of them and when I learned my trade I did not stop at building a form or setting joist or laying floor or sheathing a building. I learned the trade all the way through and I am still learning and I have worked at the trade for 35 years.

Now the writer of the article wants to know where are all those super-tradesmen who can do everything without a mistake; he has not seen any yet. I think he had better wake up before it is too late and look around and he might learn something. We mechanics do not say we don't make mistakes but when we do we know how to get out of them and that's what counts. If there are no mechanics in Yuba, California, that can frame a roof with jack, valley and hip or anything else they had better go where they can. Yet I know that there are men there that can do it. Where I learned my trade in good Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania where carpenters are carpenters there are hundreds of men that can lose me and don't brag about it either.

He says that the boss has no time for the man that putters around figuring out work, but it seems to me that there are more half mechanics puttering around than the good all around mechanics do. I find where Tom, Dick and Harry are good all around mechanics it is better to frame the roof on the ground or in the lumber yard than to do it after 4 or 5 specialized men have worked on it, and I have done this work in the lumber yard for 20 years; laid the building from bottom to top and they did not cut anything over when they got to the job and I know that there are hundreds of mechanics better than I. Stick to the square and all the trade and learn it all says I. I was in L. U. No. 150, Plymouth, Pa., but now I am in L. U. No. 1297.

Thos. O. Jones,
L. U. No. 1297. New Brunswick, N. J.

To License or Not to License

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the June issue of "The Carpenter," Brother L. E. Hart of Local Union No. 1290, Hillsboro, Illinois, requested opinions on the licensing of the Journeymen Carpenters.

The licensing of master journeymen and journeymen in the mechanical trades or callings is nothing new. After the 1886 eight hour workday movement the writer discussed with P. J. McGuire the question of licensing the journeymen, and also the subject of compulsory arbitration and the opinion reached on the subject of the licensing of journeymen by the state in any of the mechanical trades is as follows:

No doubt the journeymen who advocate the enactment of a state license law for the master journeymen and journeymen in a trade are moved by the best of intentions to protect the journeymen in the trade, but to protect the journeymen in the trade by issuing to them a state license will in no way place them in the position to lessen their hours of labor, increase their daily wages or better their working conditions. These conditions can only be obtained by the journeymen when they are united in a solid phalanx with their fellow journeymen in their trade union.

It is no surprise to me that the master journeymen today in a great many of the mechanical trades are advocating the enactment of a state license law for the protection of the master journeymen and journeymen, for the master journeymen anticipate that the time will come when the licensed journeyman will, in place of being a union journeyman, stand as an individual journeyman, and thereby become tied to the industry. Another danger that arises is the cessation of work by co-

operation through their trade union on the part of a number of licensed journeymen, for such a stoppage of work on the part of the journeymen might be declared by the state license board or commission a conspiracy in restraint of the trade, and the licensed journeyman, who joined with his fellow workers in the trade to improve his working conditions, would no doubt have his license revoked as a violator of the existing statutory laws, which would prevent him from working as a journeyman at the trade, for if a state license law is enacted by the state to license the journeymen in a trade, then the state has also the legal right to revoke the license granted to the journeyman and thereby prevent him from working at the trade. For, a journeyman, who is licensed by the state, becomes a creature of the state and, therefore, can be deprived by the state of the priceless rights of liberty and independence as a journeyman in the trade.

Journeymen, beware of this attractive, legal-covered trap—this cutting, two edged legal sword—as the issuing of a state license to permit journeymen to work at the trade is nothing new, for we find that in other ages the granting to the government—the state—the right to license journeymen to work at their trade resulted in every case in the destruction of the organization—the trade union—of the workers. When their organization—their trade union—was destroyed, then the licensed journeyman in the trade stood as an individual worker and was compelled, as such, to accept the number of hours of labor, the wages and working conditions that the master journeymen—the employers, were willing to grant.

Brothers, let us learn from the many lessons of the past that have confronted the organized workers with the many alluring legal-covered traps, set and baited by the employers in the various trades, to destroy the organizations of the workers, for, if we give the right by law to the state to permit men to work as licensed journeymen at the trade, then we give the state also the legal right to revoke the license for any cause whatsoever, and thereby the licensed journeymen would be prevented from working at the trade.

Journeymen, you must organize and co-operate to protect your rights as journeymen in your trade, as no state license law will give you any assistance or protection to improve your working conditions as such. Remember, the trade union is your only bona-fide and trustworthy protector and defender in your trade. Do not destroy your union by authorizing the state by law to permit or not to permit you to work as a journeyman at the trade.

Frank J. Weber,
L. U. No. 1053. Milwaukee, Wis.

Keep Step with the Parade

Editor, "The Carpenter":

My friend, Franz, is a square fellow. You know what I mean, square. He can solve any catch-problem in a rafter table. In four years apprenticeship and thirty years practical experience (Franz is 50) he has acquired a skill in the care and use of carpenter tools that is excelled by few. This spring Franz made a garden on a vacant lot adjoining his home. When friends spoke of the amount of time he spent in his garden, Franz would say: "Oderwise, dos iss alla yob I gotta do." And then ground moles tunneled under his potato rows, beetle bugs bit his beans, cut-worms took his sauer kraut and neighbor's chickens his tomatoes. All was lost, except pickles. His pickle plant looked like the picture of 57 varieties in the Friday Morning Post and then, in a single night, they withered like a sinner's hope for a hereafter. Franz gazed ruefully at those melted cucumber vines and said: "Doggone, lookit; dere's a bug for ever'dings, ain'd it?" There is, and that's the why for this. Some pests like to do all the talking in meetings; others have the itch for scribbling. I got both diseases.

One time I wrote a letter to the Editor of "The Carpenter" which he published in April. In the June number, Brother William Jamieson, of Hamilton, Ont., draws his (t)rusty square, shoots that letter as full of holes as is a bootlegger's alibi, and gives yours truly what the deacon calls a darned good talking to. The Brother says I wrote under the title, "Progress," and that's a wrong guess. I wrote under privation and poverty; it was the headline writer committed that "Progress." While right angles, and others, no doubt came when measurement of space began, tradition, tale and legend teach that the first iron one was strictly an

American invention. It would be interesting to know just how many improvements on the original are registered in the U. S. Patent Office. However, tradition may not be authoritative and so, with those who can prove anything by the Bible and statistics, I find Brother Jamieson's application of the steel square to Bible stories diverting.

The Brother says Noah used the steel square for forty years on one job, but neglects to mention that the old codger had a lot more fun and less worry after he quit the building business and went back to the land. And since that day millions of carpenters have spent their pay trying to acquire one like Daddy Noah's, and I don't mean steel square, too. The record says: "There were giants in the earth in those days." With modern pep and one of those machines "that will pay for itself on the first job," Noah would have had a couple of those giants matched for 15 rounds and a million dollars, the amphitheater built, the reserved seats sold out, and a contract signed, to nominate the next President in the same coliseum, within forty days.

He says the workers used the steel square at the Tower of Babel. Well that accounts for it. Looking back, one can see that bunch start on the job jabbering about how to file saws and, as the building nears the wall plates, they get out their new patent squares, with the rafter tables on 'em and start babbling about roof framing. It's no wonder that job went blooey. He says the Babylonians carried a square in their tool box, but he doesn't explain what that had to do with their king eating grass just like many modern carpenters have to live on greens. He says the Egyptians used it to get the rise and run on the Sphinx's nose. Yeah; and they shipped the material via camel, too, but who wants to be a camel, or who wants to be bothered with a clumsy tool like a steel square when any handy man can pick up his catalogue and order enough stuff to build all the sphinx noses in town with only a saw and hammer?

He says they used the steel square on Solomon's Temple and I wouldn't have said that, not in a carpenter's trade-union journal. Why that was the first "readicut" job in Jerusalem. The record says: "There was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building." It looks to me like one of Solomon's 700 wives may have called his attention to Hiram's ad in the Home Builder's section of the Sunday paper which reads: "With the blueprints we furnish free, any handy man can erect one of our readicut houses in spare time after supper with a hammer and screw-driver and one hand tied behind his back. Why have figures and pencil marks all over the lumber on the job?" It took 3,300 bosses and about 170,000 "stone squarers," wood hewers and burden bearers about seven years to readicut that job, whereas with pneumatic stone dressers, gang-saws and truck service, about 17 men would complete a job of that size before the ladies auxiliary could make arrangements to serve the banquet at the grand opening.

He says the Carpenter of Nazareth was familiar with the steel square. All kids like to play with carpenter tools. I have a tool that was given my grandfather when he completed his apprenticeship, in 1830, in the city where stood that most historic of all carpenter's halls in this country. Dozens of boys in this end of town borrow that tool to make airplanes with and a good time is had by all. But much as I treasure that old tool, for sentimental reasons, it earns me no factory made bread or synthetic butter. And, if you noticed, when the Carpenter of Nazareth grew to manhood, He needed no bevel cuts on jack rafters to make folks happy at weddings. Frankly, I think the Brother has fallen into the common error of using platitude and sententiousness to camouflage cold fact.

He opines that no red blooded man would allow an usurper to filch his (steel square) heritage when he has his organization back of him. And all that misses the moral in my previous fable and this epistle. No organization can, nor should it wish to, prevent the natural evolution of society. While we "specialists" devote our brain power to the different angles on the square, to exclusion of weightier matters, some bright young man is going to fasten onto the widow of the man who owned 51 per cent stock in the patent on the machine. While the happy couple are spending the income from that patent right in French divorce courts or some place, we square guys shall be swallowed in a flood of mass production as

o'erwhelming as that which made the Noah family lonesome; we shall become confounded in economic confusion as chaotic as that at the Tower of Babel; we shall live on greens with the king of Babylon while our unemployment problems are referred to a congressional committee with about the same brains as a concrete sphinx; our small carpenter shops and steel square jobs will become as desolate as the Temple and we as servile as its builders, and the steel square boys, especially those over forty, will be crucified by petty jealousies and jurisdictional disputes among building trades even as did the jealousy and ignorance of His own race crucify the Carpenter of Nazareth.

Did the Brother say something about the backing of an organization? Boy, if ever you needed the backing of a strong organization; if ever YOUR organization needed YOU to back it, it is going to be through the trying period ahead. May the energy of our Union, may that of every trade union, be directed, not toward backing some "relic" against the steam roller of evolution, but to make the new machine our tool, instead of master, and as useful in our pursuit of happiness as Brother Jamieson says the steel square was useful in the early life of the first flood refugee and in the liberty of the world champion embalmers in getting the rise and run on a concrete nose.

May Brother Jamieson always be able to read the figures on his steel square; may his red flannel under-shirt never scratch; may his suspenders never gall; may his bicycle never run out of gas. But all the same, he had better get a new oil-can and proceed to learn how to grease machinery.

Lyman Wisely,
L. U. No. 1944.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 62

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We, the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 62 of Los Angeles always read with much interest all that the "Carpenter" contains and I dare say before our husbands get a chance. We are greatly pleased to note so many new Auxiliaries have been instituted the past year and wish them all success.

We celebrated our Ninth Birthday in February of this year. Conditions have been against us the past few months but we have kept our shoulders to the wheel and our heads above water, forging ahead. We served a complimentary dinner to the organized unemployed every Thursday from January 1st to April 1st and helped several needy families. Last year we made and donated several comforts to an institution here.

We meet the 1st and 3rd Thursday nights and 2nd Thursday afternoon, 4th Thursday we usually meet at some member's home or in a park. Sometimes we work and sometimes play. Second Saturday night of each month we give a public Bunco and charge 25c per person, give nice prizes and serve homemade cake and coffee. We have a picnic once a year for members and families. I believe the entertainment enjoyed the most last year was the "Old fashioned dinner for our members and families. We hunted up all the red table cloths, kerosene lamps, silver canister sets, butter dishes and spoon holders, turned the plates over the knives and forks and served a real old fashioned dinner in big dishes and everybody dressed real old fashioned. Anyhow they are crying for another one this year.

We have our Sunshine fund which supplies our sick with flowers. We have a song for our meetings which we are quite proud of and maybe some other Auxiliary can use if our kind Editor will print it. Tune is same as Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!

At the side of our boys we stand
And we back them to a man;
We will fight the union cause in every way.
Though we're only just a few
We are always ready to do
What we can for those that need in any way.

Chorus:

Pound, Pound, Pound the boys are working.
Stitch, Stitch, Stitch we're working too.
Every heart is in the fight
We will work with all our might.
We're the Ladies of Auxiliary 62.

Helping our boys with all our might,
Proud of the cause for which we fight;
To our standard we will ever more be true.

Firmly shall our little band
For our Union always stand
Ever faithful is Auxiliary Sixty-two.

We shall be pleased at anytime to have any Auxiliary visit or write us.

Mrs. Grace A. Jared, R. S., L. A. 62.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 231

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On June 4th, 1930 Ladies' Auxiliary 231 of Camden, N. J., had the pleasure of being the first Auxiliary to entertain Mrs. E. Manly, Past President, Mrs. C. Bernicker, Past President, Mrs. I. Nudlam, Warden, Mrs. A. Smith, conductor and Mrs. E. Edleman, Treasurer, all of Ladies Auxiliary No. 63, Atlantic City, N. J. We had a nice business meeting and our guests gave little talks and ideas to us as they have been organized 9 years.

After the meeting we had a very enjoyable social hour at the Walt Whitman Hotel. Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting some more of our Sisters from the different Auxiliaries, we are

Mrs. L. E. Davis, Rec.- Sec.
L. A. No. 231. Camden, N. J.

Labor Pays Its Own Wages

Local Union 326, Prescott, Arizona informs us that Brother C. F. Markwith gave a very interesting address under the above caption, at a regular meeting held Friday evening, June 20, 1930 and requests that it be published in "The Carpenter."

Brotner Markwith said in part:

"Brothers:

"Wouldn't it be wonderful if someone living in this day and age could write a prescription that would cure failures? Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could say to a lazy man—'you are ambitious'—and he would be ambitious?

"Such is not the way of life. Some of us are struggling through the hours each day discontented—some of us are bubbling with joy—some are rich—some are poor—some strong—some weak—and so it goes on and on in an endless circle—a track, we might say, where you and I must set our own pace through life. When we were youngsters, our ambitions ran high.

"You remember the time when Uncle John came to your house, little Billie, five years old was playing with his blocks on the floor; Uncle John hadn't been in the house very long before Billie piped up and said, 'Uncle John, do you know what I am going to be when I get to be a big man?' 'No,' said Uncle John, 'what are you going to be?' 'Well, I am going to be a policeman.' And so it is from our very early days, we begin to form our own opinions as to our place in this big world after we have found ourselves capable of paddling our own canoe and making our way up or down the ladder as the case may be.

"The great gift of youth is ambition. Little Billie felt that the big policeman on the corner was just about as important a man as there was in all the country, and so his little mind and his ambition had established a goal. My good friends, we are no longer children. As years roll by our ambitions, our determination, our pride, seem to gradually fall away. It wasn't long ago when we used to run upstairs occasionally to save a little time, and now we walk.

"—Is it because we are physically unfit to run upstairs—is it because we are lazy—or is it because we lack just a little of that ambition, which we were so filled with some years ago?

"I do not claim to be able to tell you why men and women fail, but I can tell you of the experiences which we have had in our own organization—experiences I might say, which have made us believe that the greatest cause for failure is that inability on the part of the individual to analyze himself.

"I have reached the conclusion that prosperity can be made permanent, continuous and unbroken here in the United States. I believe that hard times and poverty are man-made and that they can be man-cured. I am convinced also that prosperity can be made to reach every deserving man and woman in America. I believe that it can be done through educating our people to a correct understanding of the things that make people prosperous.

"We have made mistakes. Capitalists have made them. Employers have made them. Labor leaders have made them. But I believe nearly all of these mistakes would have been avoided if the men who made them had been given a thorough training in fundamental principles.

"The railroads do not pay their brakemen, engineers, conductors, and the like. These wages are added through freight and passenger rates, and every man or woman who buys a pair of shoes, or bag of beans, or any other article that is shipped by rail, helps to pay the wages of the railroad workers.

"If the railroads were to pay these wages without adding them to the freight and passenger rates and thus passing them on for you and me to pay, the railroads would go broke and have to quit business. Then the railroad workers would lose their jobs and compete for our jobs.

"Over ninety percent of the wages of the railroad workers are paid by other working men and women. We want the railroad men to be paid as much for their work as other workers are paid for work of equal value. That is only fair and right.

"But if they are paid more than their share as compared with other men and women of the country, we must not forget who pays the bill. It is not the railroads.

"It is the workers of the country. Labor pays its own wages.

"When wages are too low in any country, the purchasing power of the workers of that country must be and is low in proportion to the low wages they receive.

"Over ninety per cent of all food, clothing, comforts and necessities of life are sold to workers and their families. When their wages are too low they cannot buy. Trade slows up, business stagnates, and we have hard times.

"Wise employers do not want wages to be too low.

"Wages too low are distressing. Between the wage that is low and the wage that is high—there is a scientific wage that is best for everybody. It can be found by figuring it out. It can never be found—by fighting it out. In the coal mines there are two active interested parties—beside the consuming public.

"There are the operators who work the mines, and the miners who are employed to do the work.

"The operators do not pay the miners, although they appear to do so. The operators add the wages of the miners to the price of coal and their customers pay the bill. Like the merchants and the railroads, they must do this very thing or they would go broke and be unable to operate the coal mines. Then the coal miners would lose their jobs and try to get ours.

"Every person who buys coal, or who buys any article that is manufactured by power generated from coal, or any article that is shipped over the railroads, is helping to pay the wages of the coal miners. Now that means that you and I help to pay their wages.

"If the coal miners get more than their share of wages, the other workers of the country pay the bill. We want the coal miners to be paid as much as others workers receive for work of the same value. We want them to get a square deal. But, we must not forget that the other workers are paying their wages. The coal operators do not and cannot do so. LABOR PAYS ITS OWN WAGES.

"Who pays the carpenter, the bricklayer, the plasterer, the plumber, the lather, the roofer, the finisher, the electrician, the painter, and the other workers on a building?

"Many people would say—the contractor. They are wrong. The contractor compels the owner of the lot to pay the wages and all other expenses.

"Then does the owner of the lot pay the wages of these men? No! He adds their wages to the rents. Who pays the rents? In the final analysis the other workers of the country pay the rents, and therefore, the other workers pay the carpenter, brick-layer, plasterer, and the rest of the men in the building trades.

"But suppose a merchant rents the building. Well, the merchant must add the rent to the price of the goods he sells to his customers, over ninety per cent of whom are other workers, and the workers must pay the bill. The higher the wages of the men in the Building Trades—the higher go the rents, and the higher goes the cost of living.

"I am in favor of paying the men in the Building Trades all they are worth to their fellow workers—but I also want them to know who pays the bill. LABOR PAYS ITS OWN WAGES.

"A few years ago, the average bricklayer would lay 2,500 bricks in a day when working on a plain straight wall. He was paid from $4.00 to $5.00 a day —according to his skill.

"The carpenter, plumber, plasterer, shingler and other workers in the building trades, also did a full day's work.

"At that time, the average workingman paid from $6.00 to $12.00 a month for a very fair home in which to shelter and rear his family. The other costs of living were likewise low.

"Since that time rents went up and up. The little $6.00 cottage went to $20.00 and the $12.00 home rose to $45.00 a month—and there they are today.

"Each worker helps to pay the wages of the other workers.

"LABOR PAYS ITS OWN WAGES."

Work of the A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor is endeavoring to interpret the thought, mind and desire of working people so that all classes of people may understand the aims of Organized Labor.

We want to promote the economic and social welfare of working people. We want to make workers' homes attractive and happy. We want to protect the workers' children from industrial exploitation. We want to bring about the realization of their hopes and ideals.

This is a part of the great work which the American Federation of Labor is doing.

Wm. Green, Pres., A. F. of L.

Ten Million Workers in U. S. Paid on Basis of 15 to 30 Cents an Hour

In a recent speech, Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, declared: "The most immediate and practical form of agricultural relief would be to relieve distress among the farmer's customers, the industrial workers of the nation. All but about 6 per cent of our markets are within the nation. We are our own best customers, yet literally millions of our people are without any purchasing power whatever, because they have no jobs, and other and more millions are unable to buy what they need, not to say what they want, because of chronically inadequate wages.

"In the neighborhood of 10,000,000 of our gainfully employed earn only from 25 to 30 cents an hour. In some sections of the country and in certain industries the hourly rates are as low as 15 cents.

"If you will go through the coal mining communities of the country you will find conditions that touch the heart. Owing to an overdevelopment of mines, or a low demand, there are thousands of miners, supposed to have jobs, who are working only about two days a week. In the entire industry there are about 250,000 surplus workers.

"While we consume only about 400,000,000 tons of coal a year we could produce at full capacity about 900,000,000 tons.

"The steel plants could turn out in eight months' full-time operation all we need in the most prosperous year.

"All the boots and shoes that people are now able to purchase could be made in six months with the present factories and their labor force.

"Our window glass factories can turn out an entire year's supply in 13 weeks.

"Textiles, a sick industry, is in this situation because the workers and the mills are capable of producing all we need in six months of five and one-half day weeks.

"You will find 40,000 idle men in Detroit, 50,000 in New York, as many more in Philadelphia and proportional numbers in other industrial centers.

"Big locomotives are displacing railroad workers and new machinery in many other lines are separating workers from their jobs.

"One of the latest models of steam-shovel will scoop up seven tons at a time and distribute this to as many vehicles as desired.

"The only way to reabsorb the labor thus constantly displaced is to give those left on the job money enough so that they can buy radios, rugs, autos, anything that their legitimate needs and aspirations call for.

"Everything we eat and wear comes from the farm. One more pair of shoes and one more dress or suit a year, more and better food on the table of the worker would create a market for the farmer which would enable him to enter the market with a buying power which would make our factories hum and bring comfort and happiness to us all."

Those who heard the Secretary's straight-from-the-shoulder talk fairly gasped.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY
LESSON XXIIX

Heavy timber framing is not altogether a thing of the past, as might be believed by some of our readers; far be it from that. That there have been some changes in the forms of heavy timber constructions, largely due to the increased use of steel, we will admit; but in rural districts, heavy timbers still play an important part in the con-

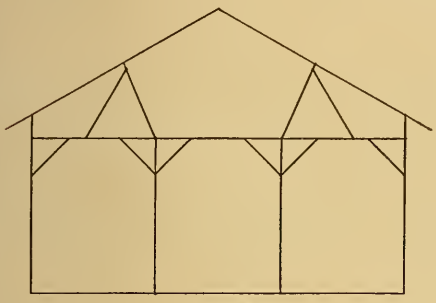


Fig. 155

struction of barns and other buildings used for sheltering live stock, hay and machinery. It hasn't been so very long ago, that we helped erect two especially large hay barns, which would be classed under heavy timber construction. And though we are still in the

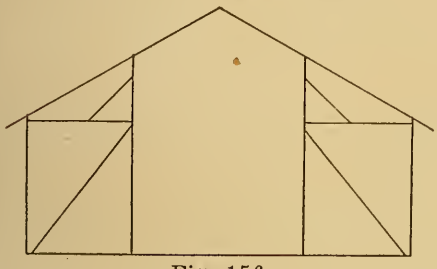


Fig. 156

prime of our life, our first experience in carpentry was on heavy timber framing. Our memory still registers clearly the barn raisings we attended. Those were great days, when whole communities would come together to lend a hand in raising a large hay-barn; or bank barn, which is more nearly the correct term. The bank part of such barns was used for horse stables, and for shelter

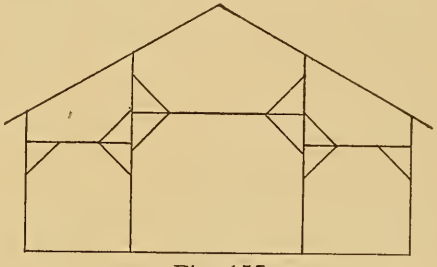


Fig. 157

for other live stock. . . . . .For weeks the carpenters would work, framing

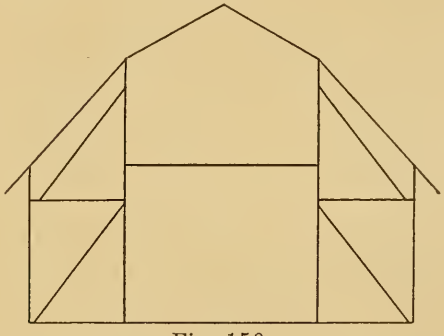


Fig. 158

sills, posts, plates, girts, braces, purlins, rafters and other parts that were

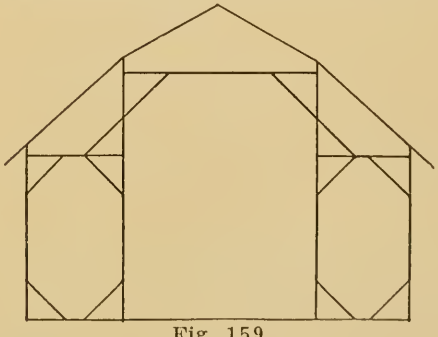


Fig. 159

necessary to make the heavy structure complete, and on raising day the men of the community would come and help

with the erection of the heavy framework, much as one would, in these days, attend a party and take part in

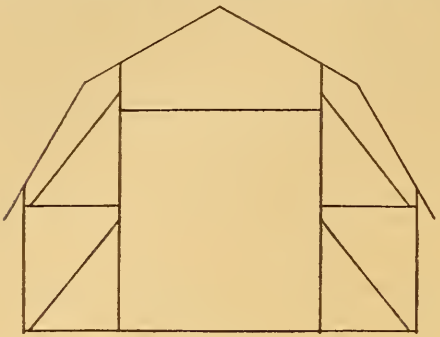


Fig. 160

the games. At such occasions the ability of the man who framed the building was tested. If his work went together perfectly, when the day was done, he was outstandingly the hero of the oc-

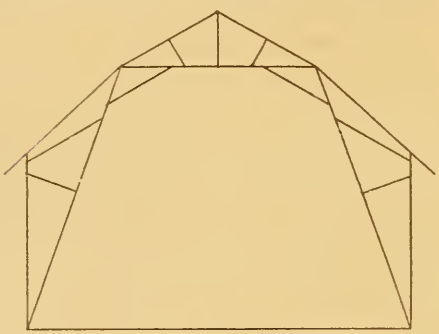


Fig. 161

casion; but, on the other hand, if he was careless in his work of framing the building, the raising day always brought him grief. Nothing will dis-

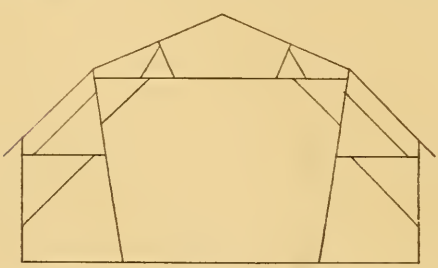


Fig. 162

grace a heavy timber framer, like a bungled up job at the end of raising day.

The women, too, had a part in these occasions; for they would come together, and help prepare and serve the food for the men. Those were usually "picnic dinners," plus. Chicken, yellow-legged chicken, all you could eat; and chicken gravy for the potatoes; and milk, if you wanted milk to drink. The butter was fresh country butter, unadulterated. There was honest-to-goodness cream, and plenty of it, for the desert; a thing that many of our present-day carpenters know less about

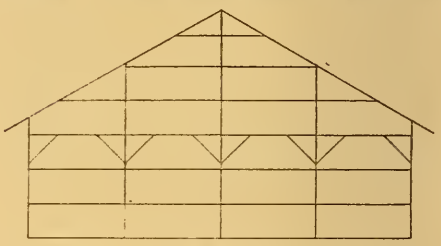


Fig. 163

than they do about the art of heavy timber framing—cream, honest-to-goodness cream, thick like gravy, and sweet! Oh, Boy!

The account of "barn raising" dinners, we give, because these dinners belonged to heavy timber framing, when that art was at its climax . . . . . And now we come to the more practical part of this lesson, which is much

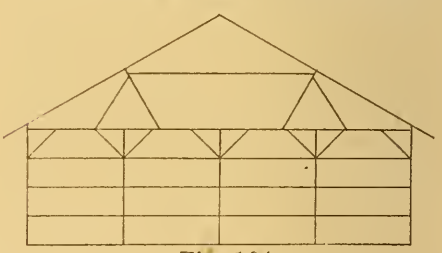


Fig. 164

drier, as will be seen by referring to Figs. 155, 156 and 157. These one-line drawings, or diagrams, as we are using throughout in this lesson, are mere suggestions of the construction of center bents, for gable-roofed barns. The end bents are practically the same, excepting that girts are added, and in some instances the purlin supports are omitted, because the end being boxed up will support the purlin. These three forms are well suited for barns where tracks for hay-forks are to be installed.

Five forms for gambrel-roofed barns are shown by Figs. 158, 159, 160, 161 and 162. These are all suited for rather

wide barns. It should be kept in mind that all of the forms shown in this lesson are subject to change, and that those who might be led to be governed by them, should make necessary changes wherever the conditions might require changes.

Figs. 163, 164 and 165, show three forms of gable-roofed barns, suitable for rather wide barns. The first two

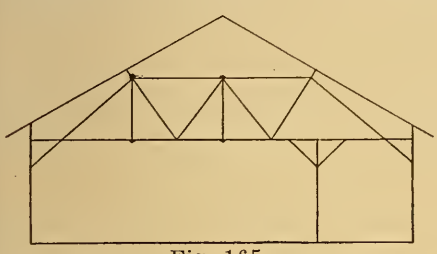


Fig. 165

show the end bents, in which cases the girts would have to be omitted in order to make them center bents. The last one shows one of the center posts missing, and the roof is being supported by a truss. This form of construction should be used cautiously. The truss though, gives us the subject for the next lesson.

Our trade dictionary has these terms under the letter L:

Ladder. A portable frame having two uprights with rounds fastened in between at intervals, used for steps to ascend or descend the ladder.

Lag Screw. A bolt with a square head, and threaded to a point at the other end, used for fastening pieces of wood or metal, etc., to other objects.

Lancet Arch. A pointed arch, the width of which is narrower than the height.

Landing. The floor space at the head or at the foot of a flight of stairs. The platform between two flights of stairs.

Lantern. A lantern-like structure at the top of a roof, for the purpose of admitting light to the interior.

Lap Siding. Siding that laps one board over the other when in place; usually it is thinner at one edge than at the other.

Latch. A fastening for doors, used mostly on batton doors, such as barn doors, or garage doors.

Lath. A thin strip of wood nailed to the studding for supporting the plastering.

Lathing Hatchet. A tool for nailing on laths.

Lattice. A sort of a net-work made of thin strips of wood.

Laying Out. Marking timbers to be cut or to be placed, in erecting buildings.

Lavatory. A place for washing. A sort of a bowl used for washing the hands and face.

Lead Pencil. A device for marking, usually made of wood, with lead through the center. A carpenters pencil.

Lean-to. A shed roof, or pent roof. A roof having but one slope in one direction.

Ledger. A board gained into the studding, usually to support the second floor joists. A ledger board.

Left-hand Stairway. A stairway with the hand rail to the left, going up.

Level. An instrument for leveling. Being in a level, or horizontal position.

Lever. A sort of a hand-spike used for moving objects by means of the leverage obtained by prying.

Library. A room or building where books are kept.

Light. A pane of glass, or the space for a pane of glass in a sash.

Line. A cord. A line made with a pencil or chalk-line.

Lining Up. An expression meaning that the objects under consideration are in a line.

Lintel. The horizontal piece over a door or window or some other opening.

List. A fillet. A narrow strip of wood cut from the edge of a plank or board.

Listing. The sapwood cut from the edge of a board.

Living Room. One of the main rooms of a house.

Locker. A built-in cabinet used to lock things in, as in a school building where each pupil is provided with a locker.

Look-outs. Projecting ends of timbers, as the look-outs of a cornice, onto which the finishing boards are nailed.

Louver Boards. Sloping boards fastened into a framework, to throw out water, and admit aid and light, as the louvers in a gable.

Lumber. Boards, planks and other wood material for building purposes.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 8
Drawing No. 722.7

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To lay out and house string (B).

(Note) The pitch of the string is first determined. By changing the pitch, cross grain stock can be avoided and the string laid out for treads and risers without gluing extra stock on top and bottom to allow for the twist except to glue a small piece on top, edge of bottom of string for an easement.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The care and use of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, knife, steel square, bevel, ½" auger bit, brace, ⅜" chisel, 1½" chisel, router plane, smoothing plane, back saw, sandpaper and block 1 piece ¾" x 4" x 4' 0".

III—Specifications:

1—String ¾" x 4".

2—Treads ½" thick.

3—Risers ½" thick.

4—Rise 2".

5—Allowance for wedges ¾" in one foot.

6—Housing 5-16" deep.

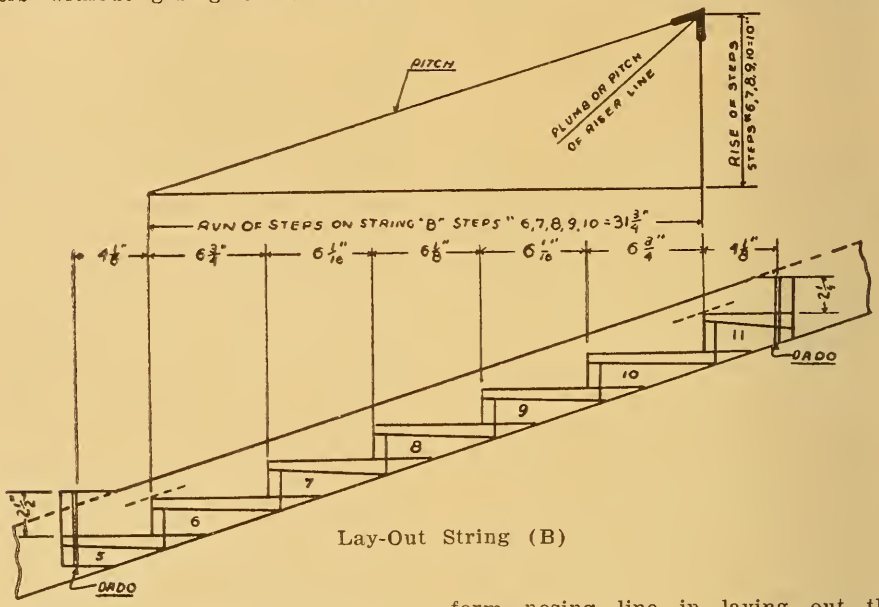
7—Nosing to project ½".

IV—Operations:

1—Dress top edge of string straight and square.

2—Determine pitch of string (B).

(Note) It is impossible to make a straight nosing line due to the fact that the winders are different widths. However, the average pitch can be determined by taking the run of the string from riser No. 6 to riser No. 11 or the run of 5 treads and the rise of the same number of treads, the diagonal of the run and rise will give the pitch and plumb line. By beginning with a uniform nosing line in laying out the string on riser No. 6, if laid out accurately, the same uniform nosing line will end on riser No. 11, letting the intermediate nosing line come where it will. Drawing No. 722.7 (insert).



Lay-Out String (B)

a—Measure run of string (B) on the lay-out, drawing No. 722.1, Unit No. 2, measuring on inside of string from riser No. 6 to riser No. 11 or 31¾", the run of 5 treads.

b—Rise of the same number of treads 5 x 2" or 10".

3—Set bevel to pitch.

(Note) Use 5" and 15⅞" on steel square. Set bevel to plumb line on tongue, 5". For convenience in using the steel square the run and rise is divided by 2 without altering the angle.

4—Apply bevel on top edge of string and produce first plumb line at top to extreme right.

5—Measure forward on a level line ¾", thickness of string, produce inside line of string (C).

6—Measure back 5-16", thickness of tongue, string (C) and produce another plumb line providing for dado to receive tongue of string (C).

7—Measure the width of tread No. 11 on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of the string or 4⅛".

8—Slide the bevel forward and transfer this measurement, measuring on a level line and produce riser No. 11.

9—Measure the width of tread No. 10 on the lay-out, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of the string or 6¾".

10—Slide bevel forward, transfer this measurement to string, drawing No. 722.7 measuring on a level line from riser No. 11, produce riser No. 10.

11—Measure the width of tread No. 9 on the lay-out, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of the string or 6 1-16"

12—Slide bevel forward, transfer this measurement to string, drawing No. 722.7, measuring on a level line from riser No. 10, produce riser No. 9.

13—Measure the width of tread No. 8 on the lay-out, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of the string or 6⅛".

14—Slide bevel forward, transfer this measurement to string, drawing No. 722.7, measuring on a level line from riser No. 9, produce riser No. 8.

15—Measure the width of tread No. 7 on the lay-out, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of the string or 6 1-16".

16—Slide bevel forward, transfer this measurement to string, drawing No. 722.7, measuring on a level line from riser No. 8, produce riser No. 7.

17—Measure the width of tread No. 6 on the lay-out, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of the string or 6¾".

18—Slide bevel forward, transfer this measurement to string, drawing No. 722.7, measuring on a level line from riser No. 7, produce riser No. 6.

19—Measure the width of tread No. 5 on the lay-out, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of string or 4⅛".

20—Slide bevel forward, transfer this measurement to string, drawing No. 722.7, measuring on a level line from riser No. 6, produce face line of string (A).

21—Measure forward on a level line ¾", thickness of string (A), produce outside line of string (A).

22—Measure forward from face line of string (A), 5-16", thickness of tongue, string (A) and produce another plumb line providing for a dado to receive the tongue.

23—Apply nosing line template to top edge of string (B) and mark nosing line on riser No. 6.

24—Apply nosing line template to top edge of string (B) and mark nosing line on riser No. 11.

(Note) If laid out accurately beginning with riser No. 6 the tread lines should finish at the above point on riser No. 11.

25—Set bevel to level line on blade, determined in operation No. 3.

26—Apply bevel to top edge of string and produce the face line of tread No. 6, beginning at the intersection of the nosing line and riser No. 6, determined in operation No. 23.

27—Measure up on riser No. 7 from the face line of tread No. 6, 2" width of riser.

28—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 7 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 7.

29—Measure up on riser No. 8 from the face line of tread No. 7, 2" width of riser.

30—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 8 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 8.

31—Measure up on riser No. 9 from the face line of tread No. 8, 2" width of riser.

32—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 9 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 9.

33—Measure up on riser No. 10 from the face line of tread No. 9, 2" width of riser.

34—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 10 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 10.

35—Measure up on riser No. 11 from the face line of tread No. 10, 2" width of riser.

36—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 11 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 11.

(Note) If laid out accurately the above point should come exactly at the point laid out in operation No. 24.

37—Measure up on the face line of string (C), 2¼" from the face line of tread No. 11. Drawing No. 722.7.

38—At the above point produce a level line and continue it from the face line of string (C) to top edge of string.

(Note) This distance 2¼" is not a fixed measurement or principle and cannot be determined until string (C) has been laid out. The distance above the level of tread No. 11 must be the same on both intersecting strings. A good rule is to have the height of the string in the corner approximate the height of the base used and finish on a level line so that the moulding will properly miter.

39—Produce an easement by the intersection of lines. Measure off on the level line from the intersection of the rake and level line an arbitrary distance, according to the length of easement desired.

40—Measure off on the rake line from the same intersection, the same arbitrary distance.

41—Divide these distances into the same number of equal parts.

42—Connect the points as shown in drawing No. 722.6a, the intersection of the lines give points through which the easement can be drawn.

43—Measure down on the face line of riser No. 6 from the face line of tread No. 6, 2" width of riser.

44—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 5 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 6.

45—Glue a short piece of stock to top edge of string at bottom to provide for an easement.

46—Measure up on the face line of string (A), 2½" from the face line of tread No. 5. Drawing No. 722.7.

47—At the above point produce a level line and continue from the face of string (A) to top edge of string (B).

(Note) This distance 2½" is not a fixed measurement or principle and cannot be determined until string (A) has been laid out. The distance above the level of tread No. 5 must be the same on both intersecting strings. A good rule is to have the height of the string in the corner approximate the height of the base used and both top edges of the strings must finish on a level line so that the molding will properly miter.

48—Produce an easement by the intersection of lines. Measure off on the level line from the intersection of the rake and level line an arbitrary distance, according to the length of easement desired.

49—Measure off on the rake line from the same intersection, the same arbitrary distance.

50—Divide these distances into the same number of equal parts.

51—Connect the points as shown in drawing No. 722.6a, the intersection of the lines give points through which the easement can be drawn.

52—Produce a level line below tread No. 5.

(Note) Allow stock enough to carry weight of tread No. 5.

53—Apply wedge template to face of treads with line (R) drawing No. 722.1b coinciding with face line of risers. Produce bottom line of treads and insert a small brad in center of square giving the center of the nosing.

54—Apply wedge template to face of risers with line (R) drawing No. 722.1b coinciding with the face lines of the treads. Produce inside lines of the risers.

55—Insert spur of ½" auger bit into the points previously located in center of nosing and bore a hole 5-16" deep, the depth of the housing.

56—Follow up with 3 or 4 more ½" holes in the space laid out for the treads.

57—Bore 2 or more holes in the space laid out for the risers.

58—Chisel these spaces out and finish exactly to the tread and riser lines. Preferably undercut lines to make a tight fit.

59—Set router plane 5-16" and route housing to a uniform depth.

60—Finish cutting tread lines with back saw. Undercut slightly.

61—Finish cutting riser lines with back saw. Undercut slightly.

62—Break out between cuts with a chisel.

63—Finish housing to uniform depth with router plane.

64—Saw easement to lines, allow stock for dessing.

65—Dress easements exactly to lines.

66—Cut bottom of string to level line.

67—Make 2 saw cuts 5-16" deep, top and bottom for dado to receive tongues of strings (A) and (C).

68—Break out between cuts with a small chisel.

69—Route to a uniform depth with a router plane.

70—Dress face of string with plane.

71—Sandpaper face of string with fine sandpaper.

72—Number treads underneath for identification.

(Note) The best practice is to lay out face lines of risers and treads with a sharp knife. The chisel and saw will then follow the knife lines and a sharper and cleaner cut will result.

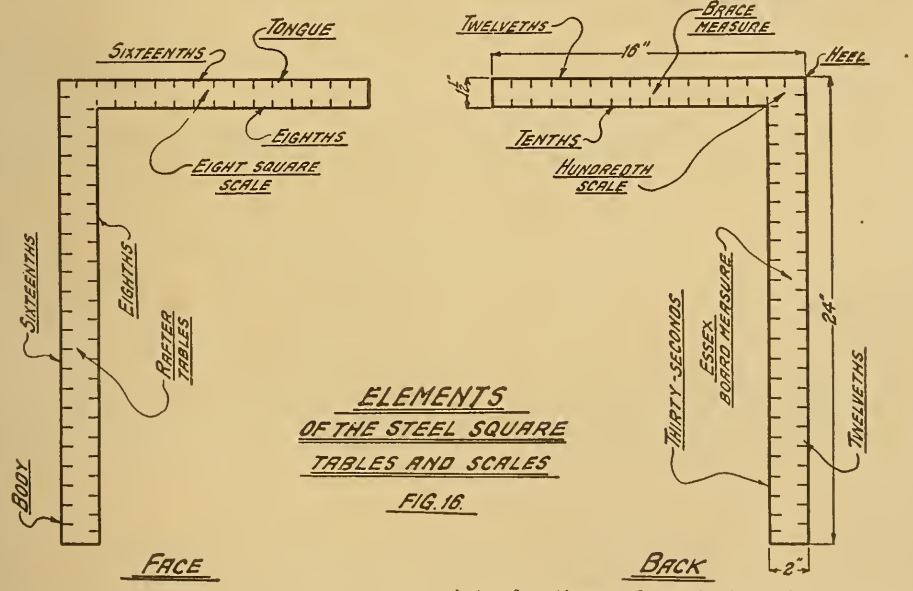
THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenters Calculator"

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER EIGHT
TABLES AND SCALES

In our instructions pertaining to the use of the steel square reference will frequently be made to the various parts of the instrument and the tables and scales that appear on both sides of the square. Therefore a brief description of these parts and markings will be found very beneficial to the student in his perusal of the subject and we would suggest that the following terms identifying the different portions of the steel square should be noted and committed to memory. Fig. 16.



ELEMENTS OF THE STEEL SQUARE TABLES AND SCALES

FIG. 16.

The steel square consists of two parts: the Body or Blade and the Tongue.

The Body is the longer and wider part. The Body is usually 24 inches long and 2 inches wide.

The Tongue is the shorter and narrower part and usually is 16 or 18 inches long and 1½ inches wide.

The point at which the body and tongue meet on the outside edge of the Square is called the Heel. The intersection of the inner edges of the body and tongue is sometimes also called the Heel.

The Face of the Square is the side on which the name of the manufacturer is stamped, or the visible side, while holding the body in the left hand and tongue in the right hand. The Back is the side opposite to the face. The Face and Back of the instrument were utilized for placing the various Tables and Scales which contain the figures used in the calculations.

The Scales are the inch divisions found on the outer and inner edges of the square and the inch graduations into fractions of an inch. The Square illustrated herein has the following scales and graduations:

Face

Face of body—outside edge—inches and sixteenths.

Face of body—inside edge—inches and eighths.

Face of tongue—outside edge—inches and sixteenths.

Face of tongue—inside edge—inches and eighths.

Back

Back of body—outside edge—inches and twelfths.

Back of body—inside edge—inches and thirty-seconds.

Back of tongue—outside edge—inches and twelfths.

Back of tongue—inside edge—inches and tenths.

Rafter Tables

These tables will be found on the face of the body and are used for determining the lengths of rafters and their respective cuts.

The rafter tables consist of six lines of figures and their use is indicated on the left end of the body.

The first line of figures gives the lengths of common rafters per foot run.

The second line gives the lengths of hip and valley rafters per foot run.

The third line gives the length of the first jack rafter and the differences in the length of the others centered at 16 inches.

The fourth line gives the length of the first jack rafter and the differences in length of the others spaced at 24 inches centers.

The fifth line gives the side cut of jacks.

The sixth line gives the side cut of hip and valley rafters.

Octagon Scale. The Octagon or "eight square" scale is found along the center of the face of the tongue. By the use of this scale a square timber may be shaped into one having eight sides or an "octagon."

Brace Measure. This table is found along the center of the back of the tongue and gives the exact lengths of common braces.

Essex Board Measure. This table is on the back of the body and gives the contents of any size timber.

A Drop-Leaf Table

(By H. H. Siegele)

The carpenter is invariably the man who is called upon to do the things that can not be done by those who build ready-to-use furniture and fixtures. It is one of the things that places him as a craftsman, far in the lead of all other craftsmen in the building industry.

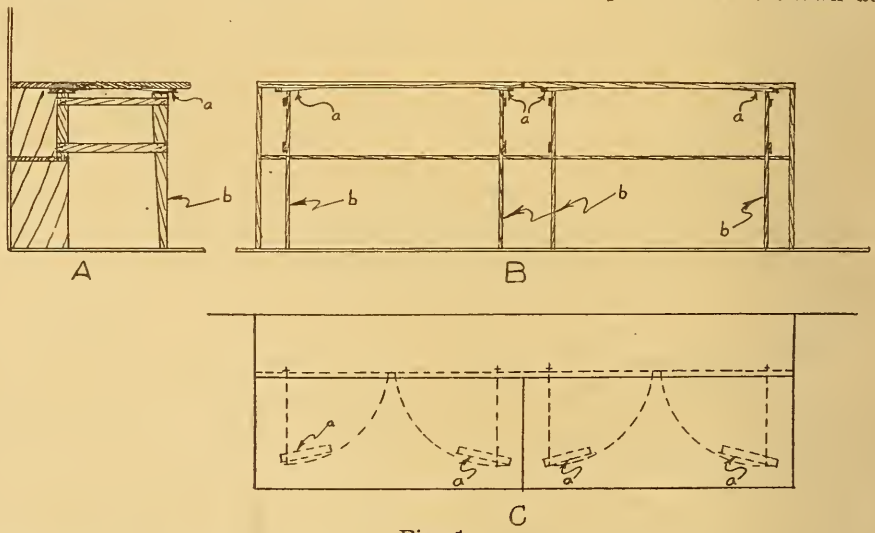


Fig. 1

We are showing drawings for a drop-leaf table, similar to one we put up, a short while ago, in a kitchen where the floor space was limited. Fig. I shows, A, the cross section, B, the elevation, and C, the plan. Fig. 2 shows a detail of the pivoted legs. At a, is shown the adjusting wedge, which is fastened to the bottom side of the drop-leaf, where it rests on the leg. The leg is pointed out at b. A pivot block is shown at c, and a strap hinge at d. If the leaf is rather long, three hinges should be used, otherwise two will be sufficient. The a's in Fig. 1 point out the wedges, and the b's the legs.

In the making the drawings, we have

purposely omitted figures—the height, the width and the location of the shelve into which one end of the pivot is fas-

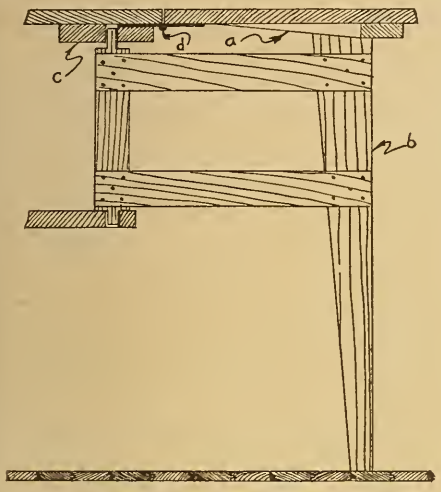


Fig. 2

tened, are matters that must be determined by circumstances surrounding the needs of the person having the work done. Much, however, depends on the judgment of the carpenter who does the work. He should, in the absence of plans and specifications, endeavor to give his customer a job that will please and give satisfaction throughout. And if he does, it will usually mean another job at some other time.

Asks for Solution

I was called upon recently to lay off rafters for a building 10′ x 12′ having hip roof with hips joining at a Common Center, the roof being ⅓ pitch, and experienced some trouble in getting length and correct cut of jacks.

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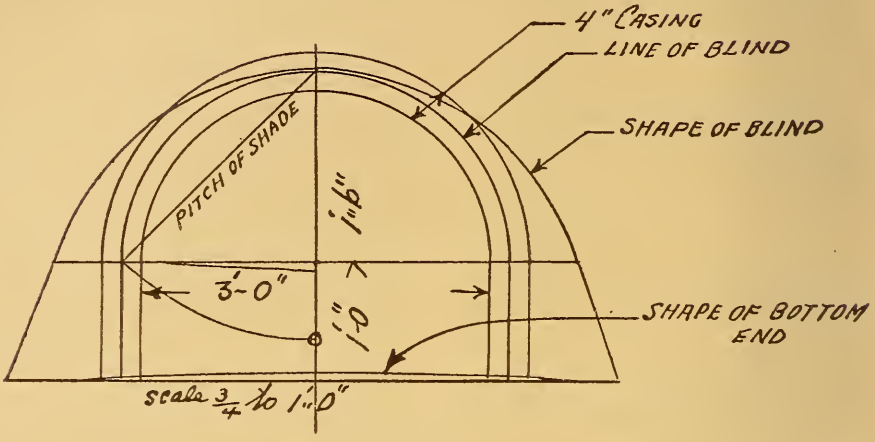


Fig. 1

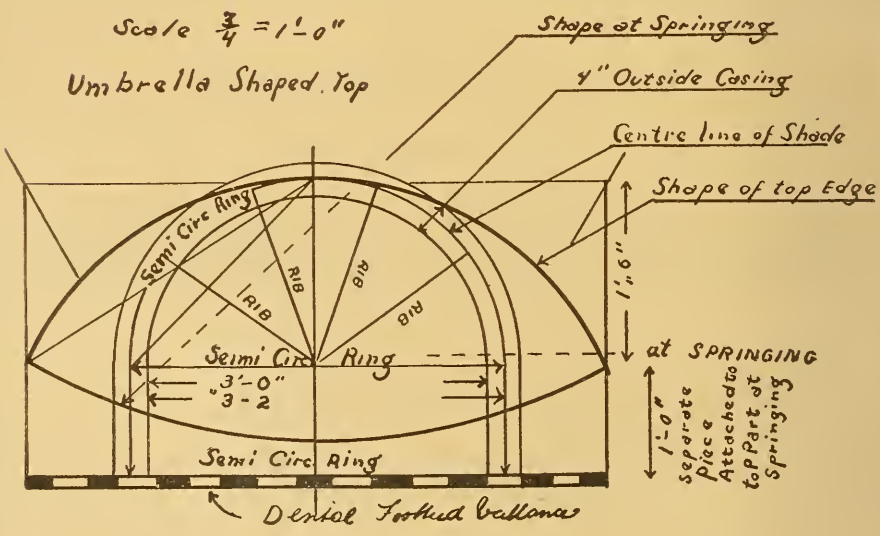


Fig. 2

It doesn't look possible to make it according to the Pitch you give. It should be supported at springing and bottom with an iron rib to keep it in shape.

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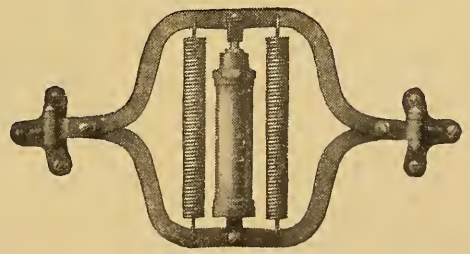
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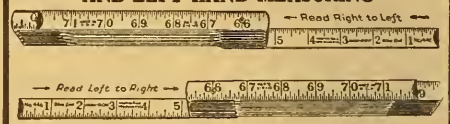
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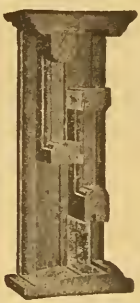
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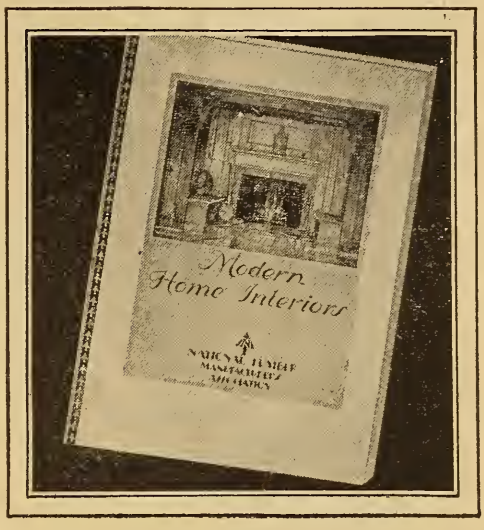
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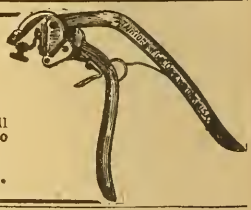
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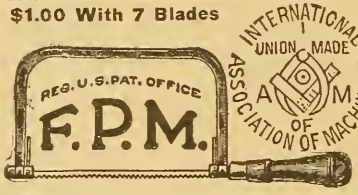
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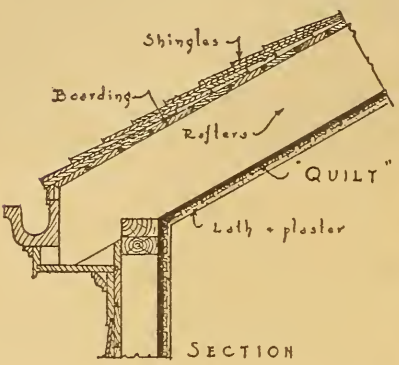
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(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

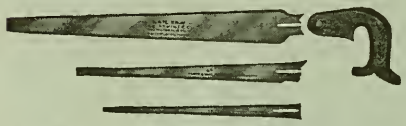


"They make my work easier!"

Says This Buffalo Carpenter



The No. 401—Companion to the No. 400; straight back, regular or light weight, ship point; equipped with Perfection Handle.



See that your tool kit is supplied with an Atkins No. 3 Nest of Saws for all kinds of intricate cutting.



Atkins No. 37 Circular Mitre Saws for all types of electrically driven or portable bench machines for carpenter and factory use.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL

SILVER STEEL Hack Saw Blades will cut from SIX to THIRTY times more than any alloy blade on the market.

"I have been a satisfied user of Atkins SILVER STEEL Hand Saws for ten years. I like them because of their two-way Taper Grinding and Damaskeen polish, and because I can buy them with a choice of handles. They make my work easier. The steel spring of the Atkins Saw is incomparable."

That's the statement of Mr. R. Marford, a well-known carpenter of Buffalo.

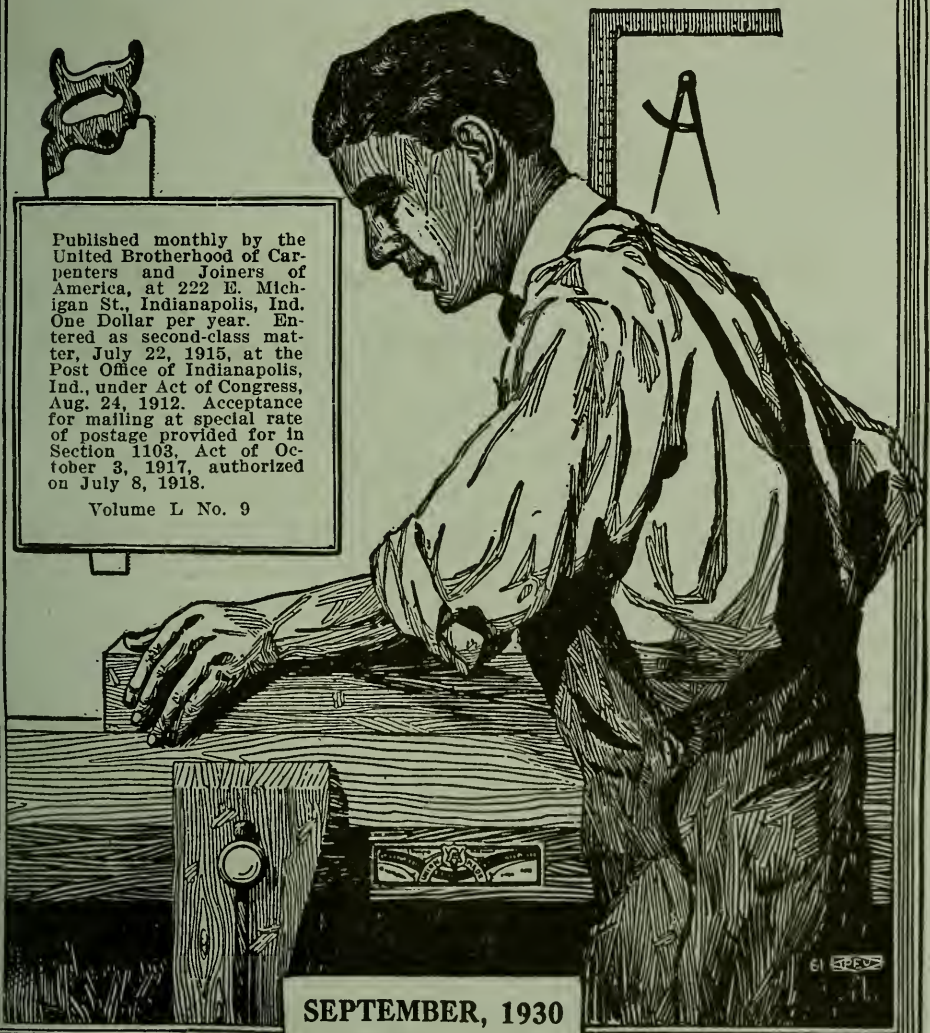
If you have never used Atkins famous SILVER STEEL Saws, give them a trial and you will find that they cut faster, stay sharp longer, and make your work easier.

For sale by all first-class hardware dealers throughout the world.

Send 25c for high-grade nail apron, Saw Sense, the book of facts, and useful souvenir.

E. C. ATKINS & Co.
402 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume L No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1930



This perfected wallboard
widens the market for your services

For ten years Sheetrock advertising has been steadily widening the market for carpenters' services by creating public interest in the remodeling of homes. And now the New Improved Sheetrock has made it easier than ever for you to build a reputation for good work.

New Improved Sheetrock is identified by the distinctive marking on the back of each panel. It requires less working and is not damaged in handling. The new ivory-colored Sheetrock surface is tough. It resists scuffing and abrasi

An improved gypsum core co bined with the tough covering gi New Improved Sheetrock add strength and flexibility.

Smooth, even wall surfaces easily obtained with this perfec wallboard. Takes any type decoration. United States Gyps Company, 300 W. Adams Stre Chicago, Illinois. Sole Distributors for Canada: Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

U G C

SHEETROCK (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) THE FIREPRO WALLBOARD

A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPA



Amazing Strips of Lifetime Bronze

Save Home Owners $30 to $60 a Year!

NO More Big Fuel Bills! No More Cold, Draughty Rooms! No More Dust, Soot, and Smoke! Amazing New Invention Is Creating Thousands of Big Money Opportunities for Live-Wire Representatives. Red-D-Ply, New Kind of Metal Weatherstrip That Anyone Can Apply to Any Door or Window in a Few Minutes Does the Trick. Keeps Cold Draughts Out, Heat In! Guaranteed to Save Its Trifling Cost in Two Winters! Snap Up This New Money-Maker Now!

"Our coal bills cut in half!" "Saved $50 in a single winter!" "Not a luxury—a real investment," *Folks have hitherto thought of metal weatherstripping as expensive, and difficult to install.* Imagine their delight when you show them Red-D-Ply! Each package contains material *to completely weatherproof any door or window in half an hour, with no experience and no tools but a tack hammer and scissors!* Slides into position without removing sashes or doors. Completely closes chinks and cracks where cold draughts sneak in to steal heating dollars, besides causing endless discomfort and sickness. Red-D-Ply also keeps out rain, dust, and soot. Makes windows slide easier and banishes rattles! Does away with storm windows and doors. Is it any wonder Red-D-Ply offers such amazing profits to representatives?

A Double-Barreled Money Maker for Agents Up to $400 and $600 a Month The Year 'Round!

Just Count Windows and Doors

A single block, even in small towns, may yield you as much as $200 or $300 in quick commissions! Just count the outside doors and windows in any home, figure up the fuel savings Red-D-Ply will give, and your sale is already half made! For Red-D-Ply is GUARANTEED to save its cost in two winters—and ordinarily does it in one! The cost averages about the price of an auto tire. And the saving goes on year after year—for no matter how windows and doors swell or shrink Red-D-Ply AUTOMATICALLY adjusts itself to suit.

Repeat Business—Installation Profits

The repeat business is simply enormous! Even if you don't sell a complete installation on the first call make a test installation of one room or so—then come back for order after order, and make the same or greater profit every time! Make extra money through installations!

Territories Going Fast—Act at Once!

Red-D-Ply offers such surprising profits in a new non-competitive field that hundreds are dropping everything to take over territory. Exceptionally generous proposition, with ready-cut selling plan absolute proof against failure. It insures repeat business. New buildings alone furnish a wonderful field—112,754 new homes built this year need Red-D-Ply. We furnish everything to start a permanent, profitable business. This is only half the story. Will you risk a 2c stamp to hear the rest. If it may mean $5000—$7500 in a year to you? Then mail the coupon for full particulars and a FREE SAMPLE of Red-D-Ply. No obligations. Get the facts and judge for yourself if this is not the proposition you have waited for all your life.

Red-D-Ply Mfg. Co.
Dept. M-111, 16 & Washington Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

GET FREE SAMPLE
Mail Coupon

Red-D-Ply Mfg. Co., Dept. M-111
16th & Washington Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

Send Free Sample of Red-D-Ply and full details of your proposition to Representatives. I am not obligated by this request.

Name _____

Address _____

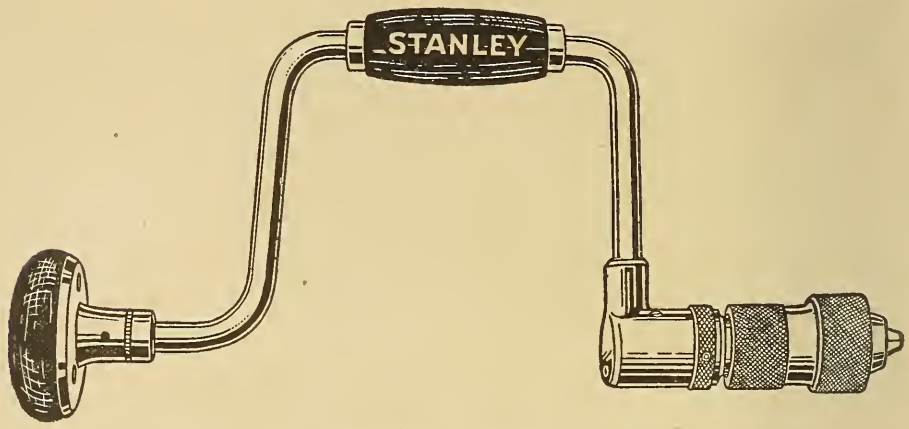
City _____ State _____

Red-D-Ply

Trade Mark Registered

The Universal Weatherstripping—Anyone Can Afford It . . . Sell It . . . Install It

STANLEY

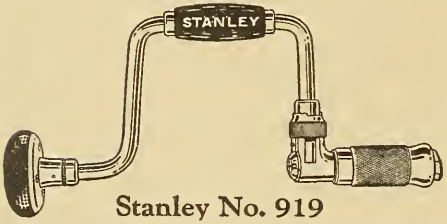


Stanley No. 810

"The True Aristocrat of Bit Braces"

No. 810 has an entirely new type of ratchet mechanism which makes its operation quiet and sensitive. Head and Shell are equipped with ball bearings.

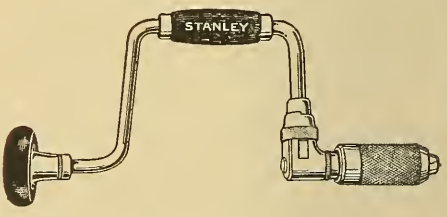
New type jaws will not slip — they take round bits and drills from ⅛ to ½ inch and taper shanks up to Clark's No. 2 Expansive Bit. Nickel Plated. Metal-Clad, Bronze Bushed Ball Bearing Head. Cocobolo Head and Handle.



Stanley No. 919

Improved Chuck construction provides best known seat and grip for taper shank bits. The bit rests in a socket in the chuck and the jaws center the bit and prevent it from slipping.

Nickel Plated. Box Ratchet. Metal-Clad, Bronze Bushed Ball Bearing Head. Cocobolo Head and Handle. Forged Interlocking jaws.



Stanley No. 903

Forged Universal jaws will take round bits and drills from ⅛ to ½ inch and taper shanks as large as Clark's No. 2 Expansive Bit.

Nickel Plated. Semi-Clad Ball Bearing Head. Cococolo Head and Handle.

STANLEY

BIT BRACES

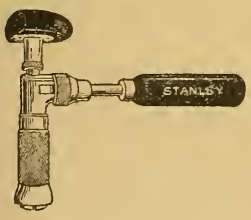
Three reasons why Carpenters have long preferred them

1. Their Powerful Construction
2. Their Ease of Operation
3. Their Adaptability to any type of bit



Stanley No. 903 A

Here is one that will stand the roughest use. Head and Handle made of Aluminum. Forged jaws will take round bits and drills from ⅛ to ½ inch, taper shanks as large as Clark's No. 2 Expansive Bit. Nickel Plated. Metal-Clad Ball Bearing Head.



Stanley No. 982
Corner Ratchet Bit Brace

For the close corners. Sturdy, compact design permits their use in very small space, a feature which will be appreciated in this type of a brace.

Send for a copy of Catalog No. 34 describing the full line

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

BIT EXTENSIONS



No. 180

Stanley No. 180

Will follow an 11/16 inch bit. Strongest known construction. The Shank and Socket are drop-forged in one piece, hardened and tempered. Nut and knurled wrench are case hardened. Sleeve is made from seamless steel tubing



No. 3

Stanley No. 3

Will follow an 11/16 inch bit. Two piece jaws are drop forged and tempered and are held in place by two springs. Sleeve and Nut are made of seamless steel tubing and knurled

TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

THEY'RE STARRETTS

That's all you need to know when you buy tools or steel tapes. Look for the name Starrett. It means lasting accuracy and honest value.

50th Anniversary of Star. Tools 1880–1930



THE L. S. STARRETT CO., Athol, Massachusetts
Gentlemen: Please send me my free copy of Catalog No. 25E.

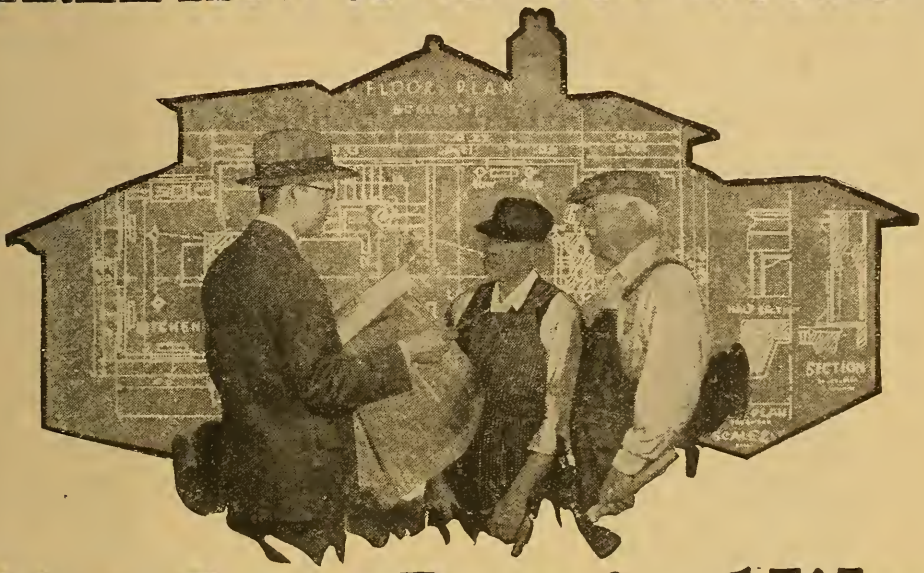
Name.....

Address.....

Use St Tools

4275

FREE How to Read Blue Prints



New Easy Practical Way

That Has Doubled Pay in 2 or 3 Months

Thousands of Men Have Discovered This Altogether New Way To Double and Triple Their Incomes! Surprising, Yes—But True! Almost Over Night They Have Become Foremen and Superintendents—Or Are Making Big Money in Business For Themselves. The same Wonderful Opportunity Is Now Offered You. Don't Send One Penny. Just Mail Coupon For Blue-Print Plans, Big Free Book, and Complete Details.

SEE how easy it is now to get into the six billion dollar Building Industry! Nowhere else are there so many big jobs literally crying for trained men to fill them. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else can you get the training in a few short months that it has taken others 5, 10, 20, years to master "on the job."

Get This Big-Money Training

Yet many men think the only way they can get practical "head-work" training in Building is on the job. Perhaps that was true once. But thousands of Chicago Tech. graduates have proved that that idea is all wrong now. They have proved its quick, easy, certain the new Chicago Tech. Course way. Right at home, you get real Blue Prints used on actual jobs to examine and keep for reference. In language you can understand, as plain as A-B-C-, everything is told you and worked out for you in concise, practical home lessons—no textbooks to study—you are taken by experts right through every step of Plan Reading, Estimating, and Superintendence so simply and easily it is just like play. You don't need even a grade school education to understand every word and absorb every fact.

Consider what this quick, practical Chicago Tech. training has done for others. Woodside, in less than three months, rises from journeyman carpenter to foreman, then makes big money in contracting business for himself. In a few months McAvoy goes from bricklayer on the wall to foreman in charge at a big increase in pay. Marchand says, "Ten days after completing course my pay was raised 100 per cent." Hundreds—yes, thousands of others say the same: Chicago Tech. has helped them to bigger jobs or a business of their own. It is ready right now to help you.

READ!

"Since starting the Builders' Course I have been raised to Superintendent and my pay raised 100%."
P. F. Blair, Okla.

"I owe a lot of credit to your course. Am now listed as a Brick Contractor and made about $3 800 clear money this summer."
E. F. Baker, Ohio.

BLUE-PRINT PLANS

We want you to see for yourself how easily you can learn to read Blue Prints and do Estimating this new, quick way—how easily you can double and triple your income. Test this yourself. Don't send one penny. Just mail the coupon. We will send you absolutely FREE a full set of practical, working Blue Prints, also valuable book, "How To Read Blue Prints. Act at once as this Free Trial opportunity may not be offered again.

FREE



Note: We do not employ solicitors—No salesman will call on you.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL for BUILDERS
Dept. M-103, 118 E. 26th St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. M-103, Chicago Tech. Bldg.,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

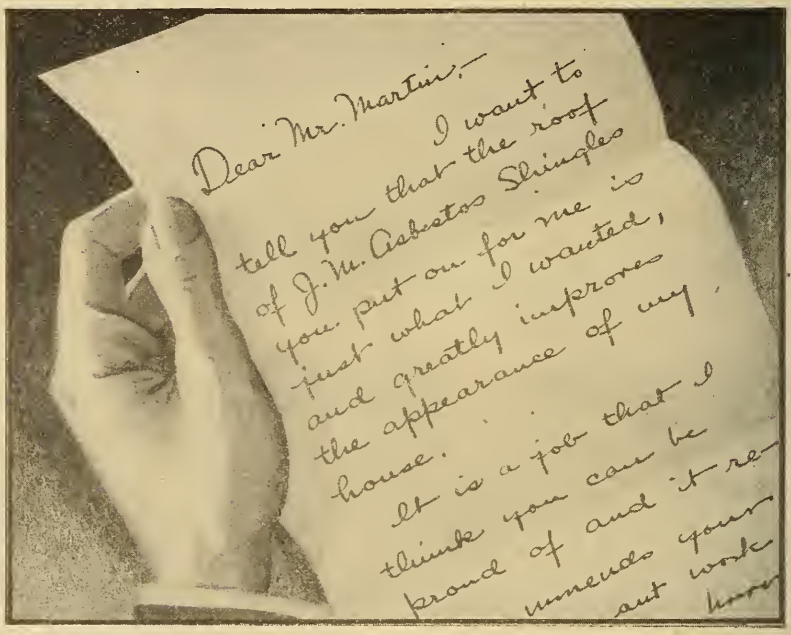
Address _____

City _____ State _____

Occupation _____

DID YOU EVER GET A LETTER LIKE THIS?

Every Roof of J-M Asbestos Shingles You Lay is a Silent Salesman for Your Workmanship



YOU know it takes a job that is out of the ordinary to get an expression of appreciation from a home owner. But the unusual jobs you do generally attract attention and many times result in additional work for you from other home owners. Letters like the one shown here are not uncommon for carpenters to receive who have laid J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles.

Roofs of J-M Asbestos Shingles win attention because their attractive, blending colors set off the whole house and because they make substantial roofs. Roofs of J-M Rigid Asbestos Shingles are permanent. Made of Asbestos and Portland cement, they are weather-proof and fireproof. They actually grow stronger with age. And these shingles make as neat a job as you have ever laid.

With J-M Asbestos Shingles you can offer the ultimate in American Method Shingles at a low price. Mass production, created by national demand, has brought down the price of J-M American Method Asbestos Shingles to a competitive basis with other permanent roofing materials.

The application of J-M American Method Asbestos Shingles is right in line with your own experience. Measuring 8 in. by 16 in. with thick butts tapering to the upper edge and ready punched for nailing, they apply as simply as wooden shingles. They are easily cut where necessary and breakage is practically negligible. Write for a copy of our Carpenter's handbook which shows the simple application of Johns-Manville American, Hexagonal and Dutch Lap Method Rigid Asbestos Shingles. Address Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

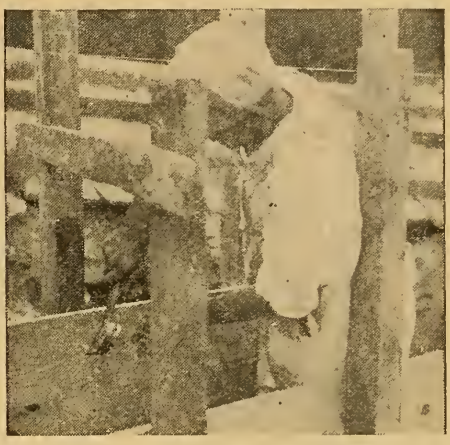
JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

Johns-Manville

RIGID ASBESTOS SHINGLES



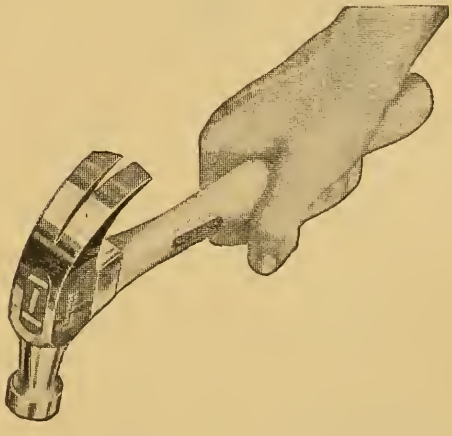
Use a Maydole for finishing. For careful, fast work, carpenters know there isn't a better hammer. Its remarkable hang makes every blow fall true and the face and sides have just enough crown to prevent marring the wood.



Built for the man who gives his tools the hardest kind of use, Maydoles outlast two or more ordinary hammers on rough, heavy work. Balance, strength and a stubborn resistance to wear are built in.



For careful, fussy work, skilled cabinet makers use Maydole Hammers. They know from experience that there isn't a finer, better balanced hammer made—built for men who know tools and like to work with good ones.



Try a Maydole, swing it, feel its remarkable hang, balanced to put all your power into the head—won't tire your arm. Claws will pull the largest nail or smallest brad without slipping. Built to last a lifetime. Your dealer carries Maydoles —ask him.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

Please send me a free copy of Pocket Handbook 23-A containing handy tables and other information.

Mr. .....

Street .....

City .....State .....



Made for *Your* job

not just to meet a price

SWEET-ORR
Union Made
Work Clothes

MEN keep on buying Sweet-Orr, year after year, because they are built to perform certain jobs better than any other garments. They are not thrown together just to meet retail price competition.

The country is flooded with cheap jail made and non-union work clothing. Much of it is not worth even half what is asked for it. You can't get blood out of a stone. You can't expect decent wear out of a shirt, pair of pants or overalls made to meet a price instead of performing a certain job.

It's *your* money that's talking. If any dealer attempts to palm off a cheap substitute on you when you ask for Sweet-Orr—why even stop on your way out to say "Good-Bye?"



When you ask for Sweet-Orr refuse substitution of any kind.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York
Pants - Overalls - Shirts
"First to adopt the Union Label"

NOW!



Make ANY set of Doors Open OVERHEAD



3 *Seconds* *and its Open*





Easily Installed

Installing Frantz "Over-the-Top" door Equipment is remarkably easy. Note in the above photograph how simple the "overhead" construction is. No complicated cutting or fitting is required. You can see for yourself that any garage, old or new, can be so equipped.

At last! The convenience of doors opening overhead is within the reach of everyone.

Now you can install Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment on OLD as well as new doors. **Special doors are NOT required.** The hardware fastens into place without extra cutting or fitting. No weights or pulleys are needed. You'll marvel at the simplicity of its construction.

Here is equipment that every automobile owner has hoped for—that makes garage door operation the last word in convenience and efficiency. 3 seconds and the doors are up, out of the way. Closing is just as simple. In fact, operation is so easy that it is practically automatic.

Garage door operation need no longer be a problem to you. Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment No. 78 is so inexpensive that every owner of a private garage is a prospect for one or more sets. There's nothing like it on the market. Write for information.



FRANTZ MANUFACTURING CO.,
Sterling, Illinois

INVESTIGATE! MAIL THE COUPON TODAY.

Frantz Mfg. Co., Dept. C-9, Sterling, Illinois.
Kindly send me complete information about Frantz "Over the Top" Door Equipment.

Name _____
(Print plainly)
Street _____ City _____ State _____

FRANTZ
Guaranteed **Builders Hardware**

"Over-the-Top" Door Equipment

PRICE $32.50

Try and tear a piece of Sisalkraft clear across! The test below demonstrates Sisalkraft's almost unbelievable strength.
TRY IT!





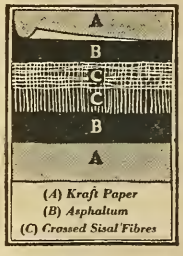
How to lay hardwood floors you can be proud of - -

THE best hardwood in the world will not make a satisfactory floor unless warp and creak producing moisture is prevented from coming through from below.

With Sisalkraft over the subfloor you have a floor you can always be proud of. Unlike ordinary paper, Sisalkraft does not bunch up or tear while applying. It can be walked on and wheeled over without damage. It does not get brittle in cold weather or sticky on hot days.

Sisalkraft is also economical and easy to handle over sheathing and under roofs. It can be applied over sheathing even in a high wind. It can be pulled around corners and tucked into valleys.

No other paper can have this paper's sisal-reenforced construction (see cross-section sketch). Ask your lumber dealer for list of uses and generous samples for you to test and show your customers.



Get a Free Sample from Your Lumber Dealer

THE SISALKRAFT CO.
205 Wacker Drive *(Canal Station)* Chicago, Illinois
In Canada: Alexander Murray & Company, Limited—Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N. B., Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver

SISALKRAFT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

"more than a building paper"

C-9 Gray

"...you've wished for a 3rd. hand"



MANY a job "ties up" one of your hands—to hold in place angle-iron, hinge, lock, bracket, moulding—forcing you to manipulate your screw-driver alone with the other hand!

And how you have wished for a third hand!

"Yankee" Rachet Screw-driver is the answer to your wish!

Grasp handle. Hold your first good grip. Turn to and fro. Handle, working on ratchet, turns back with your hand. No letting go and grip again. No relax of pressure on bit in screwhead. No friction—no turning screw back. One hand does the trick! And not a moment or motion lost.

Where many screws are driven, the "Yankee" Ratchet saves a fourth to half of a man's time. Such is "Yankee" ingenuity!

Unless a tool is ingenious, designed to do faster, better, more accurate work, or to operate in ways and places impossible with other tools of like purpose, it cannot bear the name "Yankee."

There is no substitute for "Yankee" efficiency, durability and economy!

Able to ratchet screw with one hand.

Tiny screw started by turning blade with thumb and forefinger.



Working on ratchet, the handle moves to and fro with your hand. Finger-touch gives right or left ratchet, for driving or drawing screws; or makes it a rigid driver.

"Yankee" Ratchet Screw-drivers

No. 15—"Thumbturn" on blade starts the wobbly screw. Ratchet movement drives it home. Blade 3-16" diameter. Six lengths: 2", 70c; 3", 75c; 4", 80c; 5", 85c; 6", 90c; 8", 95c.

No. 10—For husky screws. Eight blade lengths: 2", 65c; 3", 80c; 4", 85c; 5", 95c; 6", $1.05; 8", $1.20; 10", $1.45; 12", $1.60. Ratchet Shifter moves lengthwise.

No. 11—Same as No. 10, except Ratchet Shifter moves across tool.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

— — — — — — — — SAVE TIME — — SAVE LABOR — — — —



North Bros. Mfg. Co., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Send me "Yankee" Tool Book showing Adjustable-tension Push Drills, Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, New Two-Speed Hand Drills (11-inch), Ratchet Hand and Breast Drills, Vises, Etc.

Name.....Address..... (c)

"VICTORY" ON THE BLADE IDENTIFIES DISSTON'S FINEST SAW



"Victory", etched on the blade above the American eagle, is a distinguishing mark for the saw that any carpenter can be proud to own—the Disston D-15 Lightweight, straight back. Only the D-15 Lightweight and the D-115 Regular Width Skew-Back Saw are marked in this way. They are made of the finest steel it is possible to put into a saw; fitted with rosewood handles, handsomely carved; nickel-plated screws. It is a joy to use them.

See the D-15 at good hardware stores.

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. CANADIAN FACTORY: TORONTO

Makers of "THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881 Vol. L—No. 9. | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1930 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

(By Edwin Markham)

"Out of the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf in his den.
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.
They ask but leave to labor for a taste of life's delight,
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses water-tight.
They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands,
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like the sea sands.
And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy,
Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of hell destroy;
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones."

LABOR DAY 1930

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

THE celebration of Labor Day this year will take place at a period when the unemployment situation is very serious indeed. About one year ago when we celebrated Labor Day in 1929 it was clearly evident that a decided reaction had set in and the country was approaching a most unfavorable industrial condition. Each month the situation has grown steadily worse until now we find that there are more people unemployed on Labor Day, 1930, than at any similar period since the World War. Naturally this problem of unemployment overshadows all other problems.

Fortunately, the American Federation of Labor has functioned in a most serviceable way all during the distressing period through which we have passed and are now passing. The economic facts and philosophy which the American Federation of Labor expounded regarding the establishment and maintenance of high wages have had a tremendous moral and restraining effect. The theory of high wages has made a tremendous appeal to the judgment and opinion of all classes of people associated with industry and industrial enterprises. In addition, the Organized Labor movement is recognized as a strong force in opposition to any reduction in wage standards and conditions of employment. It has exercised a powerful influence in the maintenance of wages, hours and conditions of employment. This fact has increased the confidence, faith and loyalty of the members of Organized Labor in the efficiency of the American Federation of Labor.

While the gravity of the unemployment problem holds a dominating position in the thoughts and minds of men and women there are many other problems of social and economic importance which are being given close attention and careful thought by the hosts of Labor.

Labor is deeply interested in the development of strength and influence in the Organized Labor movement. We wish to enhance and enlarge the influence and service of the Organized Labor movement. Labor knows, from experience, that it is through organization, co-operation and collective bargaining that industry can be made more profitable and the wages and living standards of the masses of the people can be raised to a level commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship.

All the gains which labor has made came through organization and organized effort. No one can adequately measure the value of the service which Organized Labor has rendered to its own membership, directly, and, in an indirect way, to those who are not associated with it.

We are engaged in extending the organization among the non-union workers in every industrial section of the country. An intensive campaign of organization has been carried on in the South during the past year. In many cities and towns throughout the country the organization has inaugurated organization campaigns with marked degrees of success. Both the numerical and economic strength of the American Federation of Labor have been extended and increased.

In the legislative field we have pressed our claims for remedial legislation. Our activities have been directed along constructive and practical lines. We have secured the passage of the Old Age Pension legislation for the State of New York and elsewhere. We have secured the enactment of Convict Labor legislation and we have succeeded in bringing to the attention of the public the injustice and the evil of "Yellow Dog" contracts.

Substantial improvement has been secured in the enactment of Workmen's Compensation legislation and in legislation designed to better protect the employment of women in industry. We are pressing for favorable consideration amendments to the immigration statutes. We shall continue our efforts in this line until we succeed in making the immigration restriction laws more nearly conform to the social and economic requirements of our Nation. Substantial progress has been made in the improvement of Retirement legislation for large groups of Government employes. We shall continue our efforts in this direction until adequate and satisfactory retirement legislation is secured for

Government workers in this field. We have also specialized in our efforts to secure a reduction in the number of hours worked and in the number of days worked per week by Government employes. The economic and social interests of these workers shall always be very close to the heart and mind of the American Federation of Labor.

The injunction relief legislation which was approved by the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor is of supreme importance. This bill is pending in the Congress of the United States and its enactment must be regarded as of supreme legislative importance. The object and purpose of this legislation is to make Labor free economically. Labor must not be singled out as a class to be made the class victims of injunction procedure. We wish to be governed by law and not by judicial decree. The entire influence of the Organized Labor movement must be mobilized in support of this legislation.

As Labor enters into the spirit of Labor Day and participates in its celebration this year it will keep in mind the lessons of the past and the problems of the future. It will vigorously contend for a practical and humane solution of the problem of unemployment and will reiterate its demand that this blight upon our civilization be permanently removed. To say that unemployment is a necessary evil is to admit the superiority of uncontrolled forces over intelligence, education and efficiency.

We hold that unemployment occurs because of the failure of industry and society to deal with it and to apply a remedy. The definite demand of Labor, upon the celebration of Labor's national holiday, is that industry and society immediately seek and secure a practical solution for the problem of unemployment.

THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUTH

(By Executive Council of the A. F. of L.)

AN outstanding labor development of the year is the awakening of the South. It came in a spontaneous revolt. For the past thirty years the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers have been trying to organize Southern textile workers. Some results of this work were shown in scattered organizations, but it was not until the stretch-out system lashed their sense of justice into action that they realized the need of unionism. Strikes in textile mills have not been uncommon, but this movement was different. It was general throughout the industry. Aggressive revolts occurred in Elizabethton, Tennessee, several cities in South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina. The initiative to action came from the textile operatives. The Federation responded to their call for help by sending organizers to help direct efforts along constructive lines and by appeals for financial assistance from all unions.

Industrialization has progressed more slowly in the South than in most of the other sections of the United States. Unions had been generally formed in the printing and building trades and some other handicrafts. Such unions dealt largely with local companies and managements. With the industrialization of the South by textile, steel, tobacco, power, paper, furniture and other industries, has come the problem of dealing with large corporations, absentee capital, holding companies, mill villages, and related problems. Progress in power transmission has been followed by wider distribution of factories and has opened up factory employment to workers from agricultural and mountain districts. Thus the great majority of textile operatives in the South are persons not only with no union background but with no industrial experience or standards.

In a number of cases the company made an agreement with a committee of its employes. As these committees consisted mainly of leaders of new unions, the result was definite progress. These workers in the South are poor and they have suffered much by the recent strikes. It will take time to develop self-supporting unions. Responsibility of establishing higher wages and better conditions of employment must rest with national and international trade unions. The Federation can and has assisted with organizing literature, information, organizers, and suggestions. Upon national and international trade

unions and local labor organizations must rest chief responsibility for sustained work.

It is a most opportune time for all organizations to strengthen their unions in the South. The development of unions simultaneously with further industrialization of the South, will assure sounder, better balanced progress. Permanent progress can not be built up on low wages, long hours, and special concessions. The South has raw materials, American workers, power resources, and a need for more industries. But unless these industries are prepared to give a square deal to workers they are not only pillaging the resources of the South but are sowing the seeds of class conflict in most dangerous soil. The Southern worker will not meekly bear injustice when experience teaches him standards of justice.

We urge all organizations to include in their organizing plans for the coming year definite provisions for work in the South.

Organizing work in the South can not stop until all industries are thoroughly organized.

NEW CARPENTERS' HOME "LAST WORD" IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

(By C. S. Garrison)

POSSIBLY no altruistic experiment is watched with as much interest as the Home for Aged Carpenters, provided by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for aged members of that union.

The question of taking care of old members of the union not able to care for themselves had been a live issue with the Carpenters for almost 25 years. It had been debated pro and con and referred to the General Executive Board of the union for investigation at almost every convention. The Board would report and that was about as far as the matter got.

At the 1920 national convention held in Indianapolis a resolution was reintroduced proposing the purchase of ground for a home site for old and disabled members and the establishment of an old age pension system for those who did not wish to take advantage of the Home.

The double system, it was felt, was needed so that if a union carpenter who wore himself out in the service of society had not laid by a competence for his old age and had no relatives or was disabled he should be taken care of by some means in his declining days. If not by his government, then by his union.

The matter was referred eventually to a referendum vote of the members and the board was, by a huge majority, empowered to buy a tract of Florida land.

The board, after a long investigation, bought 1,826 acres of good land close to Lakeland, Fla. Six hundred acres of the purchase were in orange, tangerine and grapefruit trees, totalling some 30,000 trees in process of growth from one year to ten, the rest of the land could be used for further citrus orchards and for general farming and pasturage.

On this tract of land stands at least one million feet of merchantable timber, some of it the finest oak. It was peculiarly fitting that wood workers should have plenty of timber on the land. It was seen that by the erection of a small saw mill the union could have all the timber necessary for the further construction of buildings and some to spare.

The tract is high and fertile and borders a lake shore. It has a natural setting that lends itself to landscaping and the work of beautifying the ground is still under way.

The buildings, recently completed and furnished, are the very latest type in convenience and architecture. Rooms for the guests are tastefully arranged and decorated. Foyers and halls are wide and attractive. Many of the rooms in the building were furnished by Local Unions and a brass plate on the door indicates this. Rooms furnished by President Hutcheson, Secretary and Mrs. Frank Duffy, James P. Ogletree and Mr. and Mrs. V. Fletcher and others are to be seen.

Perhaps one of the main features of the building is the auditorium. The hall is capable of seating about 1,000. The

decorative features present a blending of brown and tan with tapestries of dark red velour. The hall has a modern stage of ample proportions, with proper settings and a velvet curtain of sea green. There is a pipe organ of wonderful tone from which regular concerts are given by Mrs. Griffin.

The main building is equipped with a modern barber shop of three chairs where the guests are shaved thrice a week without charge. A library is now being fitted and guests will have a selection of books, magazines and newspapers to read. There is a room for the meeting of the General Executive Board besides the office of the Home, which is run on the principle of a modern hotel.

In the assembly hall a modern moving picture machine has been set up and this kind of entertainment is provided at stated intervals.

The kitchens and refrigerating rooms are the most modern to be had. The storekeeper or steward has complete charge of the stock and keeps the kitchen running smoothly. A butcher shop and rooms for various foods that are supposed to have a certain temperature for correct keeping are provided.

A modern bake shop provides the various kinds of bread and pastries used. The dining room is an unusually attractive place done in blue which shades off to various paler shades of this color. The tables and chairs are in the Spanish style. The New York District Council furnished the dining room.

The lounge, where the guests gather at various times, has furnishings in gay red leather with a decorative scheme to match. This room was provided by the Chicago District Council. The room has a huge fireplace, card and checker tables, reading lamps, a big grandfather's clock, a phonograph and a modern radio, presented by the Brunswick Company.

The patio, a part of the general Spanish architecture of the building, is an attractive place with its growing flowers and palms. The surrounding grounds are supplied with comfortable benches, many of which have been dedicated to union men who have passed on.

The entire ensemble of buildings and grounds, when completed, will make one of the most attractive places in America. Now that the organization is started on its altruistic work it does not propose to stop until it has the last word in making the final days of its old members comfortable.

Meanwhile, those who do not want or need the advantages of a Home will get their old age pensions.

The entire plan places enormous emphasis on what it means to belong to a trade union.

THE PRESENT UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

SENATOR WAGNER who introduced three unemployment bills in the House differs with Secretary of Agriculture Hyde who claims that "the Nation is back at work"; that "we have suffered from little more that seasonal unemployment," and that "there was relatively little distress."

"I wish," said Senator Wagner, "I could be as cheerful about the present unemployment situation as Secretary Hyde. If some good could be accomplished by this 'All's well' announcement his obvious departure from the true facts could be used. But these cheering statements have become so frequent in the face of continuing and increasing unemployment that no one is either misled or encouraged.

"It is none the less astounding that a Cabinet officer should declare that the Nation is back at work when the Government's own figures indicate that more men are being laid off both in manufacturing plants and in industries generally. It is a shocking abuse of words to call the present unemployment normal, seasonal slack.

"In all of the presently published records of the Government, Secretary Hyde will not find a single April in which the index of employment fell as low as in 1930, and the same is true of the entire first quarter of the year.

"What pathetic apathy to human difficulties Mr. Hyde reveals when he reports his conclusion that there was relatively little distress produced by unemployment of the past winter.

"Nothing at all is accomplished by denying unpleasant facts instead of grappling with them."

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 6.—That lumber cut from dead trees is inferior to lumber cut from live trees.

THIS only holds true when a dead tree has been left standing for a long time under conditions subject to attack by rot-producing fungi, stain and destructive forest insects. When cut within a reasonable length of time there is seldom any damage to the tree. When a tree is injured after dying, such injury usually starts in the outer sapwood just under the bark and seasoning checks and such defects are largely removed in the form of slabs and edgings in squaring the logs and lumber. For example, the United States Forest Service has stated that, in the case of chestnut trees killed by the chestnut blight, for the first two years after the tree is killed the wood remains sound, between two and four years the sapwood becomes decayed but the heartwood remains sound, and between four and six years the heartwood becomes checked but remains fairly sound. Any defects that might occur in lumber cut from either a living or dead tree are properly taken care of by the grading rules so that the purchaser suffers no loss. The fallacy of the misconception stated is further emphasized by the scientific fact that the heartwood of both living and dead trees is comprised of dead tissue.

Misconception 7.—That the sap is up in summer and down in winter and that, on this basis, winter-cut lumber is superior to summer-cut lumber.

The greatest activity in tree growth occurs in early spring in the inner bark and outer sapwood. The sap, consisting of water and dissolved chemicals, is taken into the tree through the root hairs from the soil. It moves up the tree through the sapwood to the leaves where it comes in contact with the sunlight. The action of the sunlight produces a chemical change in the sap resulting in tree food and other substances. That portion of the tree food not needed at the top of the tree and tips of branches moves downward through the inner bark of the tree as a part of the chemically changed sap. Part of it is stored within the tree and part furnishes food for diameter growth. The outer portion of the tree, where the greatest activity takes place, is largely removed in lumber manufacturing in the form of slabs and edgings in squaring the logs and lumber in the mill. During periods of activity, as in the spring, the sap often gums up the saws in the mill, probably due to the presence of large quantities of semi-liquid foods in the bark and outer sapwood. However, insofar as the moisture content of the tree as a whole is concerned, it is practically the same throughout the year.

Occasionally some lumber is stained or checked as a result of unfavorable seasoning conditions or improper piling in the summer and this is probably the reason for the belief sometimes expressed that winter-cut lumber is superior to summer-cut lumber. Summer-cut lumber kiln-dried or properly air-dried lumber is as good as winter-cut lumber. This fact is illustrated daily at mills in the Appalachian and other lumber producing regions. Furthermore, only stain or checking that might be caused through improper seasoning is a loss to the producer and not the buyer, because such defects are properly taken care of by grading and inspection rules for the protection of the buyer.

THE COMMUNITY

(By H. H. Siegele)

"NO organization can exist long in a community," said the carpenter-philosopher, one day as he was tinkering with his tools, "without in some way identifying itself with such matters as are in general beneficial to the public—in fact, no organization has a right to expect anything from a community unless that organization is contributing something worth-while to the welfare of the community in which it exists. An organization that continually takes and

takes without giving anything in return, is a community parasite that should not be tolerated anywhere."

"Nothing," the philosopher went on, "can hurt a Local Union as much as a prevailing spirit of genuine selfishness. Our Local Union must contribute something to the best interest of this community, both through its individual members and collectively, in order to justify its existence. Each member owes it to himself first, and then to his Local Union, to do his work in such a manner that it will be a credit to himself, as well as to his organization and to his community. Collectively the members of a Local Union owe it to their organization and to the community in which it exists, that they keep the standard of their local organization at a place where it will be a credit to themselves, as well as to the town or city in which it is located."

"You have been speaking in general terms so far," responded the young carpenter, who had dropped into the shop of the philosopher on this particular occasion, "but I would like to have you mention specific instances—mention some of the things you have in mind—I am interested."

The philosopher tossed the hammer he was holding in his hand, whirling into the air, and as it came back he caught it by the handle again. Then he seated himself upon the bench, and tapped the bench lightly with the hammer a number of times before he started to speak. An expression of tranquillity and satisfaction was on his face as he began:

"This is Saturday afternoon; a half-holiday that was made possible by our Local Union. Here we are talking about things that are of individual as well as of community interest. We, the members of this Local, and the public in general have yet to learn the full meaning of this half-holiday contribution to the welfare of ourselves; and if to ourselves, then it must follow that it is, at the same time, a contribution to the general welfare of the public. This half-holiday makes it possible for our members to do welfare work, not only among themselves when it is needed, but among others as well, who may be in need of something that our members can and will contribute. Besides, every member of our organization has more or less business to look after, and Saturday afternoon is perhaps the best and most suitable time for him to do it. Then there are little odd jobs that accumulate at the homes of our members, that can be done on this half-holiday. All of these things are directly or indirectly beneficial to a community, inasmuch as these things raise the standard of good citizenship whenever and wherever they are practised. Moreover, it helps to relieve the unemployment situation, by creating one new job, for every twelve jobs under the non-half-holiday system. . . . . I place the Saturday half-holiday before you as exhibit, A."

Pausing a few moments, and posing as an attorney, the philosopher continued:

"Then there are the other holidays, such as Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Independence Day, Memorial Day, Sunday, and last but not least, Labor Day. The by-laws of most of our Local Unions require either time-and-a-half or double time for work done on most, if not all, of these holidays; and some Local Unions do not allow their members to work at all on Labor Day, excepting in extreme cases of emergency. These requirements by Local Unions are direct contributions to a community; for they have a strong tendency to preserve these much cherished and sacred holidays. More than that, the requirements for extra time for work done on these specific holidays, are means of providing more men with employment; for as a rule holiday work is usually done by the regular employes, but when the employers find that they must pay for more than the exact amount of time, they will add to their regular force rather than to pay for the extra time; excepting, of course in cases of emergency. So I place before you as exhibit B, the preservation of the common holidays."

Still posing as an attorney, and pretending that he was presenting a case to a judge and jury, he expressed himself in this manner:

"Among the holidays I enumerated a few minutes ago, were two that should be separately presented. The first one is Memorial Day. This day was set aside for the purpose of paying, in a special way, yearly respects to those who have taken an honorable discharge from this world, and have gone into the world where idealisms and perfections prevail

—into the land where we are told, sorrow, sickness and suffering shall be no more. In paying such respects to those who made the adventure into the silent land of somewhere, the union men contribute their part; and that contribution I am presenting here as exhibit C. . . . . The other holiday, and exhibit D, is Labor Day. Labor Day has been set aside in recognition of the men and women (and I am sorry to say, in some instances, children) who toil with their hands or with their intellects in order to keep the process of civilization moving forward. On Labor Day itself the Local Unions throughout the land, just as our own Local is doing, contribute to the community as a whole, entertainment, that is at once educational, recreational and demonstrational. Some Local Unions make this contribution, or at least their part of it, yearly, while others govern themselves by situations and circumstances. But no year passes, without Labor Day observances. At these observances can be found parades which can be classed with the best parades that ever have been displayed. Many of the Labor Day addresses have international significance, and the contests, which are intended more for amusement than anything else, too, would come pretty well to the head of the list, if not to the head."

Here, in a manner much like that of attorneys, the philosopher rested his case.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(By Perry W. Reeves, Member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education)

ON November 11, 1918, the American Army in France numbered two million men. If this Army had been lined up for dress parade in company formation with its left flank at the foot of Washington Monument, its right flank would have extended to the City of Indianapolis. Strung out in single file, those two million men could have joined hands from the Washington Monument to the Peace Memorial in Kansas City. If it had started marching in this formation the spectacle of these two million men would have created in the minds of all of us a sight never to be forgotten.

There is another army of two million boys and girls marching along yearly from the public schools to go to work. Their ages reach from the earliest ages of employability to the more mature years of graduation from high school. Side by side and step by step they enter into their life's work in all kinds of occupations, under all kinds of working conditions, and with degrees of preparation for employment. Some have no preparation, some have a little, and some more. Protected and sheltered as they have been throughout their school life, very few are adequately equipped to battle with the problems encountered in the outside world, of securing a job, making good on it, and of eventually advancing.

"The Training of the Many" is the problem of vocational education. Many people do not know or understand what we mean by vocational education. As contemplated in the National Vocational Education Act, it means that education of less than college grade organized for the specific purpose of equipping boys and girls and men and women for the effective pursuit of some occupation. This may be in the fields of agriculture, commerce, home-making, or trade and industrial education.

Where real vocational education is given in any school it aims to prepare those of working age for advantageously entering into employment in the skilled occupations. It fits those who have left school for employment to do better work, to command higher wages, and to take advantage of opportunities for promotion.

Vocational education is of the utmost significance to workers; to the vocation itself; and to the public. Each of these groups should be represented in the development and administration of all vocational programs, since the experience and judgment of each group is necessary in carrying on the program efficiently and economically. State boards of education and local school administrators should begin to realize the importance of giving more attention to meeting the practical vocational requirements of employers and to the more immediate needs of both young and adult wage-earners.

Since these groups have an interest at stake and a responsibility to discharge, there should be established co-

operative working relationships with representative business and industrial organizations in each community for the purpose of studying the desirability and justification of various types of vocational education through which the school can function efficiently.

If society were properly functioning through its public schools, fewer students would leave the school without reasonable convictions as to their choice of an occupation and without being properly trained for accomplishing their objective. Many schools at present fall short of their obligations to youth and send their students out into the occupational world uninformed concerning work and methods of earning a living.

Organized vocational advice and counsel should be provided to meet the needs of the modern world. It should have a prominent place in the curriculum of the public schools; it should be given by competent advisers—men and women who have had experience themselves in the work-a-day world and who know what it means to stand behind the counter, at the machine, or to labor on the farm, before they undertake to advise others. If such a program were in effect we would be able to eliminate many of the human misfits coming day by day to employment managers and asking for a job.

The adviser cannot assume the full responsibility, he can only advise and inform youth about working conditions. Much of the responsibility must, and should, rest upon the shoulders of the student himself. If he has a knowledge of occupations and an understanding of the things the worker is expected to do, the special abilities and qualities of temperament essential to success, the preparation required both to enter the occupation and to advance in it, the rewards one may reasonably expect to receive, and its relative advantages and disadvantages when compared with other occupations, he will be able to make up his mind as to what he wants to do.

It is estimated that fully half of the boys and girls drop out of school before they are sixteen years of age largely because they find little in school that interests them. They drop out of school more because of a desire to earn than because of the necessity of going to work. Our schools must be modified to meet the needs of our time and recognize their responsibility to the approximately fifty per cent who leave before the age of sixteen, as well as their responsibility to the other half who stay in school. They need to come to a realization of the words of Benjamin Franklin, who said: "He that has a trade has an office of profit and honor."

Teaching a boy a trade is an aid in the prevention of crime. The records disclose the fact that young men who have learned some trade are rarely, if ever, even accused of crime. The steady young fellow who serves an apprenticeship and learns his trade well acquires character, has a pride, self-reliance and confidence in himself that is a sobering influence. We read in the Talmud that "When a man teaches his son no trade, it is as if he taught him highway robbery." It is one of the greatest misfortunes of our time that so many boys and girls have been allowed to grow up without learning to do anything well, or to acquire the habit of work.

The inmates under eighteen years of age who are in our penal institutions are there because they never learned some honest employment. Men have become thieves, tramps and outcasts for the same reason. They had never been taught to be anything else.

The large group of boys and girls who leave school every year without adequate equipment for work except to earn a living, even to earn more than a living, but they cannot be very successful in realizing their expectations when they are forced to enter upon employment for which they have not been properly trained.

The high schools do, quite generally, now offer training to girls in commercial work, but as yet the great majority offer little or no training to boys which will be of value to them in securing jobs. The habit of work is best formed during our growing years, and work is a habit. Too much leisure time during these growing years forms the habits of idleness and of loafing, and is the best preparation for joining the ranks of the permanently unemployed.

In this connection, attention may be called to a question and answer I recently encountered in a newspaper:

Question: What chance has a boy to work his way through college?

Answer: A boy with no experience in any particular line of work and who has not acquired the habit of work has the

slimmest sort of a chance to work his way through college. The boy who has partly mastered a trade or profession while pursuing his preparation for entering college and who has acquired the habit of work, has every chance in the world to succeed in college and to place himself in a responsible position when his college days are over.

If this reply be accepted as a correct statement of the situation, it would appear that high schools would be justified in offering some training in useful work to those who contemplate going on to college. If trade training would be of value in this connection, we certainly owe to our boys and girls who are forced to seek employment an opportunity while they are yet in school to prepare themselves for wage-earning. After they have gone to work we owe them an opportunity in part-time and evening schools to increase their wage-earning ability along the lines of their employment.

There is a great field for adult education in the night schools in practically every city, and many towns, villages and even rural communities which would bring to millions some bit of that information which they missed in childhood and youth.

Last year there were more than 1,500,000 adult students seeking education, whose only means of training was through the correspondence school movement. While a portion of these students undeniably profited by this opportunity, many have been lured by subtle advertisements or over-enthusiastic propaganda inducing them to enroll in courses for which they lacked adequate capacity or previous educational experience, or both. Moreover, the agency to which they were forced to turn is generally acknowledged to be, one of the least efficient of all educational agencies. The result, in many cases, has been a waste of time and energy and disappointed ambition, all at a charge upon the earning of this large body of wage-earners, which, in terms of common social justice, they should not be forced to incur, since they are all paying taxes in support of the public school system and are entitled to such service at public expense. We must provide educational service for both the general and vocational needs of our adult citizens and the schoolhouse in their immediate vicinity should be used to assist them during their leisure and evening hours.

Today, the world accepts no excuses, the job must be done satisfactorily, regardless of what it is, and the one who cannot measure up to requirements must stand aside for the one who can. Under modern production methods it has become difficult for employers to provide their apprentices with the desirable and necessary technical instruction. Here, again the school can cooperate with the employer and representatives of employes and go farther than the bare requirements of the trade. It can include the fundamentals of civic intelligence and can give the apprentice an overview of the industry as a whole, of which his trade is a part. A co-operative training program insures better candidates for apprenticeship and better training opportunities for the apprentice. This form of apprenticeship has passed the experimental stage and it is destined to become an important integral part of progressive school systems throughout the country.

Practical craftsmen with ability to impart their knowledge to others should be employed as teachers. Instructors of this type can impart their knowledge to workers in such a way as to assist them in becoming more proficient and in broadening their horizon so that they will have some comprehension of the entire article produced and of every branch of production. Trades in themselves and dexterity in the handling of tools cannot be learned from books alone, nor taught by men who are not familiar with tools and material.

I am not unmindful of the part women perform in the productive industries of this country. As a group, they are neither articulate nor insistent, and their interests must be conserved by the representatives of education and labor who realize their needs.

Since one out of every six workers in mechanical and manufacturing industries is a woman, it is evident that girls too must have a knowledge of industrial organization, of conditions of employment, of the exacting demands of work and the basis of remuneration for labor, as well as skill to market.

In the training of women and girls for wage-earning pursuits, the fact must not be overlooked that they are also home makers or prospective home makers, and have large responsibilities for

the conservation and wise expenditure of the wages earned, and the maintenance of successful family life. If wage-earners, they also occupy the unique position of having the dual occupation—wage earning and home making.

Probably 85 per cent of all girls and women marry at some time in their lives, and assume home making responsibilities. In the capacity of home makers they will determine very largely what food shall be eaten by members of the household, what clothes shall be worn, how the income shall be spent, what shall be done to prevent and to lessen suffering from sickness and accident in the home, how the children shall be cared for and trained, and what kind of human relationships shall be established and maintained among the members of the household.

The discharge of responsibilties as weighty as these in the business, professional, or industrial world would call for very careful definite training on the part of those on whom they were placed. Not less is this true in the vocation of home making.

WHERE ARE WE HEADING?

THE above caption suggests itself after reading a clipping from the "New York World" and sent us for publication by Brother I. Wanaselys. To some the picture it paints might be a gloomy one, but it certainly does not deprive one of food for thought.

"The unprecedented adoption of labor-saving machinery has thrown millions out of employment. Cigar-making machines have wrecked the cigar-makers; ten-car subway trains are in charge of one guard; ticket choppers have been dispensed with; bread-making machines, cigarette machines, slot machines, turnstiles, have all contributed to the grand scheme of displacement of workers. Prohibition has killed the breweries, amusement parks, restaurants, hotels, bottlers, etc.; radios, phonographs, canned music, have hurt the musicians, the movies have crowded the legitimate theatre and actor to the wall.

"The next ingenious labor destroyer will be television. The Chicago meat packers are cutting the meat and selling it in waxed paper. This means the end of the skilled butcher. The automobile has displaced the horse, the harness maker, the horseshoer and the veterinarian, not to mention the stable hands. Railroads have lost millions of passengers and millions of tons of freight haulage through automobile competition, necessitating the discharge of 300,000 men in the last three years.

"The large chain stores control everything and have made it almost impossible for the small dealer to exist. Telephone rates, rents and foodstuffs are still high.

"When we are all displaced and the machines are running by themselves, who will buy the goods these machines produce? Possibly they can put the workers into one big grinding machine and use the product for fertilizer. A machine to do away with machines is now in order. Heretofore, when a trade was displaced by a machine the workers in that trade could be absorbed by another trade. But we have reached the limit. What trade or trades will obsorb the 300,000 railroad men and the 140,000 musicians and actors thrown into the discard by the labor savers?

"Can't some bright genius figure out some way of giving us back the labor these other bright geniuses have misguidedly been trying to save us from? In addition to all this, we are told we are too old at forty, in spite of the fact that the key jobs in the United States, including the Senate, Congress, United States Supreme Court and the White House, are held by men the majority of whom will never see sixty again.

"So this is progress! Home life is extinct. The installment man has the entire Nation by the throat. Credit everywhere, and most of us in hock for things we cannot afford. Victims of grandiose advertising. Where are we heading?

Ex-Worker."

Good Advice

Dentist: "Will you take gas?"

Pugilist: "Will it hurt much if I don't?"

Dentist: "I'm afraid it will!"

Pugilist: Then for your sake I think I ought to!"—Passing Show.

"Where Is the Home for Old Contractors?"

IN a recent issue of the American Contractor under the heading of Editorial Comment appears an article under the sub-heading quoted above. The article follows:

"Just outside the limits of Lakeland, Florida, there is in operation what has been called the second finest club on the South Atlantic Coast. It yields supremacy only to the Jekyll Island Club, the playground of a select few of America's richest men. The club occupies an 1,800 acre tract of land, most of which is planted in orange trees. The tract embodies a large lake which is well stocked with fish. An 18-hole golf course, reported to be the finest in the South, is another feature of the club. The club building contains two hundred rooms, all with outside exposure. Every possible convenience and comfort is provided for the occupants of the building. This club is the Home in which the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is taking care of its aged and incapacitated members. It is an old men's home, but quite different from the usual run of such institutions.

"The funds for the club were raised by assessing the members 10 cents per month during a long period of years. Later the assessment was raised to 35 cents, and $5 added to the initiation fee. Out of the funds thus collected the Brotherhood maintains the Home, pays its members who do not care to live in the Home a Pension of $15 per month, and builds a reserve fund.

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the Brotherhood for the effective manner in which it is caring for its infirm members. While heaping encomiums on the Brotherhood, however, we are moved to inquire as to the present location of the home for aged, infirm, down-and-out and generally debilitated general contractors. We know, of course, that there is no such institution, but in this age, in which contractors' profits are not only diminishing but disappearing, raising the question is not entirely without point. More specifically, there is no immediate prospect of such a home or anything else that might be expected to result from unified co-operative effort among contractors.

"It is true that certain state and national organizations have done and are continuing to do yeoman service in attacking all of the problems of the contractor and in solving a good many of them. The difficulty lies in the fact that none of these organizations includes anything like 100 per cent of the contractors eligible for membership. There is a large element in all sections of the country who prefer to reap the benefits of organization work without contributing money or interest. Even members in many cases are reluctant to give sufficient time and interest. The Brotherhood offers an object lesson. Again we ask, where is the home for old contractors?"

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1930

Knock-out For "Company Unions"

THE unanimous decision rendered May 26 by the United States Supreme Court that organized railway employes, in dealing with their employers, have the right to choose their own representatives without interference or coercion, is hailed generally as a notable victory for Organized Labor.

The case involved an interpretation of the Railway Labor Act of 1926. The Texas and New Orleans Railroad, one of the component companies of the Southern Pacific system, had organized a company union and recognized its representatives rather than those of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, although before the organization of its own union it had previously dealt with the clerks' union. It also was charged that the company had attempted to intimidate and coerce the employees into withdrawing from their own organization and joining that of the company.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks obtained an injunction in a lower Federal Court restraining the railroad company from putting into effect its new labor policy. This the company disregarded, and contempt proceedings were brought which resulted in an order to disestablish the company union and reinstate the brotherhood representatives. On the company's plea that this involved an invasion of its constitutional rights the case was carried to the Supreme Court.

In the decision written by Chief Justice Hughes the court held that the section of the Railway Labor Act stipulating that representatives of the railway companies and their employes shall be designated "without interference, influence, or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other" justified the issue of the injunction, which the court made permanent.

"The legality of collective action on the part of employes in order to safeguard their proper interests is not to be disputed," wrote the Chief Justice. "Congress was not required to ignore this right of the employes, but could safeguard it and seek to make their appropriate collective action an instrument of peace rather than of strife. Such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interferences with freedom of choice.

"Thus the prohibition by Congress of interference with the selection of representatives for the purpose of negotiation and conference between employers and employes, instead of being an invasion of the constitutional rights of either, was based on the recognition of the rights of both."

In an editorial the "New York World" said:

"This ruling virtually sounds the death knell of company unions so far

as the railroads are concerned, and it will undoubtedly affect their status indirectly elsewhere. The right of labor, in dealing with its employers, to be represented by agents of its own free choosing has been strengthened immeasurably." Many other editors express agreement with this interpretation.

Unorganized Are Helpless

IT is a strange irony, but a tragic and unfortunate truth, that the strongest weapon of the non-union open shop is the unorganized workers, who either through a lack of courage, sense of duty, or lack of correct understanding of the principles and aims of the Organized Labor movement, fail to appreciate the benefits that accrue from membership in a trade union. Because everything that labor receives today in the form of wages, hours and conditions, and whatever political education and social rights that we exercise, have not been given to us, but have come only through the past and present desperate and determined struggles by Organized Labor, on the economic and political field.

Unorganized workers are helpless victims of organized capital. They have accomplished nothing and they can accomplish nothing. They are a stumbling block to themselves and to Organized Labor. They retard workers' progress; they are used by the non-union open shop against Organized Labor. Trade unions must win these workers over. They must be shown the danger of their apathy. They must be awakened to their duty toward the future welfare of workers.

In order to break down the non-union open shop, we must bring the unorganized workers into the trade union movement. We must develop more economic power and transform that strength into more wages, shorter hours and other improved working conditions.

Dull Times and Your Union

THESE are dull times. There is not enough work for all. Very few have steady work and many cannot find work at all. Hard times will not last forever; better days will come. Whether they come soon, or not so soon, remember the union is your only source of strength. You need the union in hard times to prevent unfriendly employers from stepping on you, from crushing you. You need the union to prepare for better times. You will need the union when better times come, to fight for you, to secure for you a share in the better times.

Whether good times or bad times the worker is individually in no position to make the most of his labor. Only acting as a group, together, with clear purpose and an intelligent program, can the workers hold their own in a world of competition. Employers are organized. Workers must be organized. Employers watch over their interests. The workers must be on guard and watch for an opportunity to advance their interests. Employers may be powerful even if they stand alone. Workers will be powerful only if they stay together.

Whether hard times or better times, you need a strong union. In hard times you must take double care to keep your organization strong and to make it ever stronger. You are forced to a measure of leisure to think of your movement, to work for it, to build it.

An Astonisher

ONE of the by-products of the senate debate on Parker is worth repeating. We consider it one of the finest things said on the "yellow-dog" contract. We quote from the speech made by Senator Hiram Johnson of California:

"I read just a line of the 'yellow dog' contract, so called, in order that it may be in juxtaposition to some words that I wish to read of a man whom it is unfashionable to quote nowadays here or perhaps in this materialistic age to utilize as an authority upon any subject whatsoever. These are the controlling provisions of the contracts that have been the subject of discussion:

" 'That during his employment said employe will not become a member of any labor union, and will have no dealings, communication, or interviews with officers, agents or members of any labor union in relation to membership of such employe in any labor union, or in relation to the employment of such employe.'

"Again: 'I agree, during employment under this contract, that I will work on efficiently and diligently, and will not participate in any strike nor unite with

employes in concerted action to change hours, wages or working conditions.'

"Words utterly fail me in characterization of contracts such as that. I care not whether they have been enforced by the one court or another; they are void as against public policy.

"Socially, they are wicked and destructive of ordinary human relations. Economically they are unsound, as resting upon necessity on the one hand and coercion on the other, and morally they are infamous, denying fundamental rights and disrupting the dearest human associations.

" 'Socialistic,' says my friend from Ohio, (Fess), 'are assaults that are made upon the supreme court in this Chamber.

" 'Socialistic,' re-echoes man after man in relation to what may be said about this applicant or another Socialistic to stand here and denounce a contract such as that.

"Socialistic—and exactly the same epithet was hurled in the United States some years ago upon another case of like character, the Dred Scott decision, wherein human liberty was at stake; no more important than this, where industrial freedom is at stake.

"Lincoln dared criticise a decision of the supereme court. He said, coining a word, that it was an 'astonisher,' and that he 'went for reversing it.'

"I say to you, paraphrasing what Lincoln said, this decision upon the 'yellow dog' contract is an 'astonisher,' and I go for reversing it, as Mr. Lincoln said, in any fashion by which I may voice that endeavor to reverse; and here comes an opportunity finally for us, in the senate of the United States, to voice our views upon this inhuman, this cruel, and this wicked contract, that rests upon the necessity of human beings and the hunger of innocent women and innocent children."

Spain Has Only Few Female Wage Earners

SPAIN leads the world with the least number of women working for wages, according to comparative statistics gathered by a German fact-finding bureau. Only 10 per cent of the Spanish women are gainfully employed.

More women work in France than any other nation. Between 50 and 55 per cent of that country's female population are wage-earners.

Finland follows closely with 48 per cent, while Germany has 43 per cent.

Other countries are: Switzerland, 31 per cent; Italy, 29 per cent; England, 26 per cent, and the United States, 17 per cent.

It costs as much to take a box of oranges from Jersey City across the river to New York retailers, as it does to pick the crop in California, sort it, and ship it across the country.—Dr. Harrison E. Howe.

"Carry On"—A Happy Phrase

A very noble phrase was coined and used amid the strenuous and terrible experiences of the great war. It was on the lips of everyone in France. The soldiers shouted it to their comrades as they met them going to the front. The wounded, as they were being carried in their litters back to the hospitals, cried out to one another and to the still strong and active.

The brave mothers and sisters used the phrase at home to hearten themselves to go on with the dreadful struggle against discouragement, anxiety, and actual want, which is their part of the war. One said it to the other in moments of dejection and sorrow, and it was a battle-cry of cheer against despondency and weariness.

In dark moments, in dangerous places soldiers and women and children all cried out and felt their courage rally: "Carry on! We must fight through and carry on." The plucky perseverance crystallized in this brave phrase is what eventually won the desperate war. As the great general in chief command declared, "Battles are never lost until the vanquished think so."

On the other hand, victory never rests with the faint-hearted. No strength of arms, nor copiousness of supplies, nor skill in tactics, nor even individual dashes of bravery will supply the want of a determined spirit, a resolution to fight until the end a willingness to bear all hardships and still carry on, a persevering courage which will not let anything, even personal weakness, even one's own faults, deter one from going forward. These things are at the heart of all successes.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A. F. of L. CONVENTION CALL

The call for the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held at the Convention Hall, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass., beginning Monday, October 6, 1930, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

CONVENTION CALL
(Union Label Trades Dept.)

The call for the twenty-third annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held in Boston, Mass., beginning Thursday, October 2, 1930, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Non-Union Conditions at Safe Harbor Dam

Local Union No. 59 of Lancaster, Pa., believes that the Brotherhood should be informed as to conditions surrounding the Safe Harbor Dam which is about ten miles from Lancaster, The rate of wages there is from 50c to 70c per hour which is from 10c to 40c per hour under the Lancaster scale. The job is flooded with carpenters and many that are refused employment come to Lancaster and swell the unemployed list here. There are no union rules adhered to on the above mentioned job. A physical examination is also required.

K. Hoyt, Thorp, Rec. Sec.

Refining Companies Employ Non-Union Carpenters

Local Union No. 1212, Coffeyville, Kansas, wishes it known that the Sinclair Refining Company, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and the National Refining Company, with headquarters in Cleveland, O., are employing non-union carpenters on construction work on their refineries in Coffeyville. Union carpenters should bear this in mind when buying gasoline and oils.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling carpenters are requested to stay way from St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., as there is a scarcity of jobs in this district. Many of our members are idle, and when men are needed the local taxpayers are preferred. Pay no attention to contrary reports in the newspapers.

Walfrid Engdahl, Secretary.
Twin City Carpenters District Council.

* * *

Local Union No. 83, of Halifax, N. S., Canada, requests that carpenters stay away from that city. Due to lack of employment there is not enough work to keep their own members busy. In addition to this, they advise the "Capitol Theatre" is now being erected in Halifax by the McDonald Construction Company on which this Company refuses to hire union carpenters.

* * *

Conditions are bad in Pittsfield, Mass., according to the report of Secretary LaBrode of Local Union No. 444, who states that 70 per cent of their members are idle and no prospects for months to come. Carpenters are requested to stay away from that city.

* * *

Traveling members are requested to stay away from St. Petersburg, Florida, until further notice, as the condition of the trade is very bad at this time. Out of the entire membership of Local Union No. 531, Recording Secretary Bowers reports that there has been but a small percentage at work for the past year.

* * *

On account of the widespread newspaper publicity of some government work which is proposed for the vicinity of Waco, Texas, Local Union No. 622 reports that carpenters have already begun drifting in expecting to find work, only to be disappointed. Only about half of the resident members have work at the present time.

* * *

Local Union No. 743, Bakersfield, Calif,. advises this office that notwithstanding reports to the contrary there are more men than jobs in Bakersfield and carpenters looking for work are advised not to come to that city.

In addition to a scarcity of employment for carpenters the Bellar Construction Company of Los Angeles is erecting a building for the Fox West Coast Theatre Corporation on which they are employing non-union carpenters and paying from one to four dollars a day below the union scale, which tends to make the labor situation all the more acute.

* * *

Local Union No. 755, Superior, Wis., reports that conditions are bad in that city and warns members to stay away as the prospects for work in the future are poor, with no buildings being planned for the coming months.

* * *

Recording Secretary J. H. Imler of Local Union No. 900, Altoona, Pa., advises brother carpenters to steer clear of that district as four-fifths of the resident carpenters have no work and no prospects of any. No attention should be paid to newspaper ads that there is plenty of work. When building conditions improve in that city the Local Union will be glad to advise our members through the columns of "The Carpenter."

* * *

Work is very scarce in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Recording Secretary Edwin Hold, of Local Union No. 1659, reports that less than one fourth of their members are working and requests that traveling members stay away from that city.

* * *

Traveling brothers are requested to stay away from Orlando, Florida. Conditions are bad, with practically no building and 60 per cent of the members of Local Union No. 1765 are idle at present, with future prospects not bright. Recording Secretary Murray advises members who formerly wintered in Florida and who worked just enough to cover expenses to first ascertain conditions before coming to that vicinity.

* * *

Members contemplating coming to the Rio Grand Valley in search of work, are advised by Local Union No. 2190, Harlingen, Texas, to first get in touch with some of the officers of the Local and learn the true conditions. As there have been so many members of the craft coming there in the past few weeks the situation is becoming very serious. A great many members are out of employment and the Local takes this means of acquainting the members with existing conditions.

Ohio State Council Meets in Steubenville

The 16th annual convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters was held August 5-6, 1930, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, Steubenville, Ohio.

The convention was called to order by Brother Jesse Stuller, president of Carpenters Local Union 186, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Local Union. He introduced Mayor Oliver Conley who delivered an address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of the municipality and extended to them the courtesies of the city. The gavel was then turned over to O. J. Grubb of Youngstown, Ohio, president of the State Council since 1915.

Brother Grubb introduced First General Vice President, George H. Lakey, who addressed the convention on the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes, as well as relating to the delegates the manner in which the pension law of our organization functions.

Other speakers were Harry Schwarzer, member of the General Executive Board from the third district, Municipal Judge Randall Buchannan, J. W. Jockel, president, Ohio State Conference of Bricklayers, and Charles J. Case, secretary, Ohio State Building Trades Council.

Report was made to the convention that the joint committee working on the new scaffold safety code would hold a public hearing on August 13, with the result that the convention decided to have the officers of the State Council present at the hearing.

The convention adopted a resolution protesting against the employment of prisoners on building construction other than buildings in penal institutions.

According to Secretary Arnold Bill, the consensus of opinion was that the depression had reached its lowest and that there will be a slow recovery, indications being that a building program will be in progress in the near future.

The reports of the President and Secretary outlined the work those officials were engaged in during the past year and the result of their accomplishments was enthusiastically received by the convention.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the present whereabouts of Frank Pennell, formerly a member of Local Union No. 891 of Hot Springs, Arkansas, who was last seen June 3, 1926, on his way to Miami, Florida. Mr. Pennell is 5 feet, 7 inches in height, weighs about 155 pounds, has blue eyes, fair complexion, rather long face, dark hair slightly grey; age 46 years. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please notify his wife Mrs. Orlean Pennell, 517 Park Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Former Head of International Typographical Union Dead

James M. Lynch, former president International Typographical Union, died in Syracuse, N. Y., July 16, after a long illness. He was 63 years old.

He was first elected president of his International Union in 1900 and served continuously until 1914. He retired until 1924, when he was again elected for two years.

He served, by virtue of his office, as a delegate to the A. F. of L. conventions, where he took an active part in shaping policies of the Organized Labor movement. He became one of the best known trade unionists on the North American continent. He was a man of strong convictions which were expressed in positive terms.

He was born in Manlius, N. Y., and learned the printers' trade in that city. After joining the Syracuse Typographical Union he became active in civic and trade union affairs. He was president of the Syracuse Trades Assembly seven terms.

A Constructive Policy

The recent executive order of the Federal government that there shall be but one general contract for government construction work is a constructive policy that will eliminate causes of many building craft strikes. The former practice of letting various parts of a construction undertaking to various contractors has resulted in efforts to put non-union workers on jobs where union workers were employed, with consequent strikes.

Building trades unions have assumed responsibility for training their craftsmen and for maintaining trade and work standards. Only when all workers belong to the union can the union fulfill its responsibility. The building trades therefore welcome this new Federal policy, which will go far to avert conflicts on work between union and non-union workers.

What The Fruit-Fly Cost Florida

The Fruit-Fly is no more, but with it has disappeared much cash from the fruit-growers' pockets. Statements to the effect that the growers whose crops were destroyed as an incident of the fight have been reimbursed by the Government are denied by the Florida papers.

Says the Orlando Morning Sentinel in a leading editorial:

"Would it were so that the Government had paid Florida growers for the fruit destroyed! Then indeed would be smiles. And there would be more smiles if payment were made for damage done to the trees. Alas! There isn't a smidgeon of truth in it. Not one grower has gotten even so much as one cent for all the uninfested fruit that was dumped into the ground and buried, or for the infested fruit either.

"Florida growers, with wry faces, have charged the losses off to profit and loss months ago.

"Senator Duncan U. Fletcher did his best to get through a compensation measure, as did other Floridians in Congress. But where are the snows of yesteryear?

"This is a condition which Floridians will not soon forget. The Sentinel was the first paper in Florida to come out for compensation for Florida growers for fruit destroyed on a box basis. It stood for compensation for losses for every one. This paper believed that was simple justice. It still believes that way.

"We could say a lot which Florida growers are thinking. But we refrain.

"The Government has not paid for the fruit destroyed. If the source of Florida's happiness were compensation for damages done, all the harps would be hanging on willow-trees, and there would be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

Safety Suggestions

National Safety Council (Woodworking Section)

We've always had a sneaking hunch that there are a lot of valuable safety suggestions which could be made by plant workers if they would only step up and speak their little piece.

The individual worker sees a lot of things that could stand improvement—a lot of hazards that possibly miss the eagle eye of others.

Constructive safety suggestions are always welcome and always appreciated.

After all there's no work much more important than saving yourself or others from injury. An invention or an idea which prolongs human life is most certainly worth while.

And there's a real satisfaction in seeing your ideas flower into a protective device which actually prevents accidents.

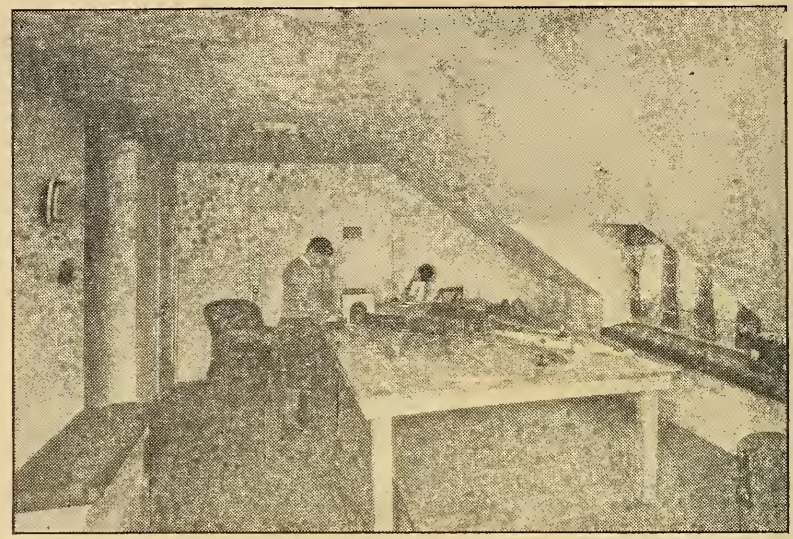
Safety's stewardship belongs to all of us. It's like that famous old battle-cry of the Three Musketeers—"All for one—and one for all." It's everybody's job in the plant. Let's accept our share of the responsibility.

Women The First Inventors

Long before the tractor, the thresher and the many other implements of modern agriculture came into existence, maize and wheat were garnered and put through the various processes of refinement by the women of the household. In the stone and flint era when tribal wars occupied the minds of the men, it fell upon the women to perform the arts of peace. She devised the scheme of grinding corn between two stones and after centuries of this tedious labor the modern grinding mill slowly came into being.

From clay she devised the making of dishes and returning huntsmen quenched their thirst from her brightly decorated pitchers and bowls. From this humble beginning sprang the great pottery industry now a leading industry in the world. From the fine bones of fowls and small animals she fashioned the first needles and henceforth the skins of animals were sewed together with tendon instead of fastened with twigs. With rock salt she treated fresh meats and preserved them for the lean winter months, and it was she, of the American Indians, who directed the erection of the wigwam. Necessity was indeed the mother of invention.

We have come to think of men in these latter days as the inventors but if the "inside history" of every invention were known, we should see that many of the inventions attributed to men were aided and bettered by their wives or women friends, who made the necessary suggestion or gave a hint which was mechanically applied by the male to whom was attributed the glory.





COMFORTABLE, USEFUL ROOMS OUT OF WASTED ATTIC SPACE

In hundreds of homes in your city the attic is almost entirely wasted because it is exposed to all extremes of temperature. Line the roof with Celotex and this valuable space becomes instantly available for new rooms. Partition walls and ceilings can be quickly erected with Celotex. The pleasing color and texture make an attractive interior finish.

NOW "DOUBLE-THICK" CELOTEX

This stronger thicker Celotex with its extra insulation value makes an ideal material for lining roofs and building attic walls and ceilings. The boards measure 4' wide, from 7' to 12' long and 7-8" in thickness.

CELOTEX

BRAND

INSULATING CANE BOARD

These profitable

EXTRA JOBS

increase the earnings of carpenters everywhere

are enough Celotex-eling jobs in your city to isy for months.

wners are getting ready ter winter weather.

Celotex national adver-are constantly busy . . . n the necessity of repair-ouses to prevent the cost-of furnace heat.

easily cash in on this paign . . . and secure doz-table extra jobs.

should be lined with keep the heat inside elongs. Attics can be re-vith Celotex, and waste sformed into pleasant, liv-that stay comfortable all d. Garages should be in-eeping porches and sun otected so they can be used e winter months. All these extra earnings for you.

s especially adapted to re-l remodeling work. For it builds as well as insulates . . . adds lasting structural strength to walls and roofs.

Celotex is the only insulation made from long, tough fibres of cane. It comes in big boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-16″ or 7-8″ thick. You'll find them easy to handle, easy to apply just like lumber with saw, hammer and large-headed roofing nails.

Go after the Celotex jobs in your city . . . capitalize the nation-wide demand for Celotex-insulated homes. Get in touch with the Celotex dealer or write us direct for further information on this profitable extra work.

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Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From An Old Time Member

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to express my appreciation and admiration for the manner in which the General Officers have been handling the affairs of the Brotherhood; they have built a monument to their credit in the way they have administered the funds of the Brotherhood, and I hope they will find it convenient to remain at the head of our organization as long as they desire. I apperciate the amount I receive as pension. It is not the amount so much as the principle that I see the most good in. May they never see the day to regret it.

I have seen the time when it was hard to get a job, for instance, when we were permitted to work for the Emerys at 20c per hour. It was not a union job but we got it unionized later. The Emerys erected many buildings in Cincinnati and vicinity. By the way, I wish to mention about a foreman named George Ripley who was with the Emerys at that time. I believe the time was in 1886 or 1887 (perhaps later). There were two Union men working on a building in Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Superintendent who was around the building went to George Ripley and told him that he had watched these two men for an hour and that they did not do any work in that time. George turned away remarking that they were getting nothing for their work, or at least not for half of it—and that was the last of it. I wish all foremen were like him.

Let me not omit to mention how much benefit I believe "The Carpenter" is to members, who never should fail to study it. To the editor and staff are due much credit for the able and efficient manner in which they give much information that is beneficial to the members, also very pleasant and interesting reading. Their statements about our new home in Florida are timely. By the way, I travel much around the borders of Cincinnati and have occasion to get in conversation with many people and I have met a number who told me that they had been at Lakeland and they surely did give glowing accounts of its beauty and predicted a prosperous future for it. These accounts from outsiders go to show that the statements in "The Carpenter" are not exaggerated, and I hope it will prove to be an iron wedge driven to the hilt that can never be loosened by the enemies of Organized Labor.

Please overlook my rambling way of writing, for as you know, after eighty years or better, some of our faculties are deficient. One thing I wish to say in conclusion: keep peace in your ranks and avoid disagreements and your strength will not be broken.

I also want to mention that I was a member of the Knights of Labor before the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in this part of the country in 1880, or later. I do not remember the exact date. Charles Walker, a foreman in the Machine Shop of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at Ludlow, Ky., got all the men connected with the Ludlow shops to join the Knights of Labor in order to fight for higher wages, and soon after they walked out. We got a small raise. Although small it was a step forward as not so very long afterwards we made another demand and gained it. This was, I think, about 1893 before the great railroad strike in 1894, which was called the Pullman Strike as it started in the Pullman shops in Illinois. This strike was lost, after a gallant fight. The Manufacturers' Association and Coal Mining interests assisting the railroad were too much to combat at that time. Thank God, it is now different, as those furnishing the capital have a better understanding as to what should be a fair compensation for the laboring people.

Capital and Labor working hand in hand and avoiding strikes, have a better understanding as to the rights of each other. This is the principle to give peace and contentment to the people of

this country, some of whom are blessed at this present day with enormous wealth. May peace reign in this glorious country of ours among Capital and Labor forever.

Robert Lindsay,
L. U. No. 712. Covington, Ky.

Compulsory Arbitration

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After the 1886 labor movement to establish the eight (8) hour work day, there was considerable discussion throughout the country to have the several states enact laws that would divert the principle of voluntary arbitration between employer and employe into a coercive policy of so-called compulsory arbitration.

At the 1900 convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Louisville, Kentucky, the subject of compulsory arbitration was discussed and motion made to have the president appoint a special committee of seven to consider the subject of compulsory arbitration. In discussing the subject in the committee there was a division of this committee as to what the committee's report to the convention should set forth. The minority members of the committee were delegate Andrew Furuseth and the writer. We proceeded to draft the minority report and when the full committee met they adopted the report of the minority members as the report of the committee to be submitted to the convention. A copy of the report can be found in the A. F. of L. History Encyclopedia Reference Book.

The enactment of a compulsory arbitration law by the state or nation is a direct violation of the constitutional rights of the workers, for the following reason:

Article 13 of the constitution of the United States reads as follows: Section 1. "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Section 2. "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

1. Since the adoption of the 13th amendment to the constitution of the United States no man can be obliged to work against his will for any other man.

2. A man who cannot be obliged to work against his will for another, is at liberty to quit working for that other whenever he pleases. The law of contracts may in certain cases make him liable for damages, but equity cannot compel specific performance calling for involuntary servitude.

3. An employer finding his workman unwilling to serve on what such employer regards as reasonable terms, is at liberty to dismiss him unconditionally, though dismissal may mean to the workman and his family complete ruin; and two employers may act together to the end of obliging their workmen to accept a diminished wage, as the condition of continued employment, and all the employers in an industry may by an agreement cease employing as a means of persuading workmen to accept terms agreeable to such employers. The principles of this statement are of common application throughout the United States. They have never been questioned.

4. Employers have no higher rights than their workmen. Therefore a workman finding his employer unwilling to hire on what such workman regards as reasonable terms, is at liberty to quit unconditionally, though consequences to the employers may be ruinous, and two workmen may act together to the end of obliging their employer to refrain from a threatened cut of wages or to grant a desired increase as the conditions of continued service, and all the workmen in an industry may, by agreement, cease working as a means of persuading employers to accept terms agreeable to such workmen.

5. As incidental to the right of free speech, an employer believing it to his interest to have wages of workmen in an industry reduced or not increased, may plead with another employer to take the same view, if that other employer be willing to take the same view, if the employer be willing to listen; and all the employers in an industry may, in exercise of the freedom of speech and freedom of assembly meet occasionally or regularly, and informally or in society in promotion of their will as to the wages and hours of workmen, even to the point of becoming a political party seeking to alter the constitution of the United States.

6. With equality before the law, it follows from the foregoing statement

that a workingman believing it to his interest to have wages in an industry maintained or increased, may plead with another workman to take the same view, if that other workman be willing to listen; and that all the workmen in an industry may, in the exercise of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, meet occasionally or regularly, and informally or as a society or union in promotion of their will as to wages or hours of labor, even to the point of becoming a political party ultimately changing the fundamental principles of the Federal government.

7. No man who has not contracted so to do, can be obliged to sell his property to any other man, nor to buy property of another man, nor to continue to sell property to any other man.

In conclusion I desire to say that I am opposed to any law which will in any way, by consent or otherwise deprive the worker of his right to quit work at any time and for any reason sufficient to himself. Should you take that right away from the worker he is then by law tied to the industry—simply a slave.

Frank J. Weber,
L. U. No. 1053. Milwaukee, Wis.

Reaping the Benefit of His Former Activity

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with considerable pleasure I am writing you as an old time member of our organization. When Local Union 52 joined the Brotherhood in 1882, I was at that time Financial Secretary and served in that capacity for 15 years consecutively. I worked in my Local under great difficulty; to be a union man in those dark days meant something—the bosses had their feet on our necks. Our men were actually afraid of them. I have known men who were members of the Union and too scared to let their employers know it.

I served ten years in the District Council, which was a difficult job. As you know in anything, good or bad, the leaders are made examples of. I have seen days when I could not get a job in my town simply because I was active in the interest of our organization. I was spotted out to the bosses, but thank God, all those years I have never been charged with any violation, nor have I been suspended. I am now in my seventy-eighth year. I have seen some trying times in those years but through God's assistance I came through. When I joined my Local I was young and little did I think I would live long enough to receive any benefits from the Brotherhood. I hereby extend to you and the other General Officers of the U. B. my heartfelt thanks in carrying out the mandates of the U. B. in allowing me the amount of $45.00 per quarter Pension. I appreciate it most highly. May God bless all of you with long lives to continue to carry on this great and noble work. I also pray and hope for the promotion and advancement of the U. B.

Fraternally yours,
John F. Drayton.

In Search of Heirs

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For the benefit of some of your readers please allow space for the publication of the following: I am, and have been since October 13, 1928, tediously seeking the location of all unknown relatives of Ely M. Adams, who was supposed to have been a resident of New York State. He left New York a number of years ago and arrived in Arkansas in 1890, and married there soon afterwards. He bought land, built a home and increased his holdings.

I understand that he was a carpenter by trade; and that he died August 25, 1893. There is a very valuable estate that will go to his heirs, (nearest relatives). Some of whom perhaps are unknown on his father's or mother's side of kinship. I am therefore writing requesting any interested probable relatives of his to write stating the exact relationship to the said Mr. Ely M. Adams, deceased. For particulars about said estate, as to exact location and probable value, etc. write Isaiah J. Timmons, Sr., R. F. D. 4, Box 216, Greensboro, N. C.

Favors Theory of Henry George

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am with the American Federation of Labor in fighting Communism. Had the Russians taken the ground rent or unimproved value of land and abolished taxes, instead of seizing the land and the industries there would have been no cause to kill anybody or expatriate a

single one of the bourgeoisie. The ground rent could have been taken and all of it used for public purposes, as Henry George proposed in his most famous of all books "Progress and Poverty." And the capitalists and landlords could have become useful as workers in producing what is necessary in a civilization which would then be established, in which everybody worked and everybody got what he earned and earned what he got. Instead of taking the value of land or annual rent, they got themselves in a horrible mess by trying to distribute the land according to their ideas of the peoples' needs. As communism, or properly speaking Socialism is the only thing the overworked and under paid seem to understand, it follows that employers of labor as well as labor unions should strive for a remedy that will relieve unemployment and poverty, and not allow an alleged remedy that is in operation and works out disadvantageously in the country adopting it.

As unemployment increases and men are unable to procure jobs, it follows that a remedy that will restore the land to the people and provide ample revenue for the government at the same time ought to be studied by those who work, and are willing to work if they get what they earn, and don't mind working for what they get.

In our town we are organized to fight chain stores. None of these people who are in the league for that purpose ever cared about union labor. They have a pain in their pocket which makes them use their heads, not their brains, and they use it like the woodpecker who pecks and pecks, and all he gets is a worm for his trouble, which is all they'll get. To cure unemployment and get more business they need to take what the landlord gets for allowing them to use land, and abolish taxes. When that happens there will be plenty of work for carpenters building homes for themselves to live in, and plenty of business for merchants.

Thomas Colegate.
Rome, Ga.

Check And Double Check

Happy that man may pass his life
  Who's free from matrimonial chains—
Who is directed by his wife
  Is sure to suffer for his pains.

What tongue is able to unfold
  The falsehood that in woman dwells?
The worth in woman you behold
  Is almost imperceptible.

Adam could find no solid peace
  When Eve was given him for a mate,
Till he beheld a woman's face,
  Adam was in a happy state.

For in the female race appear
  Hypocrisy, deceit, and pride;
Truth—darling of a heart sincere—
  In woman never can reside.

They're always studying to employ
  Their time in malice and in lies;
Their leisure hours in virtuous joy
  To spend ne'er in their thoughts arise.

Destruction to those men, I say,
  Who make the fair their chief delight!
Who no regard to woman pay,
  Keep reason always in their sight.

Thus sings some musty-fusty, involuntary old bachelor; but by reading (every first and third) second and fourth line a result more like the truth will be discovered.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York City.

Bill Introduced To Cut Immigration

A 50 per cent cut in immigration quotas for the next fiscal year, with certain fixed minima, and allocations equivaleut to a 50 per cent reduction in the number of entries in the year ending April 30, 1930, from non-quota countries are proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Johnson of Washington, chairman of the house committee on immigration.

Johnson announced that he proposes to press the bill for action at the next session of Congress. While the bill is temporary in its present language, he believed the principles would be the basis for a permanent law.

As to non-quotas, Johnson explained that, in the 12 months ended April 30, 1930, the number of non-quota immigrants admitted from principal countries of the western hemisphere was as follows: Canada, 48,414; Newfoundland, 3,002; Mexico, 18,941; and Cuba, 4,556. Under the bill, the allotments of those countries, he said, would be 50 per cent of those figures. All other countries of the western hemisphere would have the minimum allotment of 500.

Missed His Guess

"But you gauranteed that this watch would last me a life time."

"I know—but you didn't look very healthy the day you bought it."

—Texas Ranger.

FOREIGN LABOR NEWS

ARGENTINE: 8-Hour Day—A legal eight-hour working day and 48-hour week is now enforced in the entire republic of Argentina according to a report received at the U. S. Department of Commerce from acting commerce attache, J. G. Burke at Buenos Aires.

The law went into effect June 2, 1930. The national Labor department has adopted the necessary measure to enforce the law, having a service of vigilance for that purpose in all parts of the country. The law is providing for all persons working for the account of others, except the rural workers and domestic servants.

For night work computed between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. the law establishes the maximum of seven hours work per diem, or 42 hours per week, and when done in salubrious places the work must not exceed six hours per diem or 36 hours per week.

The industry or business in which only the owners and their families are employed are not presented in the perscription of the present law and in cases of work being released at eight hours length maybe exceeded, provided the average working time during the term of three weeks does not exceed eight hours per diem, or 48 hours per week.

* * *

CHINA: Factory Inspections—It is reported from Nanking, China, that the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labor is preparing to engage factory inspectors, who will make periodic inspections of the factories located in China, in order that the conditions under which the workmen are employed may be held in conformity with the factory laws passed some time ago.

* * *

MEXICO.—Considerable unrest has recently attended controversies between organized sugar workers and their employers in the Mazatlin district. The trouble was intensified, it is said, when the Mexican Federal Government ordered the State Board of Conciliation to render a decision in favor of the workers and imposing penalties on the sugar company, which, in turn, took the matter to the courts, where it is now pending.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND: Unemployment—In view of the growing proportions of New Zealand's unemployment problem, the Committee on Unemployment, appointed by the government, has recommended the establishment of a permanent employment board and suggests that necessary funds to the amount of $5,000,000, for the purpose of combating unemployment, be raised through taxation and otherwise. At the next session of Parliament proposals will be made for a new form of State Industrial insurance against unemployment.

* * *

ROUMANIA: Law of Labor Contracts.—The Association of Roumanian Manufacturers has intervened with the Government with the claim that the provisions and application of the new labor contract legislation with regard to leaves of absence granted to workmen, retirements, etc., are so liberal that in many cases the compensations and general treatment of industrial laborers are better, not only than conditions prevailing in agriculture, but that they also surpass many instances in connection with subordinate office personnel.

* * *

SPAIN: Arbitration Committees—There has been a noticeable agitation throughout all Spain, particularly on the part of employers, for the abolition of the existing "Comites Paritarios," or Arbitration Committees, formed for the settlement of labor disputes. These committees, authorized under the government of the late Primo de Rivera, are composed of representatives of the employers and the labor unions, and their functions are supervised by the government.

Subsidies for Large Families—The payment of subsidies to large families, on a graduated scale of from 100 pesetas annually to families of eight children, to 1,000 pesetas annually to families of eighteen or more children, has recently been authorized by the Minister of Labor.

* * *

SYRIA: Adjustment of Wage Scales—Because of the depreciation of the old Turkish silver currency, which is used in the interior to the almost total exclusion of Syrian paper in the payment of laborers' wages, many difficulties have been recently experienced between employers and employes in fixing the new scale of wages necessitated by the sudden drop in silver.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXIX

The law of gravitation is universal. It is a force that must be dealt with by every builder. This force, to many, is just a matter of course, commonplace and unimportant. But if it is analyzed, the force of gravitation is the greatest

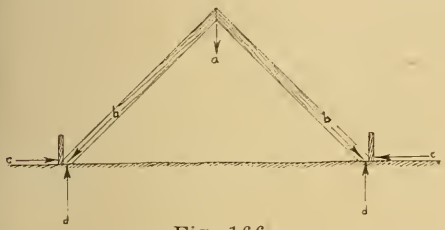


Fig. 166

factor that the building world is confronted with. It is not a problem in itself, but it presents many difficult problems. These problems can be solved, and if they are, must be solved in accordance with this fixed law. We speak of objects having weight, and when we do we speak of gravitation, but by another name. Objects are composed of innumerable atoms; and the atomic attraction toward the center of the earth, is what is commonly known as weight, or gravitation. Every floor, every ceiling and every roof, in itself must first

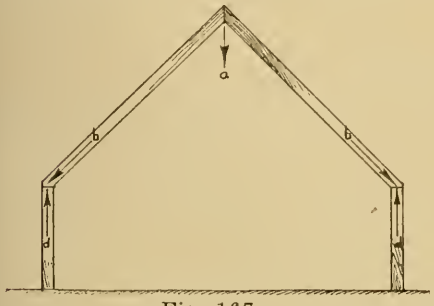


Fig. 167

support its own weight; and second, the weight of the load that for various reasons might come onto it. Floors coming in direct contact with the earth's surface, have a direct support, but in all such cases the condition of the soil and the effects of contraction and expansion, must be taken into considera-

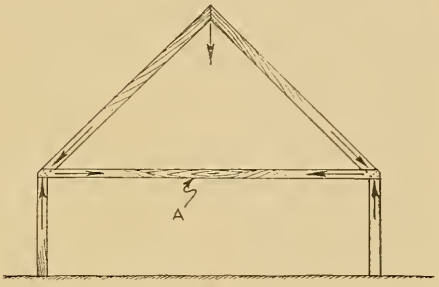


Fig. 168

tion, if the floor is to stay in its place Floors that do not come in direct contact with the earth's surface are supported by joists, beams and trusses. Trusses are usually used where the span is rather long, or too long for a beam to carry the weight with safety.

In this lesson we are showing by the illustrations, a development of the simplest kind of truss, constructed mostly of wood. While we are showing in a practical way, the effects of the force of gravitation, and how this force must

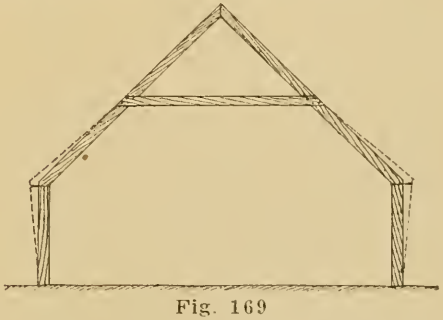


Fig. 169

be met; we are, nevertheless, making no attempt to determine the stresses, in order to compute the sizes of the various members of a truss. That is a matter that belongs to the structural engineer; and even he must ascertain a great many things before he can proceed with safety, to determine the stresses of a

truss, and fix the sizes of the different parts. He must know the dead load, the live load, and in cases of roof trusses, he must know the wind pressures. Besides this he must know what kind of wood is to be used; a matter that is often determined by the locality or by the means of transportation. Briefly, no one, excepting a structural engineer, not even an architect, has a right to determine the stresses of a truss and give the sizes of the various members. We are speaking of important trusses, such as have to carry a great deal of weight, and where the element of safety should not be overlooked. There are, however, common forms of trusses, where the span is short, or where the load is light, that practice and experience would justify even a carpenter to design and frame without consulting an engineer. These exceptions should be made as a matter of common sense; but the exceptions should not go to a point of guessing on the margin of safety—if in doubt, don't.

Fig. 166 shows a pair of rafters resting on the earth with a stake at either side, keeping them from spreading. The arrow at a shows the direction of the force of gravity. The arrows at b and b, show how the force of gravity has

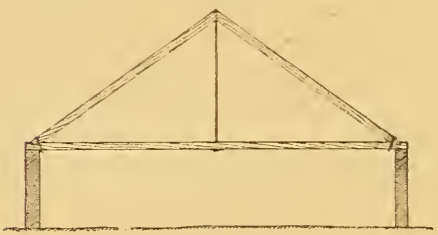


Fig. 170

been changed from its natural direction to that indicated by the arrows. The arrows at c, c, show the direction of the resisting force caused by the stakes. At d and d we have the earth's gravity-resisting force. Fig. 167 shows the same rafters, elevated by two posts. Here the force c, c, is absent, and the weakness of the truss is apparent. This resisting force has been supplied with the tie-beam, A, in Fig. 168. Fig. 169 shows the tie-beam omitted, and a collar-beam placed about half-way up on the rafters. The dotted lines show the tendency of such a construction. A simple king-rod truss is shown by Fig. 170. (If a post is used instead of a rod, it is called a king-post truss). A further development of this truss is shown by Fig. 171, where two struts, B, B are added. The dotted lines show where two additional rods should be placed, in cases where the tie-beam must carry a ceiling of some kind or some other load. These trusses are so simple that further explanation is unnecessary. One thing more, however, we might say here: A study of these illustrations, especially

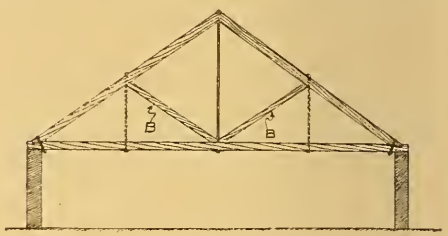


Fig. 171

the first four, will reveal the fact that a pair of common rafters, tied in some way to prevent spreading, has all the elements of a truss; and therefore virtually is a truss.

As to our trade terms, under M, we have:

Mahogany. A reddish brown wood, used much for furniture, and for interior finish in residences and offices.

Main Rafter. A common rafter.

Mallet. A small maul for driving a tool, as a chisel; used for framing buildings, especially heavy timber framing.

Mansard. A roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper. Sometimes called a pavilion roof.

Mantel. The finish around a fire-place. A shelve above the fire-place and its supports.

Maple. Wood from the maple tree, used for flooring and in the manufacture of furniture.

Mark. Any mark used in laying-off material for a building, indicating some specific thing. A pencil mark. A chalk mark. A hammer mark. etc.

Marking. The process of laying-off timbers for a building, such as studding, rafters, joists, etc.

Masonry. The part of a structure put in place by a mason, such as stonework, brickwork or tilework.

Matched Floor. Flooring with tongues and grooves worked onto its edges, repectively; and sometimes also on the ends.

Medullary Rays. The rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogenous wood, which pass from the heart to the bark.

Measuring Line. A line used to aid in laying out rafters, intersecting with the outside corner of the plate when the rafter is set into position.

Metal Lath. Lath made of metal, and used as a reinforcement for plastering and sometimes for Portland cement.

Metoche. The space between two dentils.

Minaret. A slender tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies.

Miter. Joining two pieces at an angle, usually at a 45-degree angle. A miter joint.

Miter Box. A box used for cutting mouldings and the like, on a miter.

Modillion. The enriched block or horizontal bracket found under the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite entablature.

Montant. An upright piece, as a mullion or muntin.

Mortar. A mixture of sand and lime, and sometimes cement, for plastering and laying stone and brick walls.

Mortar Color. Coloring for mortar.

Mortise. A cavity worked into a timber to receive a tenon.

Mortise-and-tenon. A joint made with a mortise and a tenon. To make a mortise-and-tenon joint.

Moulding. An ornamental bar of wood, used for finishing an angle, or for the edge of a cornice, etc.

Mouse. A weight used for threading sash pulleys with sash cord. Also called, "duck."

M-Roof. A roof with two gables at each end, having the appearance of a capital "M."

Mullion. A slender bar which forms the division between window lights.

Munting. A small bar separating window lights. Also called mullion.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET No. 9
Drawing No. 722.8

I—Aim Of The Unit:

1—To lay out and house string (F).

(Note) The pitch of the string is first determined. By changing the pitch, cross grain stock can be avoided and the string laid out for treads and risers without gluing extra stock on top and bottom edge to allow for the twist of the string.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The care and use of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, knife, steel square bevel, ½" auger bit, braces, ⅜" chisel, 1½" chisel, router plane, smoothing plane, back saw, sandpaper and block. 1 piece ¾" x 4" x 2'0".

III—Specifications:

1—String ¾" x 4".

2—Treads ½" thick.

3—Risers ½" thick.

4—Rise 2".

5—Allowance for wedges ¾" in one foot.

6—Housing 5-16" deep.

7—Nosing to project ½".

IV—Operations:

1—Dress top edge of string straight and square.

2—Determine pitch of string (F).

(Note) It is impossible to make a straight nosing line due to the fact that the winders are different widths. In this problem it so happens that the center winders are the same width but this does not always follow. The average pitch can be determined by taking the run of string (F) on the lay-out from riser No. 6 to the face line of riser No. 11 and the rise of the same five treads. The diagonal of the run and rise will give the pitch and plumb line. By beginning with a uniform nosing line in laying out the string on riser No. 6, if laid out acurately, the same uniform line will end on riser No. 11, letting the intermediate nosing line come where it will. Drawing No. 722.8 (insert).

a—Measure run of string (F) on the layout, drawing No. 722.1, Unit No. 2, measuring on inside of string from the face line of riser No. 6 to the face line of riser No. 11 or 8¾" the run of five treads.

b—Rise of the same number of treads 2" x 5" or 10".

3—Set bevel to pitch.

(Note) Use 10" on tongue and 8¾" on blade of steel square. Set bevel to plumb line on tongue.

4—Apply bevel on top edge of string and produce first plumb line at bottom to extreme right.

5—Measure in on a level line 5-16" allowance for housing into post No. 2.

6—At the above point produce face line of post No. 2.

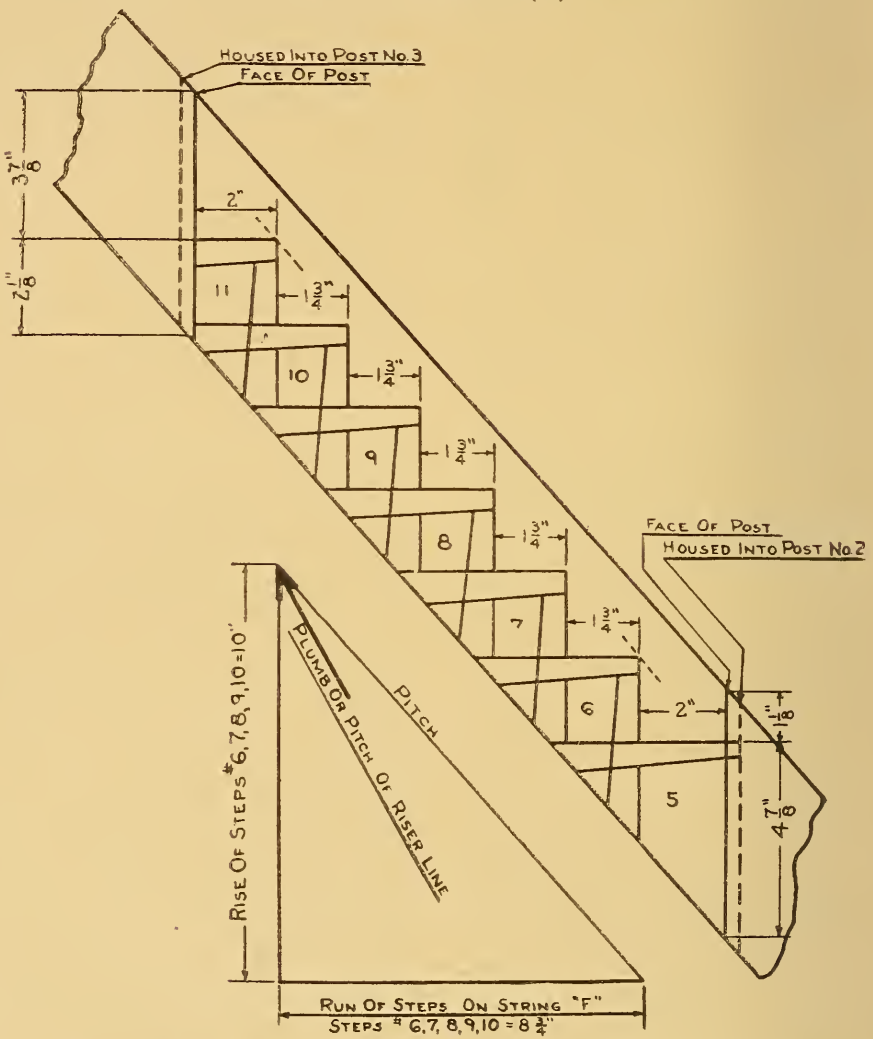
face line of riser No. 6.

9—Measure the widths of treads No. 6-7-8-9 and 10 on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of string (F) or 1¾".

(Note) It so happens that the widths of the treads are alike at this point, but

TITLE—Constructing a Winding Stairway. Drawing No. 722.8

LAY-OUT STRING (F)



7—Measure the width of tread No. 5 on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of string (F) or 2".

8—Slide the bevel back and transfer this measurement to string (F) drawing No. 722.8, measuring on a level line from face line of post No. 2, produce

it does not follow that they always come that way.

10—Slide bevel back and transfer these measurements to string (F), drawing No. 722.8, measuring on a level line from face line of riser No. 6 and produce face line of riser No. 7.

11—Slide bevel back and measure on a level line 1¾" from face line of riser No. 7, produce riser No. 8.

12—Slide bevel back and measure on a level line, 1¾" from face line of riser No. 8, produce face line of riser No. 9.

13—Slide bevel back and measure on a level line, 1¾" from face line of riser No. 9, produce face line of riser No. 10.

14—Slide bevel back and measure on a level line, 1¾" from face line of riser No. 10, produce face line of riser No. 11.

15—Measure the width of tread No. 11 on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 on the inside line of string (F) or 2".

16—Slide the bevel back and transfer this measurement to string (F) drawing No. 722.8 measuring on a level line from the face line of riser No. 11, produce face line of post No. 3.

17—Measure in on a level line 5-16" allowance for housing into post No. 3.

18—At the above point produce face line of post No. 3.

19—Apply nosing line template to top edge of string (F), drawing No. 722.8 and mark nosing line on riser No. 6.

20—Apply nosing line template to top edge of string (F) and mark nosing line on riser No. 11.

(Note) If laid out accurately beginning with riser No. 6, the tread lines should finish at the above point on riser No. 11.

21—Set bevel to level line on blade, determined in operation No. 3.

22—Apply bevel to top edge of string and produce the face line of tread No. 6 at the intersection of the nosing line and riser No. 6, determined in operation No. 19.

23—Measure up, on riser No. 7 from the face line of tread No. 6, 2" width of riser.

24—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 7 at right angles to face line of riser No. 7.

25—Measure up on riser No. 8 from the face line of tread No. 7, 2" width of the riser.

26—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 8 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 8.

27—Measure up on riser No. 9 from the face line of tread No. 8, 2" width of riser.

28—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 9 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 9.

29—Measure up, on riser No. 10 from the face line of tread No. 9, 2" width of riser.

30—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 10 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 10.

31—Measure up on riser No. 11 from the face line of tread No. 10, 2" width of riser.

32—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 11 at right angles to the face line of riser No. 11.

33—Measure down on the face line of riser No. 6 from the face line of tread No. 6, 2" width of riser.

34—At the above point produce the face line of tread No. 5 at right to the face line of riser No. 6.

35—Apply wedge template to face of treads with line (R) drawing No. 722.1b coinciding with the face line of the risers. Produce bottom line of treads and insert a small brad in center of square, giving the center of the nosing.

36—Apply wedge template to the face of risers with line (R) drawing No. 722.1b coinciding with the face lines of the treads. Produce inside lines of the risers.

37—Insert spur of ½" auger bit into the points previously located in center of nosing and bore a hole 5-16" deep, depth of housing.

38—Follow up with 3 or 4 more ½" holes in space laid out for treads.

39—Bore 2 or more holes in the space laid out for the risers.

40—Chisel these spaces out and finish exactly to the tread and riser lines. Preferably undercut to make tight fit.

41—Set router plane 5-16" and rout housing to uniform depth.

42—Finish cutting tread lines with back saw. Undercut slightly.

43—Finish cutting riser lines with back saw. Undercut slightly.

44—Break out between cuts with a chisel.

45—Finish housing to a uniform depth with router plane.

46—Cut both ends of string to lines.

47—Dress both sides of string.

48—Sandpaper both sides of strings with fine sandpaper.

49—Number treads underneath for for identification.

(Note) The best practice is to lay-out the face lines of treads and risers with a sharp knife. The chisel and saw will then follow the knife lines and a sharper and cleaner cut will result.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE
"Carpenter's Calculator"
(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER TEN
Common Rafters

Definition of Length.—A Common Rafter is a roof member that extends at right angles from the plate to the ridge. Therefore it is evident that the rise, run and the rafter itself form a "right triangle."

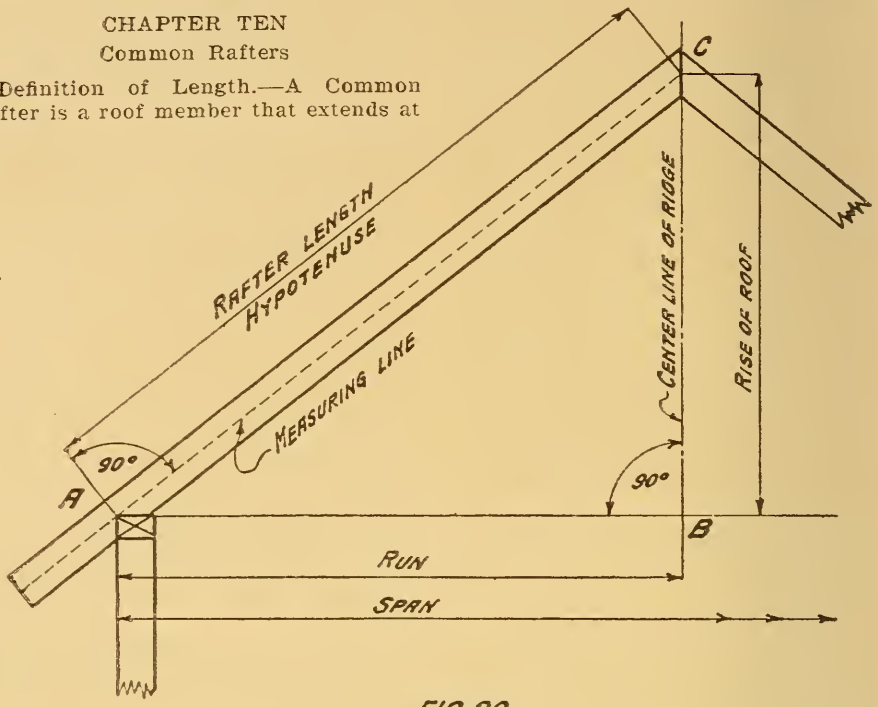


FIG. 20.

The length of a common rafter is the shortest distance between the outer edge of the plate and a point on the center line of the ridge. This length is taken along the "measuring line" which runs parallel to the edge of the rafter and is the "hypotenuse" or the longest side of a right triangle, the other two sides being the run and the rise. Fig. 20.

The Rafter Tables on the face of the body include the outside edge graduations on both body and tongue which are in inches and sixteenths of an inch.

The lengths of common rafters are found on the "first" line indicated as: "Length of main rafters per foot run." There are seventeen of these tables beginning at 2 inches and continuing to 18 inches. To find the length of common rafters the following rule should be followed:

Rule: To find the length of a common rafter—multiply the "length given in the table" by the number of feet of the run.

Example: Find the length of a common rafter where the rise of roof is 8 inches per foot run or third pitch and building is 20 feet wide. First find on the "inch

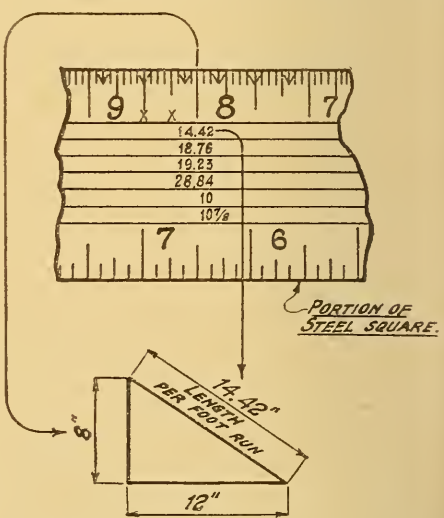


FIG. 21.

line" on the top edge of the body the figure that is equal to the rise of the roof which in this case will be 8. On the first line under the figure 8 will be found 14.42 which is the length of the rafter in inches "per foot run" for this particular pitch. Fig. 21.

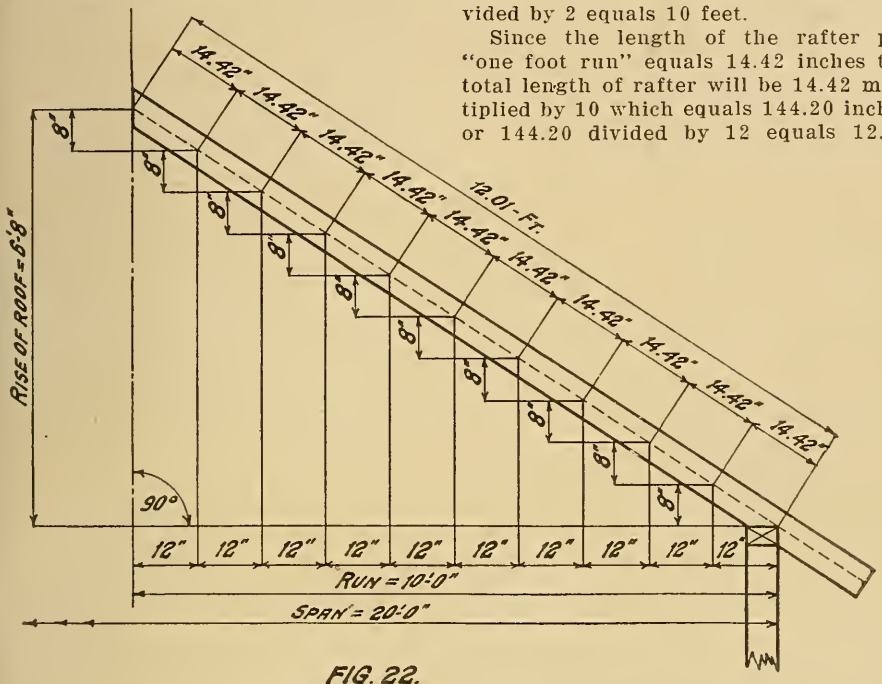


FIG. 22.

The building is 20 feet wide. Therefore the run of the rafter will be 20 divided by 2 equals 10 feet.

Since the length of the rafter per "one foot run" equals 14.42 inches the total length of rafter will be 14.42 multiplied by 10 which equals 144.20 inches or 144.20 divided by 12 equals 12.01 feet or for practical purposes 12 feet. Fig. 22.

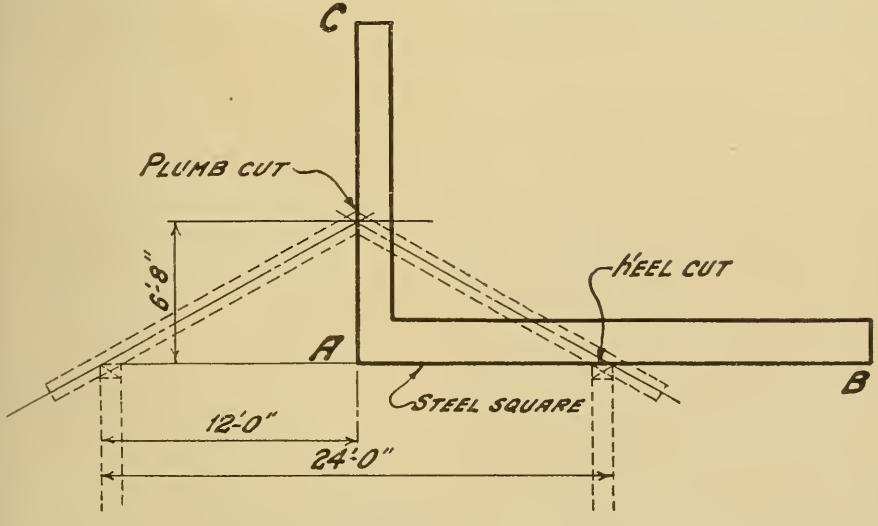


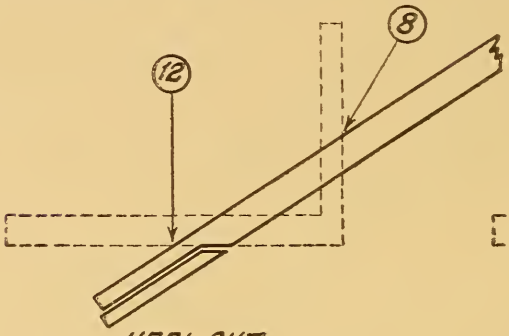
FIG. 23.

Top and Bottom Cuts.—The top or plumb cut is the cut at the upper end of the rafter where it rests against the

opposite rafter or against the ridge board.

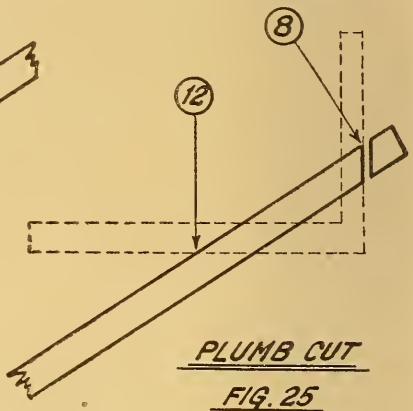
The bottom or heel cut is the cut at the lower end which rests on the plate.

The top cut is parallel to the center line of the roof; the bottom cut is parallel to the horizontal plane of the plates. Therefore the top and bottom cuts are at right angles to each other.



HEEL CUT

FIG. 24.



PLUMB CUT

FIG. 25

Rule: To obtain the top and bottom cuts of a common rafter use 12 inches on the body and the "rise per foot run" on the tongue. 12 inches on the body will give the horizontal cut and the figure on the tongue the vertical cut.

To illustrate, we will imagine a large square placed alongside the rafter as shown in Fig. 23. We may notice that the edge of the tongue coincides with the top cut of the rafter and the edge of the blade coincides with the heel cut. If this square were marked in feet it would show the run of the rafter on the body and the total rise on the tongue. The line AB would give us the bottom cut and line AC the top cut.

However, the regular square is marked in inches and since the relation of the rise to one foot run is the same as the total rise bears to the total run, we use 12 inches on the blade, and the "rise per foot" on the tongue to obtain the respective cuts.

The distance 12 is used as a unit and is the "one foot run" while the figure on the other arm of the square represents the "rise" per foot run. Fig. 24 and 25.

Repairing an Antique

(By Chas. A. King)

Many fine pieces of veneered furniture now wasting their charms in out of the way corners might become cherished ornaments of their owners homes if the condition of their veneers did not give the impression that the pieces were beyond repair. It is far more pleasant to enjoy the conscious possession of a fine piece no matter what its condition and to dream of its ultimate restoration than to have the dream shattered by the certain knowledge that it is either not worth repairing or that the cost of repairs will be prohibitive. Still many owners of such pieces would not allow them to leave the lineage they had served for several generations.

The obtrusiveness of badly mutilated veneer tends to exaggerate the actual condition of a piece which may not after all, be in very bad shape. Generally the repairing of the veneer is the most dreaded and the most expensive single item in the renovation of such a piece, hence different methods of repairing appreciably affect the ultimate cost of the work though aside from the veneer the expense of repairing and refinishing will be the same in any case. If super economy must be observed, many of the smaller and least conspicuous blemishes may be repaired with carefully colored gesso or commercial wood putty which will not be noticed by the ordinary observer. The larger bare places should be remedied by carefully fitting and matching the grain of veneers of the same wood. Blisters and loose veneers must be repaired by working glue under them and keeping them under pressure until the glue has hardened. If it is desired to repair the piece so the hundredth man will say "well done,"

every imperfection must be repaired thoroughly. Veneer of carefully matched color and grain must be accurately fitted and glued where even a small piece is missing.

Fig. 1 shows the flap of a fine Sheraton secretary veneered in satin wood



Fig. 1

and mahogany but in such condition that it appeared hopeless. The large broken places had been filled with plaster of Paris and attempts made to imitate the grain and color with water colors but when the piece came into the possession of the present owner he wanted the flap, and in fact the entire piece restored to its original condition. The white lines and splotches suggest the condition of the flap before work was begun upon it because its real condition could not be shown by a photograph. The mahogany veneer of the edge and of the rim of the other side which enclosed a broad-cloth panel

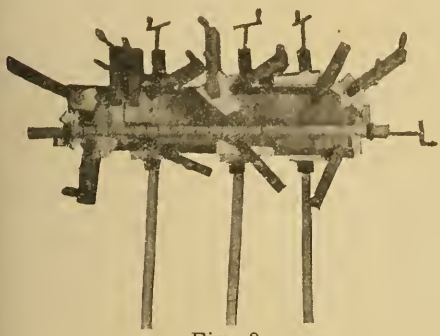


Fig. 2

were in quite as bad condition. Seventy-six blemishes of varying size and character were repaired beside a number which needed only gluing, and several groups of small breaks that could each be treated as one. Only a few places could be repaired at a time when the flap was set aside for the glue to harden. Fig. 2 shows the flap as it appeared after its last gluing. In Fig. 3 we see the repairs completed, the surface sandpapered with No. ½ sandpaper, the matching of the mottled grain of the new and old satin wood improved by touching lightly with a thin mixture of white shellac and raw sienna dry color with a small pencil brush and the flap made ready for finishing.

A rough estimate of the cost of repairing the entire piece based upon the cost of repairing the veneer was within $5.00 of the actual cost. Careful record of the time and material expended on the flap showed that at $1.50 per hour the total cost was a little more than $15.00, an average cost of about twenty cents for each blemish. If gesso had been used on the smaller defects



Fig. 3

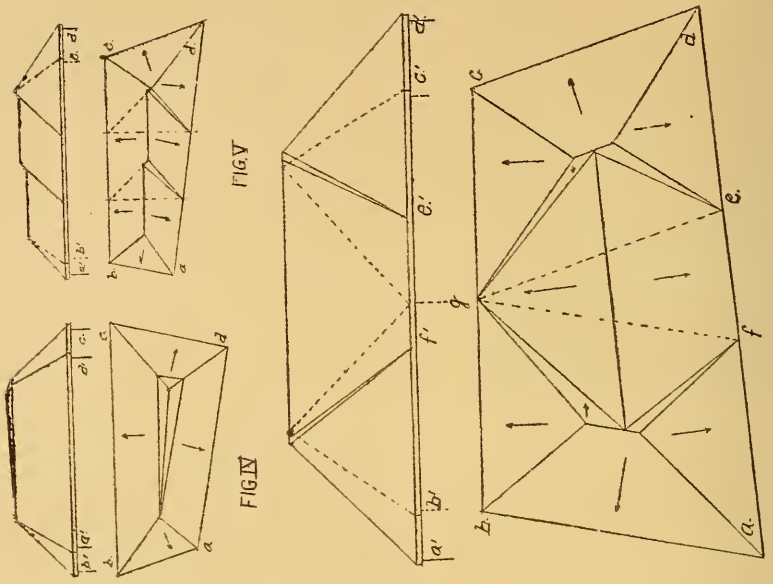
the average cost for each blemish of the finished flap would, without doubt have ranged between twelve and fifteen cents, for still the major blemishes would have required careful matching and gluing of the veneer in each case. While this was an unusually expensive piece of veneer repairing the rest of the secretary was in quite good condition, requiring only partial taking down, raising a few bruises with hot water, repairing a few corner breaks, assembling, removing the old finish and finishing with orange shellac and oil.

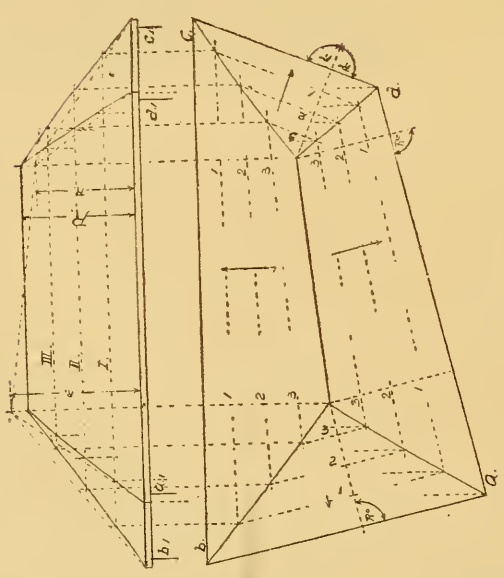
Of course neither rule nor ratio which will suit every piece of furniture can be given for each piece has its own peculiar perplexities, but the above relation between the cost of repairing veneer in the best manner and of renovating and refinishing the rest of a piece of similar character and degree of decrepitude offers a method by which some idea of approximate cost may be gained.

For the Roof Framer

Here are six sketches of roofs of buildings of which neither corner is square. I hope it will be plainly understood by those brothers who are interested in this field of work.

Fig. I. shows how to find the curved line on hips.





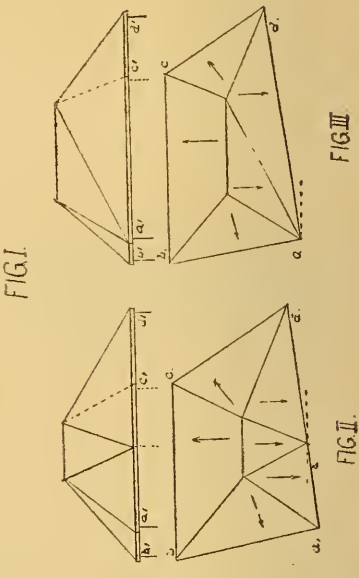


Fig. I. shows a certain number of parts. They are divided into four parts and numbers 1, 2, and 3, where the dot-

ted lines intersect, show how to find a curved line of a hip. This roof does not look very nice.

For instance, in Fig. I. a d and the ridge are parallel lines and to all appearance from the street the roof is straight.

Fig. II. and Fig. III. b c and the ridge are parallel.

In Fig. IV. both sides of the roof are straight. For the top part choose a small pitch.

Fig. V. is usually used on long and narrow buildings.

Fig. VI. the roof is supposed to look well.

The arrows show the way in which the water flows.

Hoping you will understand from the figures what I have in mind. I cannot express myself very well in English.

Frank Fingerhut,
L. U. No. 39. Cleveland, Ohio

Who is Right?

I wish to call the attention of the readers of "The Carpenter" and also the author of "The Modern Steel Square" Chapter Seven (7) of the July issue to an error in the diagram's figures. The run 12 ft., the span 24 ft. and the rise being 10 ft. would be a ten-twelfths (10-12) Pitch—instead as he has marked it (5-12).

Edward Gaby,
L. U. No. 184. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Cutting Valley Shingles
(By H. H. Siegele)

Wood shingles are still being used for roofs, and roofs are still being framed with valleys, and valley shingles still have to be cut on the job to fit the valleys; so we are presenting a way of cutting valley shingles, that, perhaps, has never before been published. We have seen a number of methods of cutting valley shingles used, and they are all good; in fact, we have used most of them ourselves, and so have we the method we are presenting in this article.

Fig. 1 shows a one-line drawing of a bunch of shingles. At a, b, c and d we are showing lines that are continued down over the edge of the bunch, which are made at an angle to fit the valley for which the shingles are to be used. These lines show how the corners of a bunch of shingles are cut off, leaving the remainder of the bunch somewhat like what we are showing in Fig. 2. In this shape, the bunch is carried to the roof where the cut shingles are used for valley shingling.

A few things should be mentioned here; namely: The bunch of shingles

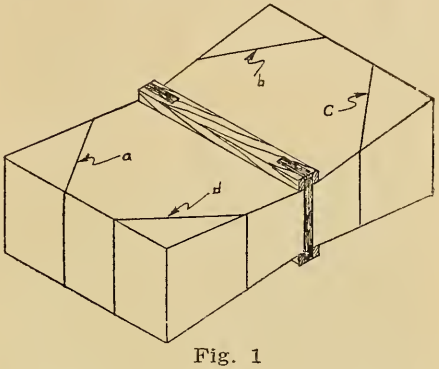


Fig. 1

should be one with extra wide shingles, although that is not absolutely necessary, for if the shingles are laid in the order they are lying in the bunch, the width of the shingles will make no difference, so far as making the valley water-tight is concerned. Another thing, the bunch of shingles should be squared up before marking and cutting it.

This method saves time in cutting the shingles, and makes the shingles easy to carry to the roof. In case a whole bunch of shingles is not needed, cut merely as many corners as will finish the job. And it is not necessary to cut a whole corner, should that be more than is needed to

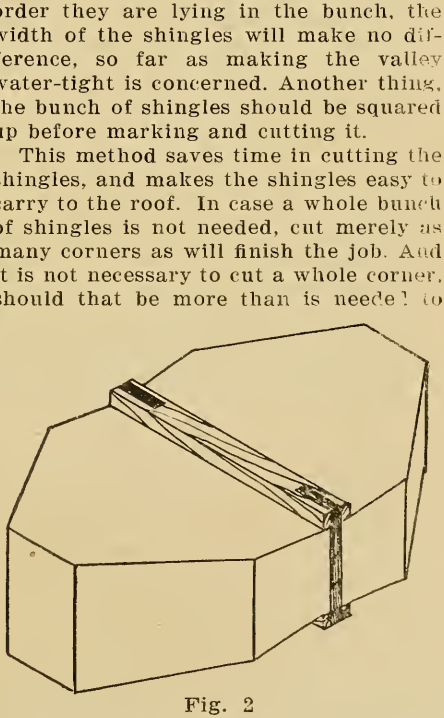


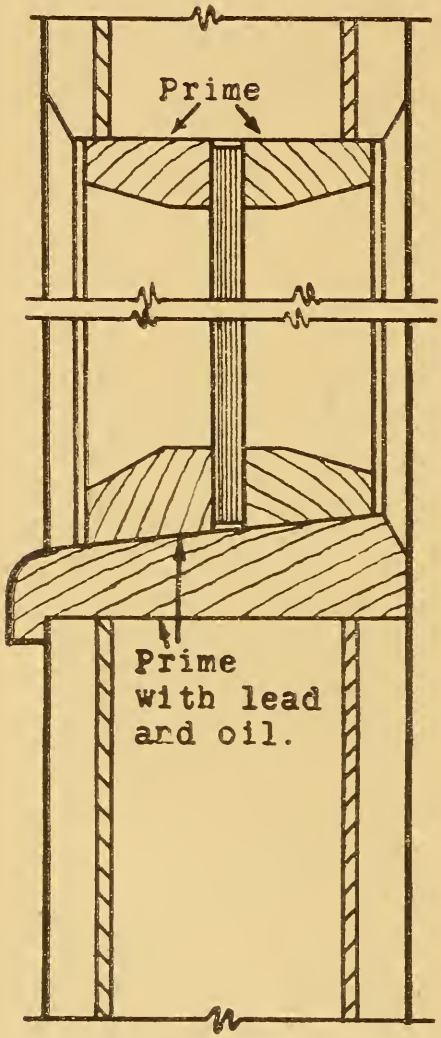
Fig. 2

complete the job. A half of a corner, or only enough shingles to finish up with,—two or three, or any other number can be cut from a corner, leaving the rest intact.

Protection of Flush Veneered Entrance Doors

(By W. E. Griffee, Forest Products Engineer, N. L. M. A.)

Nearly all failures of veneered entrance doors can be traced to moisture which is absorbed by the doors and



Section through a glazed flush door showing a strip used to keep moisture away from the core and cross banding.

causes warping and veneer peeling. Flush doors are particularly susceptible if they are used in exposed entrances. Contractors and owners have a habit of blaming the millman for door failures which are really their own fault, so any simple precautions which the millwork dealer can take to see that the doors he sells are properly protected from the weather are well worth while.

The top and bottom edges of flush doors, and other doors too, used in speculative buildings are rarely primed carefully. The millman cannot prime these edges himself, except temporarily because they are cut off when the door is fitted. However, he can make it a point to stress to his contractors the importance of such priming and the trouble which is apt to follow its omission.

The frequency with which veneer peels from areas immediately below the lights in flush doors shows that moisture often enters the door along the lower edge of the opening. Setting the glass beads in putty keeps out some of this moisture, but is by no means a perfect protection. Often the putty is omitted so that no matter how carefully he may finish a door, the painter cannot protect it from water which runs down between the glass and the bead.

The accompanying sketch shows how a beveled strip, placed along the lower edge of the opening before it is glazed, will give almost perfect protection to the end grain of the core which is exposed when the opening is cut. Such a strip costs but a few cents to install and has been supplied free by a few dealers just to forestall comebacks on doors which they sell. One large concern even uses a light copper Kalamein moulding of about the same cross section as the wood one shown in the sketch.

Because of the large variety of openings required it is customary for stock door manufacturers to ship many plain slab doors in which the local distributor cuts and glazes his own openings. This makes it impossible for the manufacturers to protect the lower edges of openings in flush doors as effectively as would be done if the doors were to be glazed at the factory. Manufacturers, however, can suggest precautions for the dealers to take, and perhaps would find it worth while to supply with their flush doors lengths of moulding similar to that shown. The misuses to which good flush doors have been subjected and resultant dissatisfaction have already caused many dealers to stop recommending such doors even for well protected entrances. Often an expensive three ply door, made locally, is used instead.

Cincinnati's Plan For Training Carpenter Apprentices

The method adopted in Cincinnati for the training of apprentices in carpentry has several new features and will undoubtedly interest those who realize the importance of adequate training for the young craftsmen who are to carry on in this important field.

Cincinnati is fortunate in having available for training of this kind an institution over a hundred years old, organized when it was a pioneer town on the western fringe of a civilization which was gradually moving toward the Mississippi. For over a hundred years this institution has offered evening classes, and latterly day classes, in widely diversified lines, and many of the contractors and workers of Cincinnati have received their technical training at this institution. It was natural, therefore, that in planning a course for apprentice carpenters, the Ohio Mechanics Institute should have been selected. While the classes have been going on only a short time, the interest of the students, their good attendance, and what is believed to be an unusually attractive and effective set-up for the whole scheme, lead one to believe that this aprenticeship plan will be watched with care by other cities in the country that are attacking the same problem.

The Institute has taught architectural drawing for many years, has a splendid woodworking shop where considerable carpentry framing was taught, as well as other lines of woodwork, cabinet making, pattern making, and so on. For many years blueprint reading and estimating in all branches of the building trades have been a part of the regular evening class curriculum. About a thousand students attend the evening classes of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, varying in age from 15 to 55, with very few ages within those limits not represented by some students. There are hundreds of students between 21 and 30 years of age. The Institute is one where a mature person may study without any sense of embarrassment, and where there is a certain professional and technical atmosphere instead of the academic atmosphere found in the ordinary evening school. The foregoing facts are mentioned to give a picture of the gen-



Carpenter Apprentices and Instructors, Ohio Mechanics Institute.

eral background which the Institute afforded for the establishment of this apprentice class. Some allied classes were already satisfactorily given, the space was available, there was an adequate organization for handling details, and the administration of the Institute was entirely sympathetic to the formation of these apprentice classes and their development to a high state of perfection.

One of the most interesting features of the arrangement is the high degree of co-operation that exists between contractors and union officials. The apprentice committee consists of representatives of the contractors and of the union. This committee meets with the committee of the faculty at the Institute building at frequent intervals. All the plans for giving the course are discussed, by the committee, and no action is taken unless there is unanimous agreement. The instructors are carefully studied and selected by this committee. The schedule of work to be carried on by the instructors is gone over carefully and is revised from time to time in the light of the experience of the instructors with the carpenter apprentices. The success that has been met in the past season is doubtless the result of this careful organization and of the careful selection of the instructors. The carpenter apprentices are not taken out of their regular daily work for these classes, but attend two evenings a week, from 7:30 to 9:30. The Ohio Mechanics Institute is an endowed institution, not conducted for profit. The fees for these classes are paid by the contractors, and the necessary books are purchased by the student themselves and remain their property.

During the past season two subjects have been handled by the instructors. The first of these was a course in blueprint reading, the importance of which needs no demonstration. The second course was one in simple carpentry, given by skilled workers. This second course was recommended strongly by the union representatives, who stated that apprentices, in their early years, frequently lacked the necessary instruction in the use of tools, the care of tools, the proper handling of chisels, gouges, planes, and saws. The importance of safe habits of work, and of safety devices, were also stressed. It is not, however, the purpose of the apprentice course to attempt to teach the apprentice the things that he can get better on the job. Only so much practical benchwork will be done as is necessary to give the apprentice the proper start. Most of his time in classwork will be put upon blueprint reading, simple drawing relating to carpentry, framing, some knowledge of the strength of materials, the laying out of different kinds of simple details and framing, a knowledge of the constitution and of the physical properties of various woods and other materials he handles, their action under various conditions, the simple mathematics which the carpenter should know in order to advance to a foremanship, the ability to lay out on paper simple carpentry work, and so on.

Because of the co-operation of the contractors and the union officials, and because of the general belief among all the craftsmen that apprentice training was a necessary and desirable thing, this training has been undertaken under what seemed to be peculiarly favorable auspices, and the results have been excellent. The apprentices are looking forward to returning for the next season apparently with considerable pleasure, and their foremen and superintendents believe that the interest of the boys in their craft is greatly stimulated and their efficiency on the job has been improved. This has been the experience of other apprentice groups that have been trained at the Ohio Mechanics Institute for some years. The general set-up that has been very briefly explained, involving as it does a committee of the contractors, of the faculty of the Institute, and of the union workers, makes it possible to improve the course from year to year and keep it always in its proper relation to improvements that are being made in the craft.

The contract signed by the apprentice contains an agreement on the part of the apprentice to attend these evening classes two nights a week, six months each year, for the period of his apprenticeship, and an agreement on the part of the employer to pay the nominal fees that are charged. This general plan has been followed in other apprentice classes at the Institute with success throughout the past three years, and of the four different crafts that are now attending apprentice classes, with a total number of apprentices in the four crafts of about two hundred, none has

shown any disposition to become dissatisfied with the classes given.

One factor that has contributed to the success of the apprentice classes offered at the Ohio Mechanics Institute has been the hearty co-operation of the Allied Construction Industries of Cincinnati, a very forward-looking organization, the officers of which realize the great importance of apprentice training. It is likely that part of the success that the classes have met with so far is due also in a measure to the receptive spirit of the instructors at the Institute and to the supervision exercised by the group of men representing both contractors and union officials, who are qualified by training and experience to have intelligent opinions upon the training of these apprentices.

The evening classes at the Ohio Mechanics Institute begin about the first of October of each year, and end about the first of April of each year. The apprentices, therefore, are free of classwork during the six light months of the year, when they are, and probably should be, out in the open a considerable part of the time. It has been found by long experience that students who are working in the daytime can attend these evening classes and maintain their interest throughout the period of six months without difficulty. Very careful records of attendance are kept, and contractors are notified immediately of each absence of one of their apprentices. The result has been a close co-operation between the members of the faculty, the contractors, and the members of the union, all working in sympathetic manner to encourage the students to attend their work and take the greatest interest in it. It is probably only with such interest and co-operation on the part of the contractors, members of the faculty, and members of the union that success can be attained.

During the coming season the beginning apprentices who have been recently indentured will form a class of their own, and the advanced ones will form a second class. In the course of time the work will be so organized that an apprentice who has just been registered by the union will attend the first class, and will progress each year from one class to the next, the classwork of each year being suited to his length of time as an apprentice and to the character of work he may be expected to be doing at that stage of his apprenticeship. The apprentice thus works progressively through four classes, each one an advance over the classwork of the year before. This plan has been followed in a number of other crafts.

Meetings are held from time to time, attended by the instructors, the apprentices, members of the union, members of the employing group, with other persons who may be interested, such as engineers, architects, and teachers, and at these meetings the apprentices receive the benefit of the advice and inspirational talks of older men in whom they have confidence, and the contractors and union officials and workers have a chance to see the work that has been accomplished thus far by the students. Such meetings are found to be valuable in acquainting everybody with the situation, and in renewing confidence in the soundness of the classes from time to time.

The Ohio Mechanics Institute forms an excellent environment for these classes. While the carpenters apprentice classes will form a well-rounded whole, and give an excellent preparation for the journeymen, the unusual student of great energy, ambition, and ability has the opportunity to study many subjects after he has completed his apprenticeship training, as is shown by the following list of subjects that are offered at the Institute, related remotely or directly to carpentry and architecture.

Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Plane Surveying, Chemistry, Physics, English, Architectural Drawing, Civil Engineering Drawing, Strength of Material, Building, Estimating and Cabinet Making.

The Institute contains an excellent library of about thirteen thousand volumes, with a full time librarian, and will have practically every book in the English language that is of importance to the carpenter and many relating to architecture. The Ohio Mechanics Institute is located about five minutes' walk from the center of Cincinnati, is available from all sections in and around Cincinnati, and is thus well situated for apprentice training where the workers will come from all directions.

John T. Faig, President of Departments Ohio Mechanics Institute Cincinnati, Ohio.



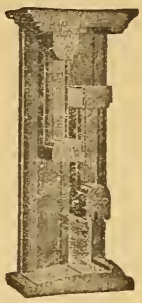


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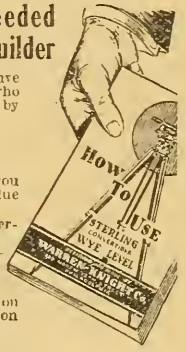
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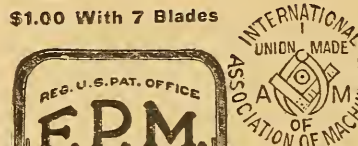
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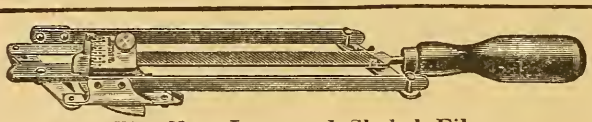
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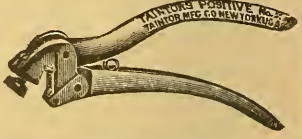
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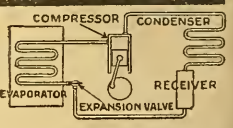
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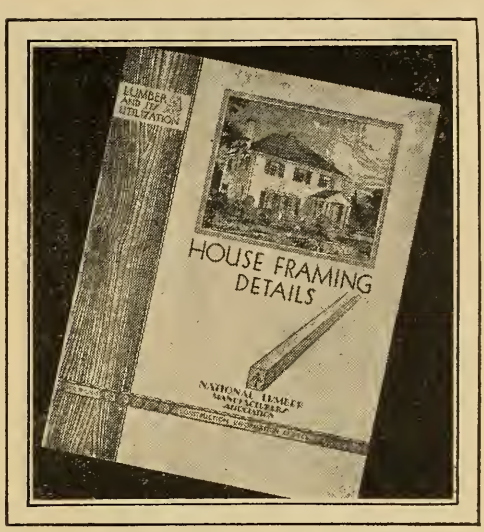


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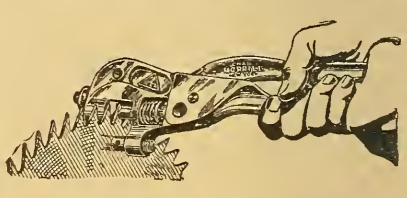
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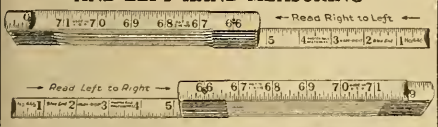
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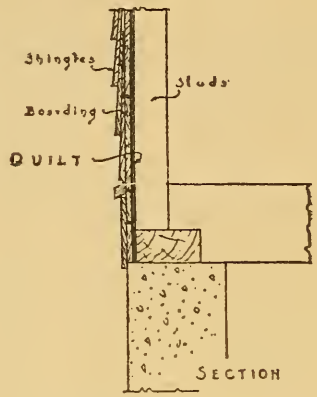
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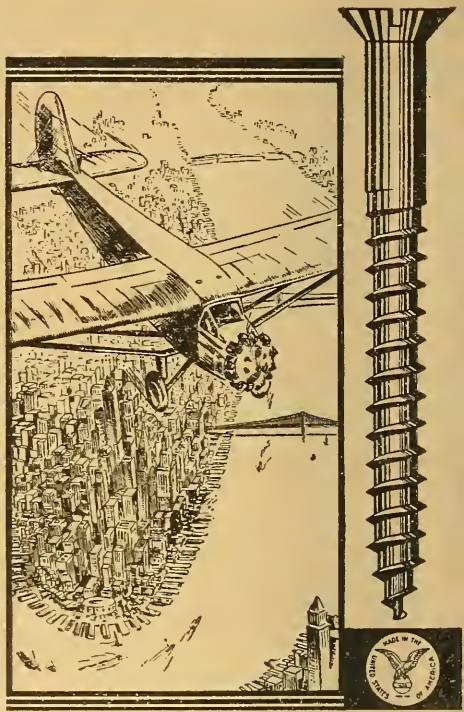
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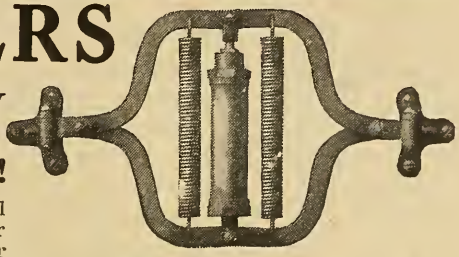
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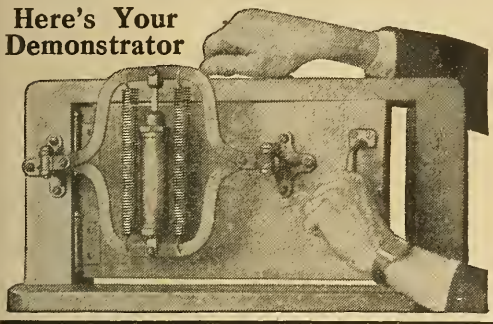
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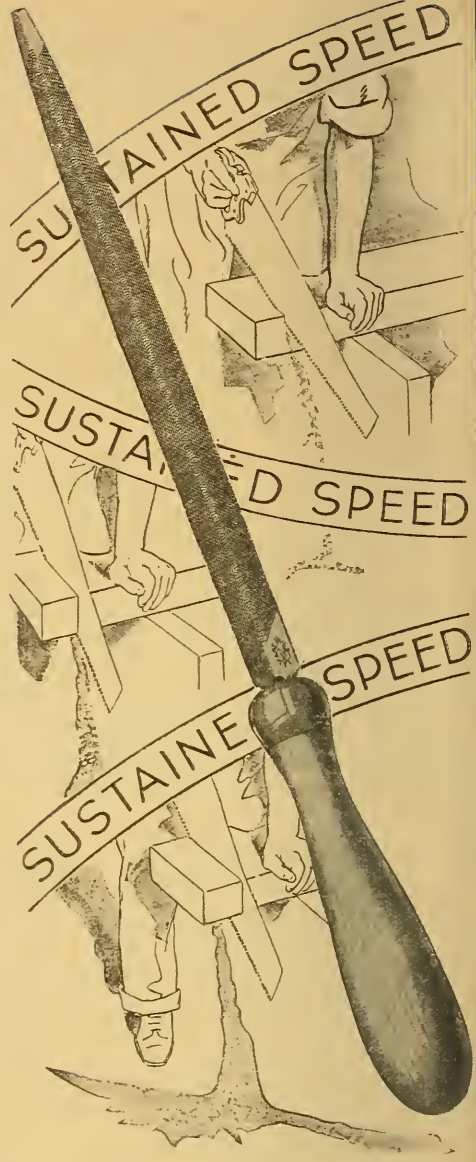
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Enclosed find 10 cents for sample can of Canton Crack Filler. Send to

Name .....

Address .....



BECAUSE the saw has been sharpened with one of this company's Slim Taper Files.

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A.
Providence Factory
Nicholson File Co.

Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. Barnett Co.



Whatever style you would build—Colonial, or English, or French Provincial—floors of oak agree exactly with the rooms and their furnishings. Photograph by courtesy of Colonial Village, Wayne, Pa.

Oak floors make a lasting first impression on the one who gets the final word

DOUBTLESS you've noticed how feminine eyes look first to the floors. When they see oak floors throughout, a favorable impression has been made that won't be soon forgotten. For to every woman, Oak Flooring stands for a quality that can't be questioned. And remember, she's the one who gets the last word when it comes to choosing a home.

Oak Flooring's rich, soft coloring has made the ideal background for furnishings of every style for centuries. Its name is a synonym for sturdiness and strength. Its smooth, hard surface gives no quarter to unwelcome germs and dust. Occasional waxing is not only the least expensive and easiest, but also the most effective and efficient care that one can give it. And, if this is done regularly when needed, an oak floor need never be refinished.

Oak Flooring will add hundreds of dollars to the value of your house. And it will be the strongest sort of argument to the one who rules the hand that signs the dotted line. . . . Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States, 1851 Sterick Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

OAK
FMA
USA

THIS MASTER TRADE-MARK *is stamped on the under side of all Oak Flooring produced by members of the Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States. It is complete protection for you. Every piece is air-seasoned and kiln-dried, then milled, and thoroughly inspected and accurately graded, insuring uniformly high quality.*

A RIPPING GOOD HAMMER



Can't Break or Loosen

Best MAN With The
BEST TOOLS WINS

Many contractors write us that they prefer the

ESTWING GUARANTEED UNBREAKABLE

tools to all others. Scrubs do not know of these

SUPERIOR TOOLS.

Using them gives **YOU** far greater value and satisfaction.

ESTWING MFG. CO.
Rockford, Ill.

"Only Ripping Hammer Strong Enough"

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

East of the Rockies

Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
" " " 16 oz. "	2.00
" " " 20 oz. "	2.25
Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
" " " 16 oz. "	2.00
" " " 20 oz. "	2.25
Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
Util-axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
Scout Axe, 24 oz. " " "	2.25
Camp Knife " " "	2.00
Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

UNION ENDFLEX FLOOR SURFACING SHEETS



Flexed at exactly the right points to fit your particular Sander

Cut to size—Ready to use
Fit instantly and accurately
Eliminate waste in cutting from rolls
Every sheet a perfect working tool
You will save-time-temper-labor and money when you start using

ENDFLEX ABRASIVE SHEETS

Your dealer can supply you or write to

AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY

125 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

New York Chicago Detroit St. Louis San Francisco

BOYLE'S BAYONNE

ready to lay Roof and Deck Cloth

The finest covering for porch floors, piazzas and sun parlors. Is absolutely waterproof, weatherproof, durable and flexible. Is ready to lay, requires no white lead bedding and will not buckle, crack or peel. BAYONNE roof and deck cloth lays flat and stays flat. Write for full particulars today and ask for Sample Book "T".

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.
Established 1860
112-114 Duane St.
NEW YORK
1317-1319 Pine St.
ST. LOUIS

Sanding Floors IS Profitable with AMERICAN Sanders



American Universal Sander

Hundreds of Carpenters, Building Contractors and Floormen have found that they can actually make bigger profits with American sanders because of the greater SPEED, POWER and DEPENDABILITY of these machines.

No matter whether you choose the 12 inch American Universal, or the 6 inch portable American Handy Sander. . . . you are assured of uninterrupted quality production so necessary for realizing bigger profits.

Get the facts NOW on this "floor sanding" proposition. Mail the coupon TODAY. Convenient terms available.

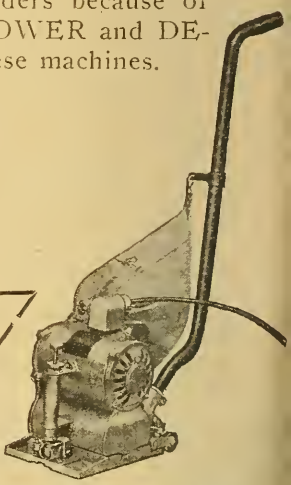
The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 South St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Without obligation please send me detailed information covering your ☐ American Universal floor sander ☐ American Handy Sander.

Name .....

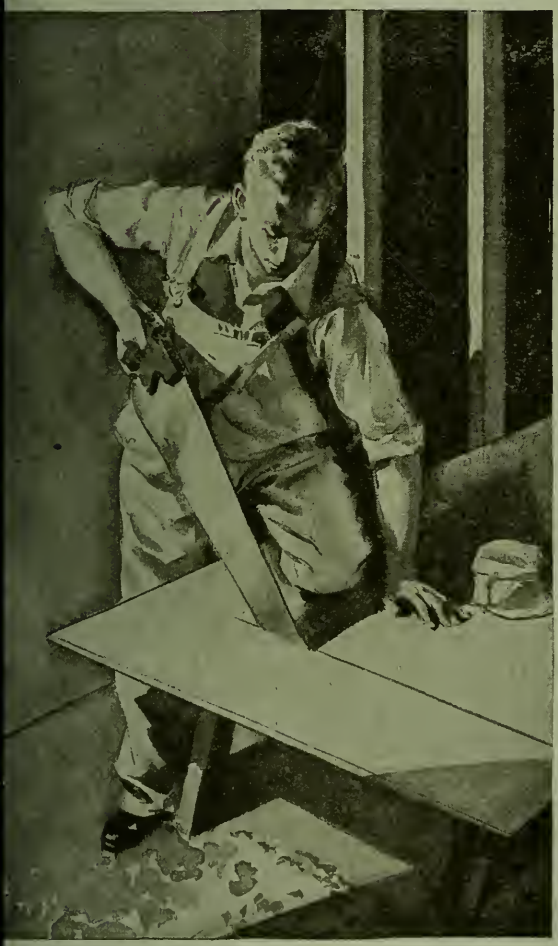
Street .....

City .....State .....



American Handy Sander

Why carpenters prefer Red Top Insulating Board



Large, easily handled panels of Red Top Insulating Board provide double satisfaction on all jobs.

Red Top has a rich burlap-textured surface, beautiful in its natural state or when decorated. It combines high insulating value with great structural strength. It is an all-wood product, made from the log of spruce and similar northern timber. It is free from grain.

Unlike other fibrous insulating materials, nails need not show in Red Top Insulating Board. They may be countersunk and hidden below the surface.

Red Top Insulating Board is made a full ½-inch thick. Panels are 4 feet wide and 8, 9, 10, and 12 feet long. They are delivered to the job in bundles of six, covered with heavy paper.

U.S.

United States Gypsum Company
300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Sole Distributors for Canada:
Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

red top

INSULATING BOARD

PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



—"Sure, it's an Atkins"

Any dealer who is proud of his store because he handles good tools sells Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, and that is the reason this dealer says—"Sure, it's an Atkins" when he shows an Atkins SILVER STEEL No. 401.

He knows that every time he makes a sale of Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools or Saw Specialties, he is giving the carpenter or saw user the most value for his money, and that the user is protected.

We want you to know that Atkins makes the finest saws, and that you can get more service per dollar invested. They will last longer, cut easier and faster than just "ordinary" saws because of the material—SILVER STEEL, design, balance, workmanship and beauty.

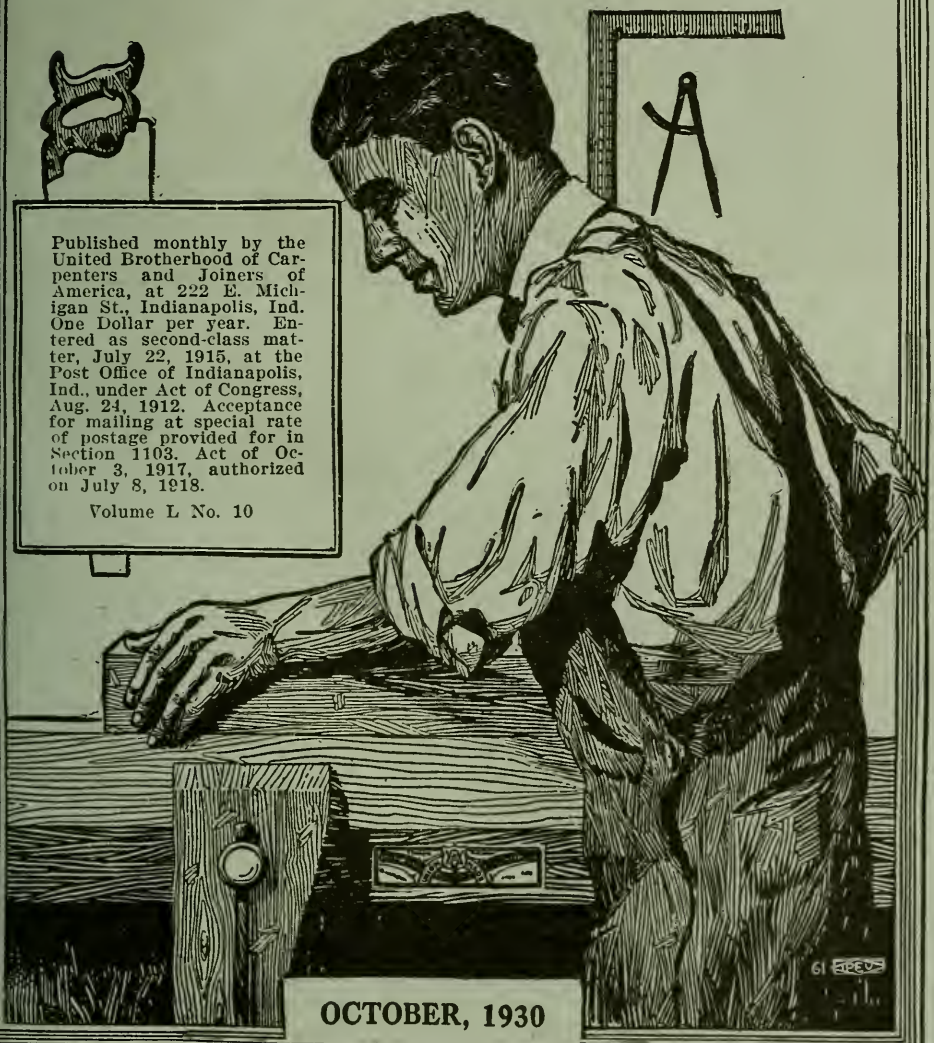
This holds true, not only with Hand Saws, but Hacksaw Frames and Blades, Scraper Blades, Files Trowels, Circular Saws, and Band Saws for power machinery.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY
402 So. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario
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Demand Atkins *Silver Steel* Saws

The Carpenter



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Volume L No. 10

OCTOBER, 1930

A MESSAGE TO CARPENTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



Remodeling offers opportunity for many a day's work

REMODELING the home to include a new bathroom, sun porch, breakfast nook or other convenience is more common today than ever. Sheetrock has played a large part in this important matter of interesting the home-owner in improving his property. Every Sheetrock job proves so satisfactory that one sells another.

The advantage of Sheetrock is in its strength and flexibility. It is fireproof. The surface of Sheetrock is smooth and even. It permits any kind of decoration. You'll like the way Sheetrock "handles." It saws and nails like lumber. It's a time-saver, and that means more work for you because it means more jobs. For *your* protection, be sure to get Sheetrock, distinguished by the distinctive red marking. We'll gladly supply you with leaflets telling about Sheetrock and its uses. Write to us. The United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. In Canada: Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited, Toronto.

USG

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

Builders' Tool
No. 439—handy tool that helps on every job—no bothersome calculations.



Combination Square
No. 94—marking gage, rule, square, miter, depth gage, height gage, level and plumb—all in one.





Dividers
No. 92—rigid, yet light and easy to handle. Quick, positive adjustment.



Steel Tape
No. 530—tough, spring-steel tape—resists kinks—quick-reading markings.

Level
No. 132—a level that stays accurate through years of use—3 protected vials.



Easy Grip Hacksaw
No. 169—the finest hacksaw frame you can buy—saves blades—pistol-grip handle prevents fatigue.





Combination Square
No. 23—a fine combination square fitted with scriber—graduated in 8ths, 16ths, 32nds, 64ths.



Scraper
No. 181—blade can be set at any angle, firmly locked by twist of the handle.

Nail Set
No. 800—round grip and large striking surface—five sizes—square head prevents rolling.



Line Level
No. 108—a fine level with graduated vial—weighs only ½ ounce—luminous level glass.





Transit
No. 99—a simple, inexpensive transit that gives accurate results—made for the practical man.



Stair Gage Set
No. 470—clamp on steel square—for laying out stair stringers, etc.

Use Starrett Tools

FREE BOOK

These fine Starrett Tools are fully described and priced, with many more, in the new Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E". This valuable reference book is free. Send the coupon.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO., Athol, Mass.

Please send me Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E".

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Always Ahead!



"Zig Zag" Rule No. 06
Yellow Enamel Finish
Chromium Joints -
Green Ends

Have you seen the new "Zig Zag" Rules with chromium plated joints? Work more easily, wear much longer, look better. The new joints won't rust, are stronger and hold the rule rigidly when open.

"Zig Zag" Rules have always been the choice of skilled craftsmen.

If it's a "Zig it's Stanley

THE STANLEY RULE
New Britain,

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

The Choice of



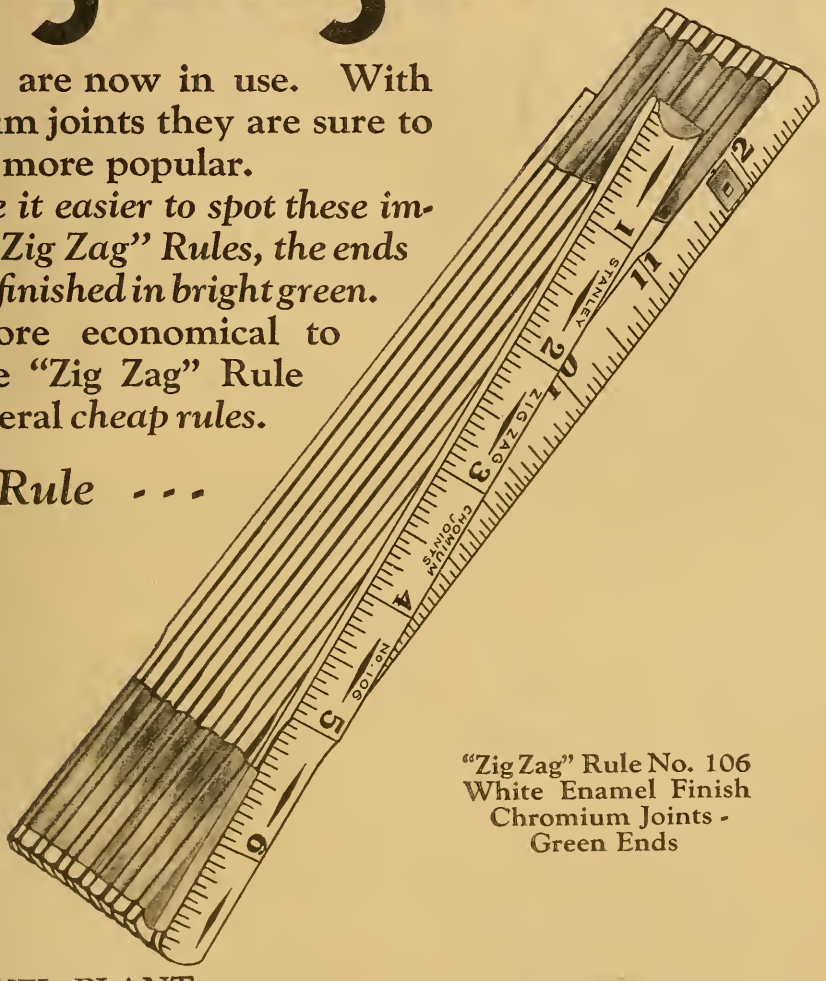
"Zig Zag" Rules

Millions are now in use. With chromium joints they are sure to be even more popular.

To make it easier to spot these improved "Zig Zag" Rules, the ends are now finished in bright green.

It is more economical to buy one "Zig Zag" Rule than several *cheap rules.*

Zag" Rule - - -
a
Rule



"Zig Zag" Rule No. 106
White Enamel Finish
Chromium Joints -
Green Ends

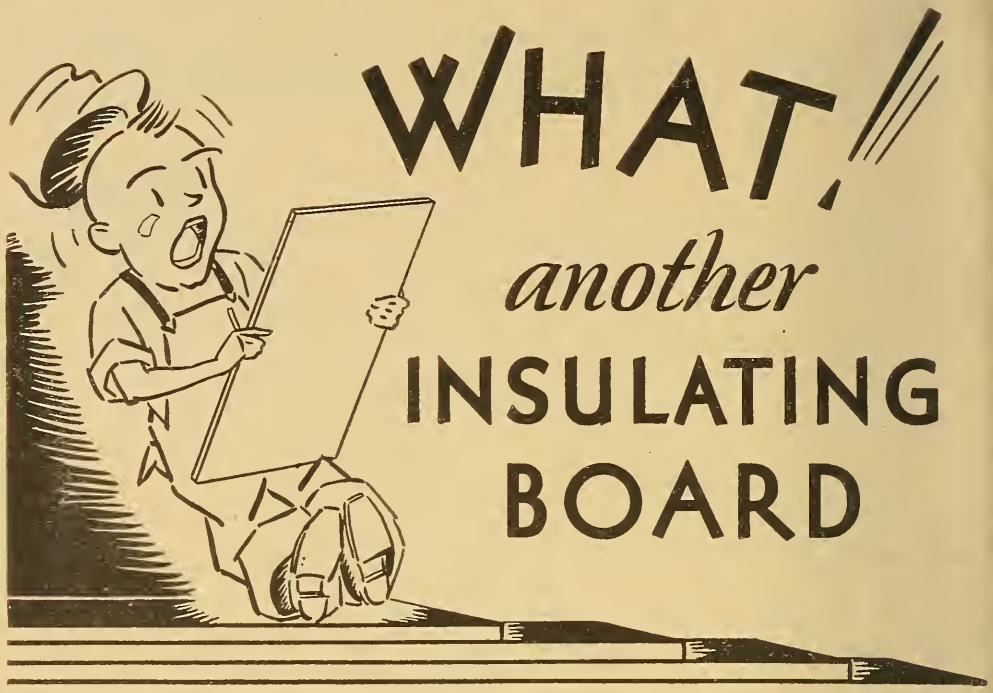
AND LEVEL PLANT
Connecticut

TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

Most Carpenters





WHAT! another INSULATING BOARD

Yes Cornell IN-CEL-WOOD

"It's in the Cells"

is the latest contribution to the building industry—with unusual features that make it an outstanding product in the insulation field—**and its cost is no higher!** IN-CEL-WOOD is all new wood—full ½" thick—light—strong—attractive in appearance—easily handled and installed. Excellent for sheathing, walls and partitions, under flooring, or wherever effective insulation is desired. Also IN-CEL-WOOD LATH—the perfect plaster base.

Backed by Vast Experience

When Cornell announces a new product it means something to the building industry. Cornell has years of experience to draw upon in the wood-fibre field. This vast experience—this great organization is solidly behind every piece of Cornell IN-CEL-WOOD.

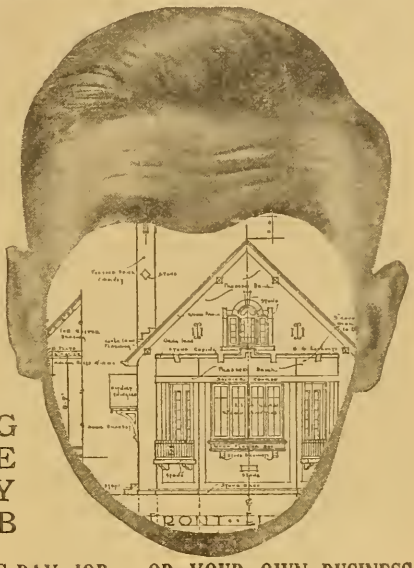
Cornell Wood Products Co.

307 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

A FRANTIC CALL FOR MEN WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs ...Paying up to $12,000 a Year

See how easy it is now for any Carpenter to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for *practical* men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained men are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the wage scale.



90 DAYS' EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB

NO longer is it necessary for carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print method," with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY AS A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into the high-salaried jobs, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans — from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superintendent or contractor has to know.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts Free.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS

Dept. N-103, Chicago Tech Bldg.

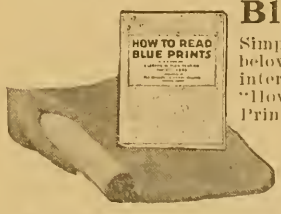
118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A BIG-PAY JOB — OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to carpenters who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

FREE BOOK and Blue Prints



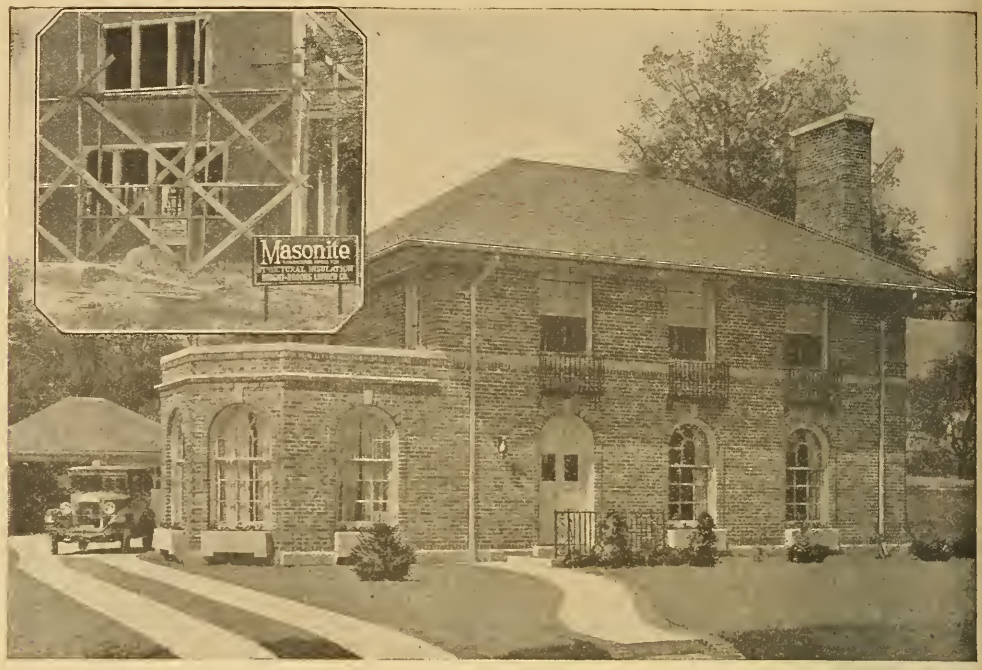
Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book, "How To Read Blue Prints," Free Working Blue Prints and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field. Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.

Chicago Technical School For Builders,
Dept. N-103, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.
Send me without obligation your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints," Free Working Blue Prints, and full details of the course and the opportunities in the Building Field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____



Residence of F. E. Shambleau, South Bend, Indiana. Architect, N. Ray Shambleau. Contractors, Whitcomb and Keller. Masonite Structural Insulation used on all exterior walls and ceiling.

Carpenters! . . .

build for satisfaction and economy with

Masonite Structural Insulation

Satisfied home owners are your strongest insurance of future contracts. Recommend Masonite Structural Insulation and you will give them the comfort and economy that they demand.

Masonite builds as it insulates, replacing other materials—that keeps first cost low. And it offers a definite saving in fuel bills that pays generous yearly dividends on the original investment.

Investigate this all-wood board. It means satisfied owners—more jobs and greater profits for you.

MASONITE CORPORATION
Dept. M-10, 111 West Washington St.
Chicago, Illinois

Masonite

STRUCTURAL INSULATION · INSULATING LATH · PRESDWOOD

Harper Made $52 Extra In One Week

Just Read His Letter →

"The saw-filing business is coming beyond all my expectations. I started to use up some spare time. I got my first Foley Automatic Saw Filer about March 1st, and September 1st I had to buy another.

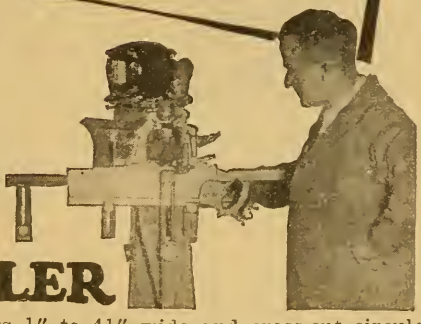
"Have filed $52.00 worth in one week since that time, not every week, of course, but I am absolutely satisfied. Instead of a hobby, it has gotten to be a regular business, and I am certainly proud of it. This is due to the perfect work done by the Foley."

E. V. HARPER
306 South Federal St.,
Mason City, Iowa

Mr. Harper is just one of many men who are making extra money filing saws on the Foley AUTOMATIC Saw Filer. Many men get a Foley to keep their own saws in condition, because it files them better and truer than hand-filing, and they cut cleaner and stay sharp longer. Then they make EXTRA MONEY following the FREE PLAN we give them.

Start in Spare Time — FREE PLAN to Help You

You can get plenty of saws to file from other carpenters, contractors, hardware stores, woodworking plants, schools, and many other places. Our FREE PLAN tells you how. NO CANVASSING—they are glad to have you Foley-file their saws, because the Foley does such perfect work.



FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files all kind of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter. Makes all teeth even, so every tooth cuts, at same operation. EASY TO OPERATE—no tedious labor or eye strain. *It files automatically.*

IT WORKS!

"I am well pleased with the Foley Filer. Do custom work in my spare time, and have built up a good trade. I also file my own saws, as I am a carpenter and do repair work.

"I find my saws cut truer, faster and better in every way than when filed by hand, although I was considered a good saw filer. My customers seem well pleased. Many of my customers are carpenters who bring their saws to me to have them filed on the Foley, and when they require filing again, they bring them back to me.

"I have filed saws for the Manual Training Departments in the High Schools here and surrounding towns. There is hardly a day that passes but that saws are brought to me to be filed. I have filed over 650 saws since getting my Foley-filer."
Nelson Savage

"I have had my Foley Filer several months and find it very satisfactory. I have filed quite a large number of saws for different people and every one was well satisfied. I do not make a regular business of filing only—I am also working at the carpenter trade.
Fred Behling

Mail Coupon Now!

Get started at once! Have sharper saws for your work, and make EXTRA MONEY in your spare time. Don't delay! Mail the coupon TODAY!

Foley Manufacturing Co.
494 Foley Bldg.
11 Main St. N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

FOLEY MANUFACTURING CO., 494 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

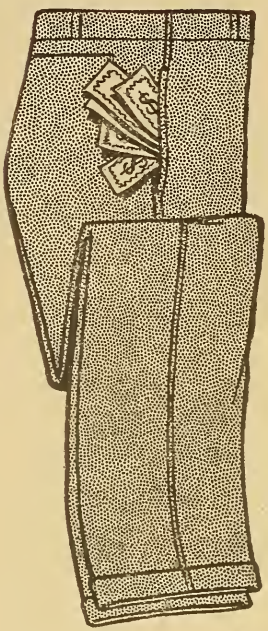
Please send me your FREE PLAN showing how I can make EXTRA MONEY in my spare time and keep my saws sharp with the Foley Saw Filer.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... *State* .....

Here's Money . . . in your pocket



SWEET-ORR

Union Made

PANTS—OVERALLS—SHIRTS

Don't begrudge the few extra cents a Sweet-Orr garment costs at the start. There's a reason, and it means much to you over the course of a year or two.

Sweet-Orrs actually represent "money in your pocket" they wear so long. No Sweet-Orr garment is made to meet a price requirement. *Every one is built to perform a certain task better than any other garment of its kind.*



Whether you work inside or out of doors, you will find Sweet-Orr Pants, Overalls or Shirts just suited to your requirements.

Look for the name "Sweet-Orr". It is your long wear work clothes insurance policy.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

"First to adopt the Union Label"

Carpenters Laugh at Slack Seasons

When they Handle this Amazing New Kind of Genuine Spring Bronze Weatherstrip!



No man in the building trades can really afford to have his income stopped for even a few days. Yet, during the late months of every year, thousands of men are thrown out of work by unfavorable weather conditions. Salary stops—bills pile up—many face actual want. Now this distressing condition need continue no longer. Red-D-Ply, a new type bronze weather stripping offers carpenters a chance to earn more money instead of less when the slack season sets in. Low in cost—any one can afford it—quick easy sales—liberal profits. Best season when building work is slowest.

Easy To Install
In Old Houses or New

SCORES of carpenters all over the country are finding a life saver for dull seasons. Instead of having to worry along with only an occasional job, they frequently make far more than with their regular occupations. When others are idle, wondering how they are going to clothe and feed families, these men are busy as bees selling and installing Red-D-Ply making more money than ever before. Any one else can do as well. Red-D-Ply is extremely low in cost and so easy to install that you can make a generous profit on every job and still keep the cost within reach of any purse. That makes easier sales and more sales possible. Consequently you can make far more as a rule than you would with higher priced weatherstripping requiring an elaborate and expensive installation job.

Year Round Sales On New And Old Work

In spite of its low cost, Red-D-Ply is amazingly efficient. It is sold under a binding guarantee to pay for itself within two winters or money refunded; one is frequently sufficient. Many users report saving from ⅓ to ½ on season's fuel. With a few installations like that your stock will rise 100% and you'll soon find yourself making money hand over fist! And you don't stop with old buildings—continue right on through the year. Sell Red-D-Ply for new buildings you work on and tuck the extra profit in your own pocket. Here's an opportunity you can't afford to overlook—not only the chance to tide over slack seasons—but to establish a permanent year round business with an income far beyond your fondest hopes. Mail the coupon below AT ONCE, for a message no man with irregular income can afford to ignore.

$500 In A Week!

Sounds like a lot of money yet Zoda of Ill. cleared exactly $500 in a single week. Vernohm of Mo., made $142 in one day. Many others report earnings equally sensational. $100 a week or better should be easy for good industrious workers. Up to $5000 a year possible for full time. Your territory may be open—send coupon TODAY!

Red-D-Ply

The Red-D-Ply Company, Dept. P-111
1531 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Red-D-Ply Company, Dept. P-111,
1531 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me Free and without obligation full details of your money making plans.

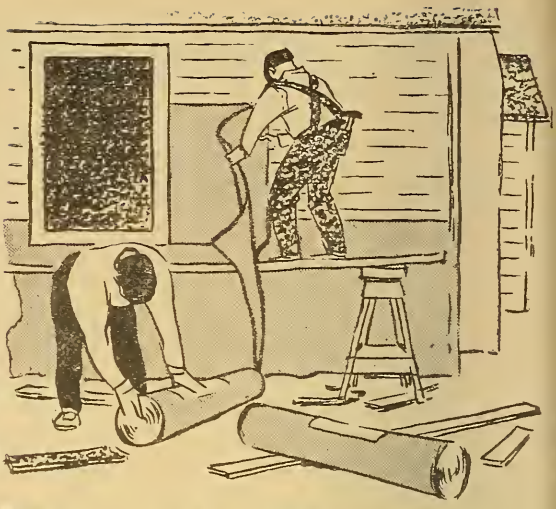
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

SISALKRAFT IS 6-PLY





A sheathing paper that goes on easily—*and stays there!*

THANKS to the sisal reenforcing in Sisalkraft, carpenters know they can put on sheathing paper quickly and easily and leave permanent satisfaction behind them. No more holes and tears—unavoidable with ordinary paper. Sisalkraft puts a practically unbroken sheet of reenforced asphalt into the wall, stopping the passage of air, moisture, smoke, and germ-laden dust.

Ever try to tear a sample of Sisalkraft clear across? Get a piece from your lumber dealer and try it.

Sisalkraft's advantages are made possible by its exclusive construction. Two crossed layers of non-elastic fibres are imbedded in asphalt and covered with heavy kraft paper—the whole rolled together while hot under pressure into an air-tight, waterproof sheet so strong you can hardly tear it. No other paper has this sisal-reenforced construction. Sisalkraft is amazingly easy to handle. It can be put up in a high wind; you can lay floors over it without bunching or tearing the paper. Just the thing for other uses around the job—covering mill work, protecting finished floors, closing in, etc. Ask your lumber dealer for list of uses and samples to test and show customers.

Get a Free Sample from Your Lumber Dealer

THE SISALKRAFT CO.
205 Wacker Drive *(Canal Station)* Chicago, Illinois

SISALKRAFT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

"more than a building paper"

C-10, Gray



That keen edge goes where you aim it

BALANCE! Control! Important in any tool, but *vital* in an edge tool.

You get balance in a Plumb Hatchet. A "hang" that you sense as soon as you grip it. A feeling that it is part of your arm, that its keen edge will go where you aim it.

An experience of seventy years produced that tool, designed every line, distributed every ounce of weight, to give you perfect control.

Balance . . . and power,—and a keen, lasting edge. Tempering controlled by modern electrical methods which give exact results, every time.

And safety! Every Plumb is equipped with a patent wedge, which takes up looseness in the handle instantly, just by a turn of the screw.

An expert's tool. Ask your hardware dealer for a Plumb, with the Red Handle and Black Head. No. 2962 Half Hatchet — Price, $1.60.

Cut with sharper, keener saws

Plomb Saw Files are especially designed and tempered for sharpening the tough, springy steel of your hand saws. Their special taper permits a longer sweeping stroke that speeds the job; they are perfectly cut, with keen edges that have plenty of "bite." Plumb design, Plumb steel, cutting and temper give an ease to saw sharpening that you've never known before. Three sizes will file all your hand saws; 5½-inch, 7-inch, and 8-inch. Ask your hardware dealer.

PLUMB

DOUBLE LIFE

Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

"THE FINEST HAND SAW THAT MONEY CAN BUY"

THE DISSTON D-15 LIGHTWEIGHT

THIS saw is made for fine mechanics—for men who can appreciate extra quality in a hand saw. Users tell us it is the finest hand saw that money can buy. Certainly it is the finest hand saw that Disston can make: as nearly perfect in steel, in temper, and in finish as a saw can be made.



Made in 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 points, cross-cut, 24 and 26 inches long, and in 5½ and 6 points, rip, 26 inches long, all with straight back. Those who prefer the regular pattern skew back saw can get the same quality in the D-115.

Any hardware merchant can supply the Disston D-15 Hand Saw. Most good merchants have it in stock. Ask to see it at your dealer's. You will recognize its superiority at a glance. Carved rosewood handle, with Disston weather-proofed finish; nickel plated screws. Disston Steel blade, true-taper ground. In every respect, a wonderful hand saw!

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. CANADIAN FACTORY: TORONTO

Makers of "THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

THE 1930 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

LAST month every Local Union, District, State and Provincial Council was mailed the annual report of General Secretary, Frank Duffy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930. Due to the length of the report and its statistical nature, no doubt many Secretaries did not have an opportunity to acquaint their members with the contents of this 26 page booklet.

Due to the interesting facts contained in the report it would not be amiss at this time to review it for the benefit of the individual member.

At the very outset we are cheered by the fact that this report shows a total membership of 318,441 in the 1928 Local Unions. Out of this total there were 252,789 members in good standing, 56,808 in arrears and 8,844 Honorary members making the above mentioned total of 318,441. Considering conditions in the building industry for the year 1930 we have every reason to take pride in the size of our organization. We fully realize it was a hard struggle for many of our members to keep in benefit standing during the period covered by this report, and it is therefore more than gratifying to learn that a total of 252,789 were entitled to all the benefits as provided for in our laws.

There is but one cloud of gloom overshadowing the report and that is the fact there are 56,808 members not in benefit standing and as is usually the case, they are the very ones who should be in good standing at the time of death or disability. In this connection we think it would be well for every Secretary to read to the membership that part of the report under the caption; "Members in Arrears." That particular feature of the reports contains much food for thought, especially for the member who allows himself to go in arrears through carelessness and not from lack of funds. As the General Secretary states in his report; "No doubt these same members who let their dues lapse wouldn't think of permitting their fire and automobile insurance to expire." This brings to mind, that it is a much easier matter to renew insurance than it is to get back the years of lost membership, for as we know it is continuous membership of 30 years standing that is required to be admitted to the Home for the Aged or to secure the Pension for those who have reached age sixty-five.

To summarize, the report shows in statistical form the following facts;

1928 Local Unions
130 District Councils
26 State Councils
2 Provincial Councils
238 Ladies Auxiliary Unions
1 Ladies Auxiliary State Council

252,789 Members in good standing June 30, 1930.

56, 808 Members in arrears.

8,844 Honorary members.

With regard to the membership in the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board, we note that District No. 1, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York leads with a membership of 89,841. District No. 3 comes second with a total of 76,529. That district is composed of the following states: Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. District No. 2 follows with 59,049. In that District we have the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The bulk of the membership is in the above three mentioned districts and for the lack of space we enumerate the membership of the other four districts as follows:

District No. 6	35,521
District No. 5	29,661
District No. 4	12,769
District No. 7	11,607

The State of New York carries off honors for the largest membership with a total of 56,869, while Illinois shows a total of 37,398, Pennsylvania 27,287, New Jersey 22,416, Massachusetts 19,908, Ohio 17,841, California 16,084, Texas 9,857, Missouri 7,940, Connecticut 7,730. The above are the ten leading states in membership.

Every Financial Secretary should carefully study that part of this report dealing with his duties and he will thus equip himself to serve his Local in a conscientious and business-like manner.

Under the heading of Audits we learn that from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, 317 such audits were made and that through these audits, back tax amounting to $692.75 was collected. While there is still outstanding $6,-465.90 which is in process of collection, making a total of $7,158.65. From a dollar and cent standpoint that department of the General Secretary is more than self sustaining, but the service rendered the Local Unions in getting their membership adjusted by this feature cannot be measured in dollars and cents as many a Financial Secretary will testify.

We now arrive at the most important feature of any report. What did the cash register show at the close of the year? We learn that the total monthly receipts for the year amounted to $2,-423,533.48.

It is our opinion that this a splendid report, showing the organization to be in sound, healthy condition and while this report, as all such reports must necessarily be to some extent, of a statistical nature, it furnishes a great amount of information that should prove of more than passing interest to every member of our Brotherhood.

In conclusion the General Secretary thanks all those who have assisted him in carrying on his duties as General Secretary and expresses the sincere wish that he may continue to merit that co-operation.—(J. T. C.)

PUBLIC OPINION ALWAYS FALLS IN LINE WITH TRADE UNIONISM

DOES the president of Brookwood College understand the trade-union movement? In a recent Chicago speech he said that the trade union should be subject to public opinion, the same as any other social agency. This can be interpreted in various ways; but on its face it is acceptable to anti-union employers. It is a more crafty suggestion than court-control through incorporation of trade unions, labor injunctions, and anti-strike laws, as in Kansas and Colorado. Our trade unions are not social agencies in the accepted sense. We are ever in advance of public opinion. We set new intellectual standards. We are path blazers in every struggle for a better life.

We must be subject to law. But how can we be subject to public opinion that may, and often does, ignore that law? If we were subject to such public opinion, where would we be today? In our struggles in past years we were within our lawful rights; but we defied public opinion of that time. This is the history of shorter work-day movements, higher wages, abolition of child labor, free school books, protection of workers' lives and limbs, compensation laws, and every other gain. Social agencies often approved those battles after success was assured. But the unions initiated those movements. Social agencies accept the status quo. Our unions are based on a protest against the status quo. If our unions cease to be true to their historic mission, they will pass into oblivion, and rightfully so.

To class trade unions with fraternal organizations, welfare societies, and general uplift work is to ignore our bedrock philosophy. Our trade unions have everything that other organizations have. But we have something that no other group possesses. We deny that public opinion at any given time is the last word. We do more; we challenge every attempt of individual and governmental absolutism, that is approved by those who ignore the American ideal, to class wage earners as inferior persons who must be protected. This theory can not be befogged by phrases and pseudo-scientific slang.

The President of Brookwood College, Mr. Muste, is not in harmony with the American Federation of Labor movement as typified by the American Federation of Labor. The radical tendencies of this so-called Labor College were exposed at the New Orleans Convention of the A. F. of L. in 1928, and this did not suit Mr. Muste very well. It is not to be wondered at that he talks wild sometimes about the Labor movement. He doesn't understand it and therefore doesn't know whereof he speaks. Take no notice of him.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

ORGANIZED LABOR from the very beginning has stood staunchly for the acceptance of collective bargaining. That has been one of the great principles we have advanced. We were one of the first, among the organizations of workers to declare in favor of collective bargaining. Collective bargaining presumes that the rights of workers as well as the rights of management shall be respected. First of all, the very fundamental upon which collective bargaining rests is organization of working men and women. Our right to organize has been so constantly challenged that we have been compelled to fight first of all for the exercise of the right to organize.

That is what we are fighting for in the South at the present time; that is what we are fighting for in the mass production industries of the country, that is why the American Federation of Labor is supporting any group of unorganized workers who will fight for the right to organize. But we have contended most vigorously that if management and employers will cease their opposition to the exercise of this fundamental American right on the part of working men and women, that we will engage in collective bargaining with them; that we will give the best service of which we are capable; that we will make agreements and keep them, and by reason of that fact we will serve to stabilize industry.

There could be no collective bargaining on the Canadian National until first the right of the workers to organize into democratic trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was recognized. That was a primary requirement.

When that right is recognized and they tell us to work and walk with them; when they tell us to collectively work with them, are we to continue industrial warfare? Is collective bargaining a myth? Does it possess no virtue? Is fight and struggle and sacrifice and blow for blow the normal state for men?

There was an organization formed, or attempted to be formed, at one time in America that claimed workers were to be organized for the purpose of continuing eternal and unrelenting, neverending war between capital and labor. And they preached the doctrine that when there was a pause in the struggle and this organization could function in industry it was the duty of its members to sabotage the industry on the inside. Trade unions never believed in such a false philosophy, and no organization preaching such doctrine could live, because, after all, the whole life, the wages, and the enjoyment of happiness on the part of workers depended upon getting out of industry all we could secure.

In the development of this plan, as I see it, the workers do not enter into this relation for the purpose of sabotaging the industry, for the purpose of inflicting blow after blow. We are not seeking an advantage to inflict upon it injury and distress, but we preach collective bargaining because we believe that is the means through which we can develop understanding, industrial peace, co-operation, high wages, vacations with pay, reduced hours of employment, and all the benefits and blessings which come to mankind.

We can learn many times more by comparison than in any other way, and the way for us to determine the value of co-operative relationship and collective bargaining is to compare the industries where these things obtain with the industries where they do not obtain. I would rather have a week's vacation with pay, better wages, collective bargaining and a voice in the management of the industry than to be on the Delaware & Western Railway in a company union.

I am thinking now about this development of the co-operative bargaining and this continual warfare in the South, where workers poor, distressed, abused are striving and fighting and giving of their lives for their right to organize, and what do we say? "Give us the right to organize in the South and let us develop collective bargaining and it will be better for your industry." As for me, give me the right to join my union, to speak independently, to express my views through my union, to fight for higher wages and better conditions of employment through my union—give me that opportunity in preference to all

this fighting and struggling in the industries where they still pursue an inhuman policy and where inhuman conditions prevail.

It seems to me that here is a great object lesson, here is a great question that we can well study. We want to tell others what we are able to do and willing to do if we are given a chance. I do not mean by this that the millennium is here, that it can be here, there will always be a difference of opinion regarding the division of the joint efforts of those connected with industry. Labor must always fight under any plan, but we can fight intelligently. We have fought, we have gone through many struggles, and I think we can well compare the results of struggle and fight with the results obtained through co-operative relationship and collective bargaining.

In many of these fights the winners lost and the sacrifice is so great to everybody that I wish the employers of this country who oppose the organization of the workers would come to understand the value of co-operation and industrial peace and allow us to organize and give to a co-operative relationship the service we are capable of giving.

That, I believe, is the sentiment, in the heart and mind of every worker. We do not want to occupy a supine position where we will not struggle for the attainment of ideals; there is nothing in this that will stop us from fighting against the abuses that enter our social and political life, but when we can have peace, let our people settle down and enjoy peace and a happy life. That is the position of the American Federation of Labor.

THE LOCAL UNION

(By H. H. Siegele)

"THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, is an organization composed of many local unions located in various parts of this country," remarked the philosopher, to the young carpenter, after he had, attorney-like, rested his case relative to a local union's contribution to a community. "The general organization's life depends on the local unions," the philosopher went on. No matter how strong the Carpenters Union in general may be, if the locality fails to support a membership sufficient to keep alive the local organization, that local union will die sooner or later. On the other hand, if a local union is not progressive, and fails to have the efficiency to hold the support of a community for its members, that local union must either change its ways, or come to the place where it, as an organization, will drop out of existence."

The philosopher was speaking from experience for he had seen his local union pass through many experiences, before it rose to a place in the community where it was regarded as a distinct asset. He was one of its charter members, and from year to year helped draft many of its laws. He had held, at various times, several of the important offices of the local to which he belonged, but now that he was entering into the ranks of the older men, he was content to let the younger carpenters hold the offices, while he was acting more in the capacity of a coach. He was a keen observer, and never failed to discover the tendencies of the organization that had meant, and was still meaning, a great deal to his welfare.

"A local union, as a rule," he continued, "seldom rises higher in a community than its leaders. Leadership, or better stated, wholesome leadership, is the very heart of a local union. If the president and the vice-president have executive ability and sound business judgment; if the two secretaries are trustworthy, efficient and conscientious; if the trustees are loyal to the local union and faithful in performing their duties and if the other officers and committees, and the members in general, will do their part, then a local union can be pronounced in excellent health, —the pulse normal and the respiration good."

Posing, in this case, as a doctor, the philosopher stepped to a window and opened it to let more air into the workshop.

"Air,—plenty of fresh air," he said presently, "is better than the best medicine obtainable. And that's what a local union needs to keep healthy—Air! Let me make myself clear. It is an unhealthy sign, if the attendance at the regular meetings of a local union is small, and almost without exceptions, composed of the same members. In such cases the local union is, as it were, locked into a small stuffy room, breathing over and over the same air; which, from the very nature of things, is injurious to good health . . . . . Open Up The Windows!" the philosopher almost shouted, "And Let The Fresh Air In! . . . . In other words, let all of the members of a local union attend as many of the regular meetings as they can, and thus bring the respiration of the local up to where it ought to be."

Taking his watch from his pocket, much as a doctor does, the philosopher assumed an air of feeling the pulse of a patient,—he paused for a few moments, and then placed his watch back into his pocket.

"The heart action, too, must be regular, if the pulse is to register at normal —what do I mean?" he asked, "I simply mean this: The heart of a local union is its officers. If they attend meetings regularly, and perform their duties faithfully, then the pulse of the local union will be normal. . . . . It is a significant fact that the heart action, or pulse, affects the respiration; and on the other hand; breathing, or respiration affects the heart action. . . . . .Give a local union plenty of fresh air, and keep its pulse at normal; then all the other parts will function almost perfectly."

"Does this prescription cover the whole case?" asked the young carpenter, smilingly. "Do you ever put your patients on a diet?"

"Well," the philosopher laughed, "there was a time when little attention was given to the matter of diet, but in these days when much of our food comes from tin cans, rather than from a garden spot, we are almost compelled to give the matter of diet consideration. In the East, and in other densely settled localities, the matter of diet is really more distressing than it is in the West and in less densely settled communities. The only objection I have to canned food is that it often contains disturbing elements; which can not, as a rule, be detected until after they have been taken into the system. The symptoms are invariably a general disturbance, pain and suffering. In plain language, the local unions that make up the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are and should be purely labor organizations. So long as they are controlled by carpenters and joiners for the purpose of elevating our trade, and improving working conditions in general, they are fulfilling the purpose for which they were created; but when disturbing elements, representing opinions that are altogether out of harmony with the purpose for which a local union exists, are taken in, it will not be long until the symptoms, mentioned a few minutes ago, will appear. These disturbing elements are attempting to gain control of labor unions for the purpose of using them as tools to gain political ends, which are altogether contrary to the labor movement of America."

Taking from a shelf a magazine, which was published by a labor organization, the philosopher read:

"They are social hyenas. Outwardly they pose as reformers—until they secure a foothold. Inwardly they consider treachery, and falsehood is justifiable if the revolution can be advanced.

They are not interested in improving the workers' condition—this delays their revolution. Even strikes and resultant suffering is used as a propaganda for 'the day.'

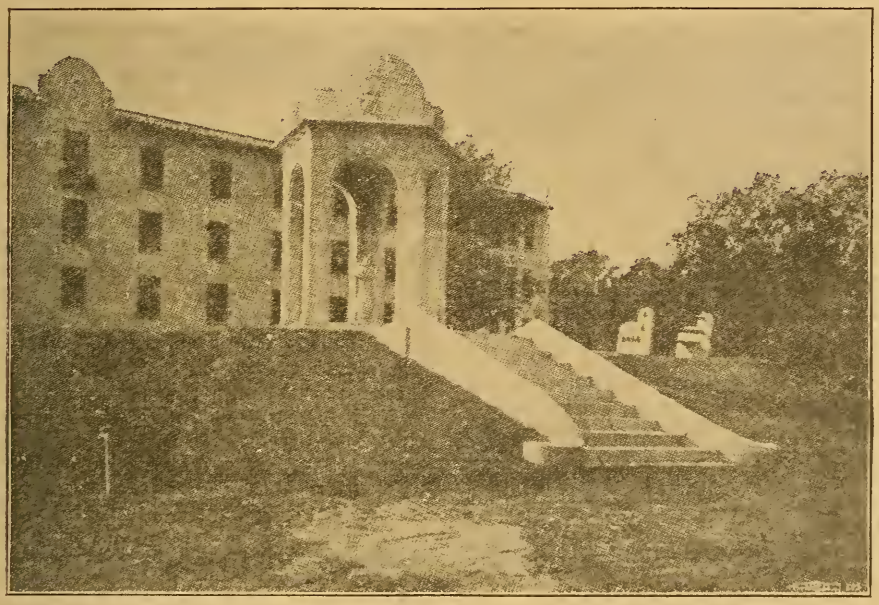
The revolution they talk of is not only political, but social, ethical, moral and economic. They scorn pledges between men when a violation of such pledges may aid their cause.

They ridicule every right relation bebetween men. With honeyed words they carefully worm their way into the unions, first to control and then to destroy."

The philosopher, still posing as a doctor, and the young carpenter agreed before they separated, that an ounce of prevention was worth even more than a pound of cure, in dealing with this disturbing element.

A Monument To Brotherhood

Where the grass-carpeted grounds of the Old Age Home of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America slope down to placid Lake Gibson, a simple domed pavilion was recently completed. Its marble white is sharply outlined against the sunny blue canopy of the Florida sky. Many a time the inhabitants and visitors of the Home will gaze meditatively upon it, and be reminded by it of the friendly brotherly relations between the European wood



workers and their American fellow-craftsmen, and of the admiration and sympathy felt in Europe for splendid social work represented by the establishment of the magnificent Old Age Home at Lakeland.

The dedication of the Home took place on October 1st, 1928, on the occasion of the twenty-second congress of the Brotherhood. The former Secretary of the International Union of Woodworkers, C. Woudenberg, attended the ceremony. At his suggestion the unions affiliated with the I. U. W. have presented their American friends with the sum of $1,000 odd, in order to set up a permanent token of solidarity. The General Executive Board of the Brotherhood decided on an open pavilion containing an ice-water fountain. In accordance with the requirements of the climate of Florida, the whole has been carried out in concrete. The architectural treatment is in harmony with that of the main building, namely in the fancy Spanish-Moresque style common in this southern-most part of the U. S. A. It may be remembered that a full description of the Home was published in the July-August "Bulletin," 1928, while an account of the dedication ceremony was given in the December issue of that year. The tablet at the top of the pen-agonal arched pavilion, which stands eleven feet high, bears the following inscription: "Presented by the International Union of Woodworkers. Dedicated to the Perpetuation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. 1929."

May the structure stand for ever as a monument to the unswerving solidarity and brotherhood of the organized woodworkers of the world!—Bulletin Int. Union of Woodworkers.)

Not Strong for Study

Visitor: "Does Mr. Burton, a student live here?"

Landlady: "Well, Mr. Burton lives here, but I thought he was a night watchman."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
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PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1930

Price Fixing

MR. CALVIN COOLIDGE leaves no doubt as to what he thinks of governmental attempts at price-fixing. In a recent article he cites the unhappy experiences of Great Britain with rubber prices; the disastrous coffee valorization program of Brazil; how Cuba lost heavily in an attempt to regulate the price of sugar. He refers to Canada's efforts to control wheat marketing and prices. He calls attention to the unhappy experience of our copper producers and of the farm board's activities on behalf of wheat and cotton.

He points out that none of those efforts was a success, because " it is not possible to repeal the law of supply and demand, of cause and effect, or of action and reaction." He explains that value is a matter of opinion, and adds, "An act of Congress has small jurisdiction over what men think."

He makes an important point against valorization and other plans for controlling the market price of a commodity. He says that wheat, for example, goes out of the market and disappears when the consumer buys it. Such is not the case when private or public agents buy, to fix an arbitrary price. The wheat is still hanging over the market as everybody knows. It is his opinion that even the United States treasury is not powerful enough to put an arbitrary price on the great world staple.

Nothing Achieved Without Effort

NOBODY has ever achieved success at anything by sitting around waiting for it to turn up. Nor has Organized Labor ever made any of its numerous advances except by struggling, and frequently fighting, for the gains that were finally secured. This is something that every worker should realize. No gain ever comes to Labor anywhere unless somebody, somewhere, puts up a fight for it. Every worker should be an intelligent fighter for the betterment of the conditions under which he is working. No person can hope to win such a contest single-handed. Unless he can have the co-operation and support of his fellows, his cause is hopeless.

It is the recognition of this fact that has brought labor unions into existence. By banding together into organizations it becomes possible to accomplish what could never be accomplished if Labor persisted in remaining unorganized. The larger the unions are and the greater the percentage of active members that develops within them, the greater will be the results flowing from this activity. Every person who becomes a member of Organized Labor should recognize that he is joining an organization that exists for the purpose of securing better conditions for all who toil. This means that it is the duty of every member to assist in carrying on the struggle that is absolutely necessary to achieve anything.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10814 Bernard Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the Quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Editor's Note

Realizing that many of our members will be interested in phases of cabinet making, we have had prepared a series of articles on this subject. These articles will appear in "The Carpenter" beginning with the November issue and continuing for several months thereafter.

Boulder Dam

Recording Secretary Farndale of Local No. 1780 of Las Vegas, Nevada, advises members to not be misled by screen pictures or newspaper items regarding the immediate building of Boulder Dam.

The cold facts are that no carpenter work will take place for a year or more. The first work will be the grading of 22 miles of railroad; thereafter two tunnels will have to first be built, which will take nearly a year. The Government announces that contracts will be let sometime next year for part of this work and no additional men are wanted at present. To date Congress has made only a small appropriation for the railroad and the preliminary engineering work.

Local No. 1780 has very little work and only ten members working in Las Vegas, Nevada at this time, and very little in prospect for this winter.

Traveling Members Attention

R. M. Hill, of Jacksonville, Secretary-Treasurer of the Florida State Council of Carpenters, desires to acquaint the membership with the fact that building in Florida has been very slack, and a survey having been made recently indicates that there will be very little building this fall and winter. Therefore all traveling carpenters who are planning trips to Florida this winter are warned to come prepared financially and not depend on making their expenses by working at the trade.

* * *

Charles Yoder, Secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council of Carpenters, Wheeling, W. Va., requests that traveling brothers stay away from that district as there is very little chance to find employment. Two-thirds of their members are idle and there is no indications of work in the near future.

* * *

There has been a depression on in Philadelphia and Vicinity for the last two years. Many of our members have not worked for months and things are not picking up a bit. While we always welcome a traveling brother when things are such that it can be done, we now, at this time, ask that they avoid this locality until there is a betterment in the working conditions."

Vernon Fletcher, Sec.-Treas.

* * *

Advertisements to the effect that there is a building boom at Alton, Ill., are erroneous, according to Secretary L. E. Jones of Local Union No. 377. As there are more carpenters in that city than there is work, traveling members are advised to stay away.

* * *

There is no boom in St. John, N. B., Canada, according to the report of Harold L. Mallory, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 919, who states that traveling carpenters having this impression are coming to Saint John. There is work at the present for about two-thirds of their own members.

* * *

Our members are requested to pay no attention to rumors of work in Danbury, Conn. According to Secretary Mason of Local Union No. 927, many members are idle and prospects are not bright for the future. Members from other cities are coming there only to find disappointment.

* * *

Traveling members contemplating going to Melbourne, Florida, to work this coming winter, are advised by Secretary Burke of Local Union No. 1685 to steer clear of that district as there is no work going on and will not be for months even should the proposed building projects go through.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of C. A. Koons, a carpenter who left Gary, Indiana with the intention of going to Michigan, the latter part of June, 1930, please communicate with his wife Mrs. C. A. Koons, 1104 Delphi Ave., Marion, Indiana or L. E. Koons, his son, R. R. No. 2, Wyandotte, Michigan.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of W. T. Perry, last heard of 24 years ago in Shreveport, La., at which time he was a member of the Carpenters Union in that city. Any information will be thankfully received by Mrs. Lelia Smith, General Delivery, Beuna Vista, Florida.

Miami Carpenter Patents Invention

Charles E. Hummelgard, a member of Carpenters' Local Union 993, Miami, Florida, has been granted patent rights on screen and storm sash hangers which assure that the screen will not fall when it is opened, a dog in a slot locking it so as to prevent such occurrences. The patent is a result of experience Mr. Hummelgard gained while working as house carpenter at a hotel.

Convention of Michigan State Council

Delegates from a majority of the Local Unions in the state of Michigan assembled at St. Joseph, and attended the 17th annual convention of the Michigan State Council of Carpenters which was held August 5, 6, 7, 1930.

Brother Bultema presided over the preliminary session and introduced to the delegates Mayor T. G. Yeomans who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the city of St. Joseph and extended to them the courtesies and freedom of the city. The Mayor's address was responded to

by E. W. Secord, president of the State Council, who declared the meeting of the convention opened for the transaction of business.

On the evening of the first day a large mass meeting was held which was attended by the delegates, visitors and trade unionists of the city, at which meeting an address on the benefits of Organized Labor was delivered by John J. Scannell, secretary of the Michigan State Federation of Labor.

On the afternoon of the second day a sightseeing trip was enjoyed by the delegates and visitors to the convention.

The convention was also addressed by General Representative Fred C. Plambeck and Eugene Brock, chairman of the state department of Labor and Industry.

The convention acted favorably on resolutions demanding a minimum wage law for the workers in the state of Michigan, one asking all Locals to work in conjunction with the Michigan Federation of Labor for the proposed building code which gives greater safety to working carpenters, one declaring for old age pensions, and another favoring the five-day week.

The reports of President Secord and Secretary-Treasurer Hansen embodied the results accomplished by the council for the past year.

E. W. Secord of Saginaw, was unanimously re-elected President and Julius F. Hansen of Grand Rapids, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Muskegon was unanimously chosen as the city in which to hold the convention in 1931.

Organized Labor in Denver Goes on the Air

A new idea in constructive publicity for Organized Labor in Denver was inaugurated September 8 when the first of a series of thirteen programs went on the air from Broadcasting Station KLZ, Denver. The programs are the idea of a group of representative Denver labor leaders who, taking the proposal before the various organizations, succeeded in obtaining the endorsement and support of practically all the Organized Labor bodies in Denver.

Coming to the conclusion that the radio reaches most effectively a greater number of people, and is one of the best mediums for truthful, educational propaganda, when the programs are exceptionally interesting, it was determined to take Monday evenings from 6:30 to 7:00 o'clock over the high-powered KLZ station which is heard from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast.

These half hour programs are devoted to educating the public generally to the accomplishments and programs of Organized Labor, and its vital necessity to the comfort, well-being and happiness of humanity. When the public understands the ideals and the enlightened striving for bettered conditions, there will be increased good-will to labor.

There is no preaching, no apparent propaganda in these programs. It is not necessary, for labor has played a heroic part in the development of America, and especially in the western half of the United States. There have been great and illustrious carpenters, plumbers, printers, mechanics, railroad men, masons—in fact, behind every trade is a splendid story of general interest, and the public will be made acquainted with the debt this country owes to Organized Labor.

Dramatic atmospheric and background effects, and a full orchestra, gives realizm to each program. The narrator, "The Voice of Labor," tells the story, each an instance of labor's triumph over terrific odds. Every incident is an actual page out of the thrilling history of the West. To refer to just one coincidence: The very first gold discovery by white man in the Rocky Mountains was made by a carpenter from Kentucky, 126 years ago, and his stubborn patriotism saved the vast territory from Colorado to the Pacific Ocean to the United States. Another carpenter, nearly 90 years later, gave to the United States the amazing gold camp of Cripple Creek. And always, civilization and home life depends upon the coming of the skilled artisan.

It is hoped by the Organized Labor movement of Denver that these programs will result in a more sympathetic attitude to Labors' desires, and in a widespread good will from a clearer understanding of Labors' ideals and patriotic participation in the building of the Republic.

DEATH ROLL

NICOLA CELIA—L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reference Data

The carpenter is called upon to supervise, superintend and perform practically all kinds of building construction and he must therefore have a practical knowledge of his work.

For his benefit and guidance we submit the following information secured from various sources in the hope that it will be of service to him in his daily tasks.

Miscellaneous Measurements

Measures of Length

1 mile equals 1760 yards equals 5,280 feet.

1 yard equals 3 feet equals 36 inches.

1 foot equals 12 inches.

The following measures of length are also used occasionally:

1 mil equals 0.001 inch. 1 fathom equals 2 yards equals 6 feet.

1 rod equals 5.5 yards equals 16.5 feet. 1 hand equals 4 inches. .1 span equals 9 inches.

Square Measure

1 square mile equals 640 acres equals 6,400 square chains.

1 acre equals 10 square chains equals 4,840 square yards equals 43,560 square feet.

1 square chain equals 16 square rods equals 484 square yards equals 4,356 square feet.

1 square rod equals 30.25 square yards equals 272.25 square feet equals 625 square links.

1 square yard equals 9 square feet.

1 square foot equals 144 square inches.

An acre is equal to a square, the side of which is 208.7 feet.

Surveyor's Measure

1 mile equals 8 furlongs equals 80 chains.

1 furlong equals 10 chains equals 220 yards.

1 chain equals 4 rods equals 22 yards equals 66 feet equals 100 links.

1 link equals 7.92 inches.

Rules Relative to the Circle, etc.

To Find Circumference—Multiply diameter by 3.1416 or divide diameter by 0.3183.

To Find Diameter—Multiply circumference by 0.3183 or divide circumference by 3.1416.

To Find Radius—Multiply circumference by 0.15915 or divide circumference by 6.28318.

To Find Side of Inscribed Square—Multiply diameter by 0.7071 or multiply circumference by 0.2251 or divide circumference by 4.4428.

To Find Side of an Equal Square—Multiply diameter by 0.8862 or divide diameter by 1.1284 or multiply circumference by 0.2821 or divide circumference by 3.545.

Square

A side multiplied by 1.4142 equals diameter of its circumscribing circle.

A side multiplied by 4.443 equals circumference of its circumscribing circle.

A side multiplied by 1.128 equals diameter of an equal circle.

A side multiplied by 3.547 equals circumference of an equal circle.

Square inches multiplied by 1.273 equal circle inches of an equal circle.

To Find the Area of a Circle—Multiply circumference by one-quarter of the diameter or multiply the square of diameter by 0.7854 or multiply the square of circumference by .07958 or multiply the square of ½ diameter by 3.1416.

To Find the Surface of a Sphere or Globe—Multiply the diameter by the circumference or multiply the square of diameter by 3.1416 or multiply times the square of radius by 3.1416.

How Window Frames Are Set

Frames for doors and windows may be set before walls are built or they may be inserted after walls are completed. In the first case the frames are carefully set in proper place in the forms before concrete is placed. Spikes are partly driven into backs of frames, so that when concrete is placed they will be securely tied to the wall.

When frames are set after the wall is built rough "bucks" must be set in forms to provide the required openings Nailing blocks are lightly cocked to the backs of the bucks. When concrete has hardened the bucks are removed, leaving the nailing blocks firmly imbedded in the concrete with one surface exposed. The frames are then set and nailed in the blocks. The first method is the simpler and insures the tighter joint, and is generally used in all except the highest class of construction.

Handy Measurement Table

It often happens that it is necessary for the carpenter to work from engineer's figures, which are in feet and hundredths of a foot. The average carpenter does not care for mathematics and hasn't time to do the figuring to change the fraction into inches, therefore, the accompanying table ought to be of use to these carpenters.

The table makes it possible to read off the hundredths of feet in inches instantly. To use it, find the fraction given in the table, then read the number of inches at the top of the column and the fraction on the same line at the left. For example, to change .55 feet to inches, find .55 in the table. Directly above at the top of the column you will find six inches. On the same line at the left you find 5/8 inches. Adding the two, .55 feet equal 6 5/8 inches.

This table is not absolutely accurate, but it is close enough for any carpenter work, and is quite simple and handy. (American Builder).

		1 IN.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		.08	.17	.25	.33	.42	.50	.58	.67	.75	.83	.92	1.00
1/8 IN.	.01	.09	.18	.26	.34	.43	.51	.59	.68	.76	.84	.93	
1/4	.02	.10	.19	.27	.35	.44	.52	.60	.69	.77	.85	.94	
3/8	.03	.11	.20	.28	.36	.45	.53	.61	.70	.78	.86	.95	
1/2	.04	.12	.21	.29	.38	.46	.54	.63	.71	.79	.88	.96	
5/8	.05	.14	.22	.30	.39	.47	.55	.64	.72	.80	.89	.97	
3/4	.06	.15	.23	.31	.40	.48	.56	.65	.73	.81	.90	.98	
7/8	.07	.16	.24	.32	.41	.49	.57	.66	.74	.82	.91	.99	

With This Chart It Is Possible to Read Off Hundredths of a Foot in Inches.

Fireplace Opening Depends on Size of Room

The size of a fireplace opening depends on the room area, from a practical as well as esthetic standpoint.

How large should a fireplace frame be? One-thirtieth to one-fortieth the size of the room, authorities say. Colonial fireplaces are usually of as generous proportions as possible, reminiscent of days when wood was plentiful and great logs contributed light as well as heat to the room. Homes with a Mediterranean touch, on the other hand, usually have slimmer, taller openings. As a general rule, the height of a perfect fireplace should be not greater than its width.

A good fireplace needs a good builder to insure its perfect working.

It cannot be too deep or the heat will be cut off by the sides. It cannot be too shallow or the smoke will steal out.

Old and not entirely satisfactory fireplaces can often be brought to a state where every one can enjoy them by the addition of a metal hood to keep smoke from creeping out or by raising up the hearth to reduce the aperture.

Scientific construction has made the modern fireplace a feature without ills of any sort. The day has passed when you "took a chance" with your fireplace.

Definite formulas and scientific devices control smoke and draft. Ashes drop through the floor. Gone is the laborious process of former days of carrying ashes back to the basement.

Perhaps there may be certain waste attendant the beauty and comfort of a leaping flame around which the family gathers at eventide. But its appeal is age old and one that cannot be denied. It contributes, perhaps, more than any other single domestic feature of the hominess and harmony of family gatherings.

Weatherstrip Is Aid to Reducing Winter Fuel Cost

With the winter season approaching it is time to think of how to best heat the home. Weather stripping, an important factor in keeping the home comfortable and the fuel bill down, is many times not given the consideration it deserves.

A new type of weather stripping is being marketed. Guaranteed by the manufacturer to provide a permanent contact at all times between window sash and frame, this strip eliminates all danger of draft and escape of heat.

Of one-piece construction, tongue and groove type formed in the shape of an S, this strip is fitted to the edge of the sash and is invisible from either the inside or outside of the window. Made of rustproof bronze, it will last indefinitely. It also conforms to all warping, shrinkage and expansion of sash, giving permanent protection.

The strip may be attached without removing the sash or door, as the case may be. All that is necessary to be done to apply it is to cut the length desired.

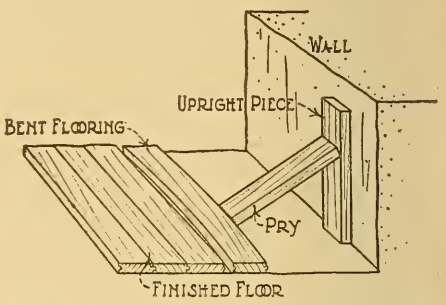
Apply the strip to the window frame with the nailing edge to the inside. Punch holes for the nails with an awl and nail as the holes are punched.

Warped Lumber Can Be Straightened

The Atlantic Lumber Company, large manufacturers and wholesalers of hardwood lumber, Boston, Mass., tells in its "Log" the interesting process of dealing with warped lumber and pressing it out straight and flat. "One of the things our experiments in steam curing sap gum has taught us," the article runs, "is that wood is plastic at a high temperature in saturated air. Steam is, of course, saturated air, and crooked lumber can be straightened in the following manner in a dry kiln: Stack on kiln trucks with stacking strips six inches apart. Place a heavy weight on top of the piles, or else put your crooked lumber only in the bottom of the piles and complete your stock with straight lumber which will serve as a weight to be in place in case you want to continue and kiln dry the entire lot. Next turn on live steam and bring the temperature, by means of live steam only, to 190 degrees F. If the kiln is loaded this way at night, you can open the door the next morning and find no evidence of warped lumber."

To Lay Warped Flooring

In laying flooring, pieces that are badly bent can be used satisfactorily by the following method: Take two short pieces of waste material. Place one of them against the wall, as shown in the sketch. The other piece should be about two inches longer than the distance from the bent piece of flooring to be laid to the wall. Place this piece with



A Few Taps on the Pry Will Force the Bent Flooring Into Place for Nailing and Save Much Material

one end against the bent flooring and the other against the upright piece as a pry, and drive the bent flooring into place, hammering the pry, and nail. For laying the next strip of flooring the pry piece can be cut off a couple of inches and used again. (American Builder.)

There Is No Substitute for Lumber

"Steel, cement, plaster, have a very important and specific natural service to render to humanity, but when they invade the natural fields of wood they deceive the consumer because they cannot render the service which woods were created to render. Not any more than wood could replace steel or cement or lime in their natural fields of service."

This statement was made by Ulric E. Germain, Vicegerent Snark, in a straight-from-the-shoulder talk to lumbermen of Montreal, Que., at the second annual Hoo-Hoo banquet, March 29.

"Steel furniture is used not because it is superior to wood, but because of better magazine pictures of steel furni-

ture," he continued. "Tinfoil cannot replace gold. Composition shingles look mighty pretty in four-color advertisements, but we all know that in a hundred years they will not be found intact, as we find cedar shingles today on roofs at Murray Bay and elsewhere. That's gold compared to tinfoil advertisements.

"A house at Model City which was modernized recently had to have all the cement and mortar joints done over—they have pulverized and become useless. But the pine rafters, the wall studding and the floor joists—some of them partly in the ground—were still in perfect condition, sound as a bell, after more than a century of service. That's gold—there is no substitute for gold; and there's no substitute for lumber."

Wooden Water Pipe Lasts 85 Years

Materials used in piping water in Zanesville, Ohio, 85 years ago, were unearthed recently by workmen installing a gas line.

It was a wooden water line which was used in piping water and was the first line laid in Zanesville. The pipe was in a fine state of preservation and a section of it was presented to the Mayor of Zanesville who had it in his office.

The pipe was round and about six inches in diameter. It had been made by boring lengthwise through the center of a pine tree. The coupling, which held the pipes together, was a smaller section of yellow pine which was placed in the two pipes. When water flowed through the pipes, the smaller or inside pipe would swell, holding the pipes together and preventing leakage.

According to old residents of the city, Zanesville's first waterworks were installed about 1845 and the pipe recently found was installed at that time.

—Wood Construction.

Merits of Wood

Douglas fir was used recently in building five huge laminated trusses for the hangar at Rickenbacker Airport, Sioux City, Iowa. The hangar is of a type of construction embodying continuous arches, which rise from ground level foundations.

The hangar is 100 feet by 100 feet. It was built at a cost of $26,000, which included the floor and doors, which were put in at a cost of $5,700. The bid for a brick and steel hangar of the same size was $46,000. When the cost of the floor and doors, which would have been the same for a brick and steel hangar as for one of wood, is deducted, the rest of the wood hangar cost $20,300, as compared to a quoted price of $40,300 for a brick and steel hangar. The wood hangar cost approximately one-half of what was asked for a brick and steel hangar.

Wood hangars also lend themselves to remodeling to meet the growing requirements of the rapidly expanding aviation industry. A hangar of wood construction can be more readily enlarged than one built of any other material.

Hangars with wood trusses also have an advantage in regard to fire safety. Experience has proven that it is usually the contents of a building that cause the fire, and fires in all types of hangars have demonstrated that no type of construction is free from the hazard of such fires. Wood construction has a record for reducing the losses incidental to fire, such as wrecked planes and personal injuries. When the framing timbers have charred they serve as a fire retardent, almost invariably remaining in place, whereas other materials are apt to buckle or crumble under the intense heat, especially when cold water is suddenly thrown on the heated members.

A Great Forest Saved

Canada and the United States are assured of a big, great virgin forest which will remain in its wild state as a hunting, camping and fishing reserve almost without equal on this continent.

After agreement by Representatives Pittenger and Nolan to certain features of the Shipstead-Nolan bill the measure quickly was passed by the house. It previously had passed the senate.

The forest, located in northern Minnesota and in adjoining Canada, will be called the Quetico-Superior international forest.

Its passage is a victory for conservationists and for future generations of Americans, who thus are assured of a reserve which civilization will not despoil.

"Justice" to be Preserved

"Poetic Justice with her lifted scale" and her sister, who have watched over the Alameda County courthouse at Oakland, California, for fifty-six years, have been taken down for safety's sake. Watching the workmen who removed the huge, intricately-carved wooden figures, a seventy-eight year old man, crippled and with failing eyesight, told how he had assisted in the carving when he was a twenty-two year old youth looking for adventure.

Every detail of the figures, carved from six-inch redwood planks, doweled and glued together, was nearly as clear as the day when he and two Swiss carvers, John and Michael Stehli, were assigned the carving work. The contract for the design and execution of the two figures, as well as other carving in the court house and the hall of records, was given to the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, at that time a large woodworking concern. Broad axes, carving tools, and a carving machine were used on the two figures. These redwood statues will be stored as fitting emblems of the old courthouse now obsolete, and of the wonderful durability of wood which has withstood over half a century of exposure to the weather and retains today its clearcut lines.

Desire for Beauty Met in Decoration of Wood

From remotest ages man has expressed in wood carving his yearning for beauty, writes Tom Gill in American Forests.

Man numbers among his earliest instincts an impelling desire for beauty —a groping toward the creation and possession of beautiful things, Mr. Gill says. Two materials man found ready at his hand in which to fashion and perpetuate his instinct—clay and wood—the woods of the world with their varying textures and colors.

"But clay, even with its abundance and ease of molding, came to serve little more than utilitarian ends among the early peoples," Mr. Gill writes. "It did not lend itself to the creation of beauty. It was not durable. So it is in wood that we find here and there the first scattered remnants of man's artistic beginnings.

"From the remotest ages the decoration of wood has been a foremost art. For the tendency of the human race is to ornament every article of use, the American Indian his pipe, the Polynesian his paddle. A primitive art then thus became imposed upon a medium that lay abundantly at hand—a material that has always been a friendly and quite familiar thing."

Six Million Feet of Douglas Fir Used in Constructing Great Bridge

Douglas fir timbers played an important part in the construction of the great bridge that spans the Columbia river and connects Longview, Washington, with Rainer, Oregon.

It was opened to traffic on March 29. Approximately 6,000,000 feet of No. 1 Common Douglas fir was used in building the bridge, for permanent construction as well as falsework.

The bridge has a deck clearance of 196 feet, and is the highest cantilever bridge in the world over a navigable stream. It has a main span of 1,200 feet and two anchor arms of 760 feet each. The two anchor arms are the longest in the world, and during construction were supported on Douglas fir falsework, 900,000 feet being used for each arm. There are two timber approaches to the two ends of the bridge which aggregate 3725 feet in length and contain about 3,350,000 feet of Douglas fir. The highest bent in these trestles in 165 feet.

In constructing the falsework, from seven to eleven pieces 12" x 12" or 12" x 14"-41' Douglas fir were used as posts for each bent. Caps and sills were 12" x 12". Sway braces were 4" x 12". Longitudinal diagonal braces were 4" x 12"-62'. Longitudinal girts were 8" x 10"-42'.

Wood in Historic St. Paul's Chapel Gives Long Service

The pillars and steeple of old St. Paul's Episcopal Church on lower Broadway, New York City, are an illustration of the durability of wood even in the most exposed places. The American Contractor, in describing in a recent issue the water-proofing treatment of hot paraffin wax now being applied to insure many additional decades of service to the building, says: "The six sanded wood columns in front of the edifice and the wood steeple of the chapel show a remarkable state of preservation after

163 years of service. The columns and cornices had been treated to a sanding process when installed, their general appearance being that of stone material. The entire spire of the church is now being covered with 16-ounce lead coated copper. While the body of the chapel was erected in 1766, the steeple was not completed until 18 years later. The major portion of the wood originally placed in the steeple construction is still in service and the present processing is expected to enable it to continue aloft in its sky-scraper surroundings for many years to come."

World's Greatest Log Structures

According to an article contributed to the "American Contractor" by Harold L. Furst, C. E., the largest group of log buildings ever erected is now being put up at Montebelle, Quebec.

"Should the logs required for the construction of the three principal buildings be placed end to end the total overall length would approximate forty miles. These buildings are the new Log Lodge Hotel, garage, and helpers' quarters of the Lucerne-in-Quebeck Community Association, Limited. The space enclosed in the three buildings is 3,526,200 cubic feet."

Mr. Furst explains that the general superstructure of the buildings is similar to ordinary frame construction. The logs, 8,626 in number and 18 to 60 feet long, are western red cedar, brought all the way from the Pacific Coast. They are all barked, and the taper does not exceed one inch in ten feet of length. In the Lodge the height of the walls is twenty-three feet from sill to plate. All logs were seasoned one year before going into the structures. They are mainly nine inches in diameter.

The engineers had to deal with the problem of the expansion and contraction of the logs until they are thoroughly dried out in the structures. A log nine inches in diameter may expand or contract anywhere from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch within a short time after erection. As the Lodge is two stories high and the walls consist of approximately thirty horizontal logs, the necessity of making provision for the stresses set up by expansion and contraction of the logs is obvious.

A plan was worked out by which the logs are allowed to work free of the superstructure so that no stress will be set up that will cause harmful effects on the building in general and the floor levels. To prevent expansion from injuring the window frames a notch was cut in the logs about one and one-half inches above the top of the frame. The spaces between the logs are caulked with oakum and in addition all exterior joints between logs and around window and door openings are caulked with a special form of plastic cement. On the inside of the log wall a quarter-round strip was placed between the logs to hold the oakum tightly against them and to give a finished appearance to the inside of the building.

The entire exterior of the log walls is being sprayed with a special stain to protect the logs from rot and also to give the appearance of age.

Give Your Home a Strong Frame on Solid Foundation

(By L. H. Flandermeyer, President, Cleveland Lumber Institute)

As in other sections of this country, so in the historic Western Reserve there are many fine homes of wood built several generations ago. Most of them are in an excellent state of preservation assuring service to their occupants for many years to come. Our forefathers, to build them, were required to chop the trees from the forest and then, by laborious hand processes, make the necessary joists, doors, flooring, siding, shingles, lath, etc. They had to depend upon wood pegs instead of nails. Despite the handicaps which confronted them, these houses remain standing, a tribute to the skill of the men who built them and to wood as a building material.

But the methods of framing were very crude and awkward. Step by step as time went on new ideas on framing were introduced. Machinery for cutting and fashioning lumber was invented. The lumber industry grew by leaps and bounds until now the framing of a house is an art in itself developed after years of investigation and research of wood, subjected to all possible tests. Inherent virtues heretofore unknown have been discovered.

The leading lumber manufacturers' associations are spending thousands of dollars annually to improve lumber framing details, urging science to deal

with wood scientifically so the public may know and understand wood. There is available scientific data on practically all common woods, their physical and chemical properties, their carrying strength, moisture content, etc.

Perhaps the greatest move forward that the lumber industry has developed is the careful specification of lumber as to quality and grade. Lumber must be thoroughly seasoned in accordance with grading rules contained in American Lumber Standards and the moisture content regulated thus elminating many troubles. Untreated wood, under abnormal conditions, will absorb moisture. Proper precaution should be taken by the builder when lumber is placed on the job, to keep it under cover until it has been painted or stained. Under no circumstances, for example, should dimension lumber be piled carelessly so that excess moisture can penetrate the wood. Interior trim never should be put on until plaster is thoroughly dry. That practice has ruined more interior woodwork than any fault of the wood itself. Accordingly, the following is an attempt to point out some of the fundamental principles of proper framing and the things to be avoided in order to obtain the well constructed frame house.

No house, whether it be stone, brick or frame, regardless of how well it is constructed, will stay together on a poorly constructed foundation. It is paramount that the foundation should go below the frost line and the footing should be at least six inches wider than the masonry wall. The foundation without adequate footing is like a person without feet. Settling of the house and plaster cracks can be caused by inadequate footings. The foundation walls ought to be at least twelve inches above the finished grade line. The house, should be anchored to the foundation. Many "hurry-up" builders overlook this simple operation. Since sills are the first wood to touch the foundation their bottom sides should be painted with asphaltic paint and set in mortar in order to obtain a level base and an air-tight joint between the sill and the masonry. Similarly it is good practice to paint the bottom of basement joists to keep out moisture. Without moisture no form of rot can grow in wood.

One of the most essential points of framing construction is proper size joists. There should be no guess work concerning joists for a particular span. Stiffness is a primary function of all joists. It is economical and sound practice to specify 2 by 10 size of No. 2 grade in preference to No. 1 grade of 2 by 8. While the No. 2 grade is not as strong as the No. 1 grade, the extra two inches of depth more than compensates for the loss in strength and affords a much stiffer floor.

In the outside framework the general underlying principle is to have the vertical portions of the lumber frame work to carry as much of the load as possible. The balloon framed house, because of its continuous studs, gives perhaps the most satisfactory results and is recommended to be used in preference to the platform or western framed construction method. It is good practice to have the central partition studs fairly continuous also—in other words, partition studs should not rest on joists, otherwise, because of the eleven or thirteen inches of horizontal wood in the joists, sub-floors and sole plate, the partition wall will shrink or settle more than the outside continuous stud wall and perhaps cause plaster cracks.

Diagonal sheathing long has been credited with strong bracing qualities, but not until recently has its full excellence been appreciated. Tests completed this spring at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., showed conclusively that diagonal sheathing with nails at each stud had four times as much resistance to longitudinal thrust as horizontal sheathing with two nails. It is therefore, advantageous to have the sheathing put on diagonally. The Forest Products Laboratory, in continuing its investigation, discovered that one by four inch strips let into the stud faces diagonally under the sheathing makes a horizontally sheathed wall from two and one-half to four times stiffer and three and one-half to four times stronger. The stability of a wood framed house is never in question except during wind storms of cyclonic intensity. Then the inadequately anchored or weakly based construction may be endangered.

Not many details of a house can be more wrath provoking than leaky window openings. Good wood sash, weather stripped, are the warmest ever devised, but even they are of no avail if the window framing has been neglected. It is essential that all joists are carefully protected or sealed, the air space be-

tween jambs and studs insulated with inside and outside casing, the sill notched and caulked underneath, the drip cap flashed to prevent entry of moisture. If these things are carefully done the openings will not leak.

Care should be taken that doors, hips, valleys and ridges of roofs and around chimneys and skylights, are properly flashed.

Other items not to be overlooked are: extending of sheathing to the top of rafters, anchoring securely the roof to side walls, laying the sub-floors diagonally and carrying them between studs to the outside sheathing, placing heavy water proof paper over sub-floors and also over the outside sheathing.

No wood beams, joists or rafters should be placed within two inches of the outside face of any chimney. Defective flues and fireplaces are responsible for a large percentage of fires for which lumber construction is wrongly held culpable.

Proper construction doesn't necessarily involve any great expense. Since a few dollars will usually provide the extra safety desired, there seems no excuse for hazardous construction.

Building In Winter Months Is Gaining Headway Each Year

Each year shows an increase in the amount of winter building. Even materials which need special care can be handled by the exercise of a little forethought by the builder. Included in this are the need of heating sand and gravel, the care in the pouring of concrete and protecting it from the frost and the use of salamanders to prevent materials freezing and to keep men comfortable.

While the foregoing costs a little more winter building includes certain definite economies which offset these few added expenses. Better deliveries are often obtained and often again lower prices in materials are secured.

Lumber is a material that can be used with no additional precaution or extra expense in winter building. While naturally it requires protection from rain and dampness in winter as it does in summer it should be protected also against snow by storage inside the building or by covering stock piles. It does not, however, need any special treatment before using or protection from cold after being put in place.

The prevailing idea is—start a home in the spring. But if one really wants a home before spring—why not start it now?

Can Sounds Be Silenced

Can a sound be silenced?

Yes, and, furthermore, a street car's clangor can be confined to the street and the blare of the saxaphone in the apartment above can be imprisoned there, reports the bureau of standards which just has finished experiments in preventing noises of a big city from disturbing the quiet of its homes and apartments.

"Noise can be kept out of a room just as well as a snowstorm can," reported Dr. Paul S. Heyl, chief of the bureau's sound laboratory. "The main difference is that to keep out snow the stouter the wall, the better, while to ward off noise the flimsier the wall the better."

To prove publicly his sound confining, Dr. Heyl had a partition, which he promised would be "soundproof," built between two adjoining ballrooms of the Mayflower hotel at Washington. He arranged to test it on the night that the big charity ball was to be in one ballroom and at the same time a ball to members of the diplomatic corps in the other.

A jazz orchestra struck up a spirited fox trot in the charity ball room. Another orchestra played a dreamy waltz in the diplomatic ball room. No confusion resulted. Not a fox trot note could be heard in the room where the waltz was being danced, nor did a single waltz note drift into the neighboring room.

"A soundproof partition separated the music from both orchestras," Dr. Heyl explained. "The partition is made of hair felt, supported by thin boards of sugar cane fiber. Hair, fiber and similar pliable substances, we have found, enmesh and deaden sound which would vibrate through the strongest steel."

Simple Method for Framing a Snubbed Gable

A snubbed gable is about like a hipped roof except that the roof area is not generally so great that the plate carries much of any load under the "snub." The end rafters can be doubled and cut under a plate so many feet be-

low the gable ridge. Two hip rafters, cut as any other hips, are run up to the ridge, the tops of any common rafters that come into the snub are cut like jacks. That is really what they are. It is a good thing to bring the ridge to an end at a common rafter end and to put two jacks down the face of the snub on either side of the ridge. This allows for less spiking in one place, and sort of braces the hip edge of the snub.

Sky-scrapers on Lead Matresses

We ordinarily think of sky-scrapers as built of steel and concrete, and not many people realize that occasionally considerable quantities of lead are used in their construction, says "The Scientific American" (New York.) It goes on to say:

"Lead 'matresses' are used to act as shock absorbers between the foundations and the steel framework of sky-scrapers. In one building in New York about fifty-five tons of lead appears to have been used for this purpose."

Prevent Pitting in Plaster

"To prevent pitting in plaster," the lime should be washed by stirring into a creamy liquid, and then poured through a screen of one-eighth mesh. Any lime left on the screen should be thrown back into the liquid. Lime that will not pass the screen in purely liquid form should be thrown away."

Need Uniform Bond for Good Plastering

Uniform bond is absolutely necessary in order to obtain a good job of plastering. If one part of the walls draws more moisture from the freshly applied stucco than another, the finish coat may have a spotted appearance. Uniform suction is obtained by evenly damping but not soaking the wall. If the wall becomes dry in spots, these should be dampened again to restore uniform suction. Plasters work on the shady side of buildings when possible in order to keep the walls dampened properly.

Keep Concrete Moist to Cure

If concrete if left exposed to sun and wind before it has properly hardened much of the water necessary to hardening will evaporate and the concrete will simply dry out.

Moisture is necessary to the proper hardening of concrete because, as already mentioned, the hardening process is a chemical change which takes place in the cement when mixed with water.

Concrete floors, walks, pavements and similar large surfaces can be protected by covering with moist earth, sand or other moisture retaining material as soon as the concrete has hardened sufficiently to permit doing so without marring the surface.

This covering should be kept moist in warm weather by frequent sprinkling during a period of ten days or so. Walls or other sections which can not conveniently be covered in the manner suggested can be protected by hanging moist canvas or burlap over them and wetting down the entire work often enough to keep it always moist for ten days after placing. During cold weather protection is equally important, but the concrete need not be kept moist, as evaporation is not so rapid.

Concrete Drive Adds to Home Appearance

An attractive concrete driveway adds much to the appearance of the grounds because it enhances beauty and makes for neatness. Its utility lies in its providing safe passage to the street or highway the year round. Automatically a good driveway increases the value of property. It matters not how modest the house or limited the space in lawn, the driveway is an important and necessary adjunct to house and garden.

To Sharpen Dull Files

To sharpen a dull file all that is required is a little sulphuric acid solution and some ammonia. Dip the file into the acid for a few minutes then remove it and wash it off with ammonia. The acid eats the steel filings which lodge between the teeth of the file and cause the dullness. The ammonia neutralizes the acid, too and prevents any eating of the file itself after the filings have been eaten away.

Science Making Fight on Rust

Rust is the great enemy of metals, and for years scientists have been experimenting to find ways of combatting the evil. It was estimated recently by Sir Robert Hadfield, of England, probably the greatest steel expert in the world, the annual loss owing to the corrosion of steel by rust was in excess of $2,500,000,000.

What the experts are aiming at, of course, is rust-proof metals. Until these are available, and experiments indicate they will be some day, the war against rust must proceed on its present lines, consisting chiefly of painting. Many people believe that painting with anti-corrosive paints will make metal structures last indefinitely. That is not always the case, as is proved by the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

Three coats of a special mixture of red lead and linseed oil and a final coat of thick paint were given to every portion of the tower in 1889, and within two years rust was eating through that covering. Unless science finds a perfect anti-rust material, the tower is bound to rot away. A similar fight was made to keep a great bridge in England from rusting away. Thirty painters spent three years covering it with preservatives. Fifty tons of paint were used. By the time the job was done, it was found that rust was beginning to eat into the bridge at a point where the paint was oldest. The painting had to be done all over again. It was found that the only way to combat rust on the bridge, which has to support the weight of express trains thundering over it at sixty miles an hour, is to keep on painting it ceaselessly.

This runs into huge expense, of course, but it is the only way thus far discovered.

How Engineers Crowned World's Tallest Building

A slender spire tops the 1,046-foot Chrysler Building, in New York City, which was officially opened a few months ago. Many of those who see the shaft gleaming in the sunlight wonder how it was placed at the summit of the world's tallest building.

The accomplishment of this task was one of the greatest of the many engineering feats in the erection of the building.

The spire, nearly two hundred feet long, was first built in sections.

When the first section was delivered to the Chrysler Building, at street level, a derrick hoisted it to a set-back many stories high. Here it was seized from above by another derrick, and the process repeated until it reached the top of the building. Then it was lowered down a central shaft, or well, to the sixtieth floor and braced upon a temporary support of wooden beams.

The assembling of the spire took place in this well. The second section, hoisted to the top of the building and lowered down the shaft, was made fast to the first with rivets. In like manner, the last section was added and spliced on.

Finally the spire was complete. An eight-five-foot derrick on top of the building grasped it by a special fitting riveted to its side, and the great spire rose slowly into place.

One question about the unique spire-raising feat remains to be answered. How did the derrick that lifted the spire get to the top of the building? Each time the steelwork of the building reached that height above it, the derrick was taken apart and its own boom used to raise the heavy main mast.—(Popular Science.)

Changing Architecture

(By Benjamin F. Betts, Editor, The American Architect)

We may count ourselves to be living in an age that permits us to see architecture in the crucible from which will emerge a new architectural style that will live and rival the classic designs of the Greeks and Romans the Gothic of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance of intellectual France.

The progress of 1929 toward expressing this new architectural form was striking, both in design and dimension. In 1930 we may well suspect a crystalization of this effort, with fewer exceptions of the old forms of today's purposes and purer attempts to express in great metropolitan buildings the swift, straight lines that are essential in steel skeletons.

Heavy cornices and protruding ornamentation are false notes in an architecture that depends on such framework covered with no more than a curtain of brick or stone. Our new architecture is writing in masonry, steel and glass the history of the age in which we live.

Yet there is no sacrifice of beauty. The new designs lend themselves to a splendor of detail as well as a dignity of mass and composition that proves that the steel skeleton building can be beautiful and yet express its structure.

House of the Future, as Architect Sees It

The house of the future may be seen as a building designed without windows except perhaps a few small ones for the purpose of observing the visitor at the door or determining the state of the weather.

The large wall space will be utilized by the architect as a means of expressing a new type of architectural beauty. Within, we shall have all the comforts we now possess plus others undreamed of.

There will be illumination containing a healthful percentage of ultraviolet light, and there will be a ventilating system supplying fresh, warmed, or cooled air to all parts of the home. Quiet will prevail, no matter how noisy the street may be.

The smoky atmosphere of our cities does immense damage to textiles, furniture and all the trimmings and trappings of the home. The air circulated by the ventilating system can just as easily and readily be made free from dust and corrosion and properly humidified at the same time. The home will become free of the accidental variations of the weather.—Albert Parsons Sachs.

Dutch Colonial Architecture Is Found Practical

Square Plan Makes Its Use Economical on Modern Small Lot

Many forms of foreign architecture have found their way into our domestic designs. For the most part, though, these have been modified to conform with local customs and taste.

The Spanish, English, Italian, French —all these may be discovered in every residential district throughout the country. Often they are disguised; sometimes misused. Seldom, however, do they exist in their original form. Pure Spanish is not adaptable; Spanish Mission, working its way into this country through the Southwest, is accepted today as a compromise measure. The English rambling cottage is converted, very often by the addition of a second story or a half story. Land values are too high for the extreme type.

Dutch Type Conforms

Italian is copied for details. More often, we say, "influenced by the Italian" rather than "pure Italian." This same truth applies to the French. In its proper setting the unchanged form is best, but our own conditions must be considered when going back for precedents.

While it may be said that the Dutch Colonial is really a domestic type it conforms more closely to the original scheme of design than do any of the others. One may take almost any interesting home, compare it with the Dutch Colonial of a century ago and hardly any changes are discernible.

Colonial Style Popular

With respect to popularity the solidity of this type of architecture is just as marked. Every building era has its feature designs. First one treatment is in vogue, then another; but during all these changes the Dutch Colonial is always popular. It defies the general trend because it is basically practical and attractive.

The future promises equally as keen an interest in it as the present day. If land values continue to rise, the demand for economical plans will increase accordingly. The square plan—that plan providing largest rooms for a given area—will become even more essential in the minds of prospective home builders.

Saw 5,100 Years Old

On September 28, 1929 it was announced through the Chicago Tribune that a carpenter's copper saw, the oldest one known, was found by the Field Museum-Oxford University joint expedition in the ruins of Kish, supposed seat of the world's earliest civilization. The saw is estimated to date back to 3200 B. C.

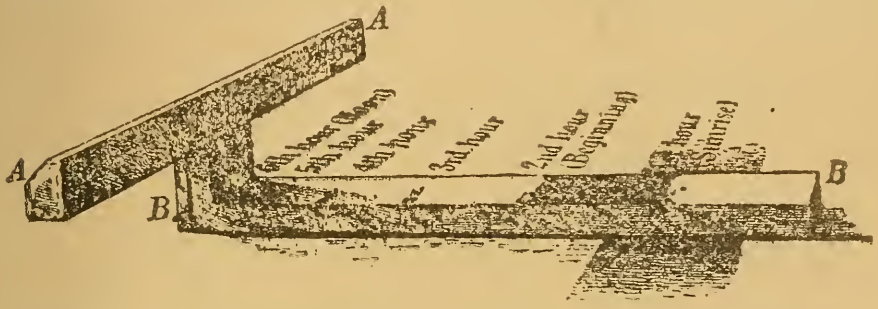
It was found near some ancient chariot wheels of the same vintage, and it is thought that the saw was used in making repairs on that chariot when the work suddenly stopped. It resembles modern saws in design.

The Oldest Clock in the World

To tell the time of the day is an easy thing for you to do. If you have no watch of your own, you can always see one in most any store or on many a church steeple or office building. But it was quite a more difficult thing years ago before clocks were known. The ancients had no clocks and watches such as we possess, but they measured time in a manner quite satisfactory to them, even though in a manner that was hard-

ly as exact as we do it today. And it was the sun which told these ancient ones just what time of day it was.

Now, look at the picture of this oldest of clocks. Not much resemblance to a modern timepiece, is there? But it worked well enough for those who made it; and here is how it told the time: in the morning, when the sun rose in the east, the apparatus was placed so that the cross piece, marked A, faced the sun. The sun naturally cast a shadow of this cross piece on to the long stick marked B, and the shadow, moving along this stick as the sun rose higher and higher, marked time much as the hands of a modern clock do the same thing. At the hour of noon, the shadow was under the bar, A, and the stick was turned around so that this cross bar faced the west. The shadow would then travel toward the end of the stick until the sun had set.



Of course, such a sun clock was valueless at night, and it was worth but little except when the sun was shining; but in Egypt, from where this old timer came, the sun shines every day in the year. It bears the name of King Thutmose III, and is, therefore, 3,400 years old. It is now in the museum in Berlin.

Rigidity and Strength of Frame Walls

(By Forest Products Laboratory, National Lumber Manufacturers Association)

Inclination of Sheathing

1. Ordinary stud and plate walls, sheathed diagonally, are 4 to 7 times as stiff and 7 to 8 times as strong as if horizontally sheathed.

Frequency of Nailing

2. Three or four nails instead of two in 1 x 8 horizontal sheathing improve the wall but little. They add from 30% to 100% to the stiffness of a diagonally sheathed wall.

Size of Nails

3. Ten penny nails instead of eights for horizontal sheathing increase stiffness 50% and strength 40%. Larger nails do not improve diagonal sheathing.

Effect of Matching

4. Side and end-matched sheathing is as stiff and strong as sheathing which butts over the studs.

Effect of Green Lumber

5. A wall horizontally sheathed with green lumber and allowed to become air dry before testing lost about 50% in stiffness and 30% in strength as compared to a dry sheathed panel.

Types of Bracing

6. "Herringbone" bracing has little value.

7. 2 x 4 corner braces cut in between studs add 60% to stiffness and 40% to strength.

8. 1 x 4 strips, let into the stud faces diagonally under sheathing make a horizontally sheathed wall 2½ to 4 times stiffer and 3½ to 4 times stronger.

Effect of Wall Openings

9. Window and door openings closely spaced reduce the stiffness of horizontally sheathed walls 30% and their strength 20%. Diagonally sheathed walls lose 63% in stiffness and 50% in strength, but are still much better than horizontal walls without openings.

Effect of Lath and Plaster

10. Plaster on wood lath makes a wall 90% stiffer, and about half as strong as though diagonally sheathed.

The International Metric System

(By L. Perth)

The time may not be far off when the International Metric System of weights and measures will replace the one in present use in the United States and when this is accomplished we shall have one of the finest systems of measures and weights that a human mind could ever conceive.

This system is quite well represented in the American manufacturing and industrial world. Scores of leading manufacturers in the country have adopted the Metric System and are using it along with our own standards and it is also in general use by the various scientific divisions of the United States Government. It should be of interest to our readers to get acquainted with a system which with a few exceptions is used throughout the civilized world.

The Metric System of measures and weights was originated in France in 1801 and its purpose was to replace the numerous arbitrary inconsistent and confusing systems prevailing in the world by a single one, designed on scientific principles and based on natural and invariable standards.

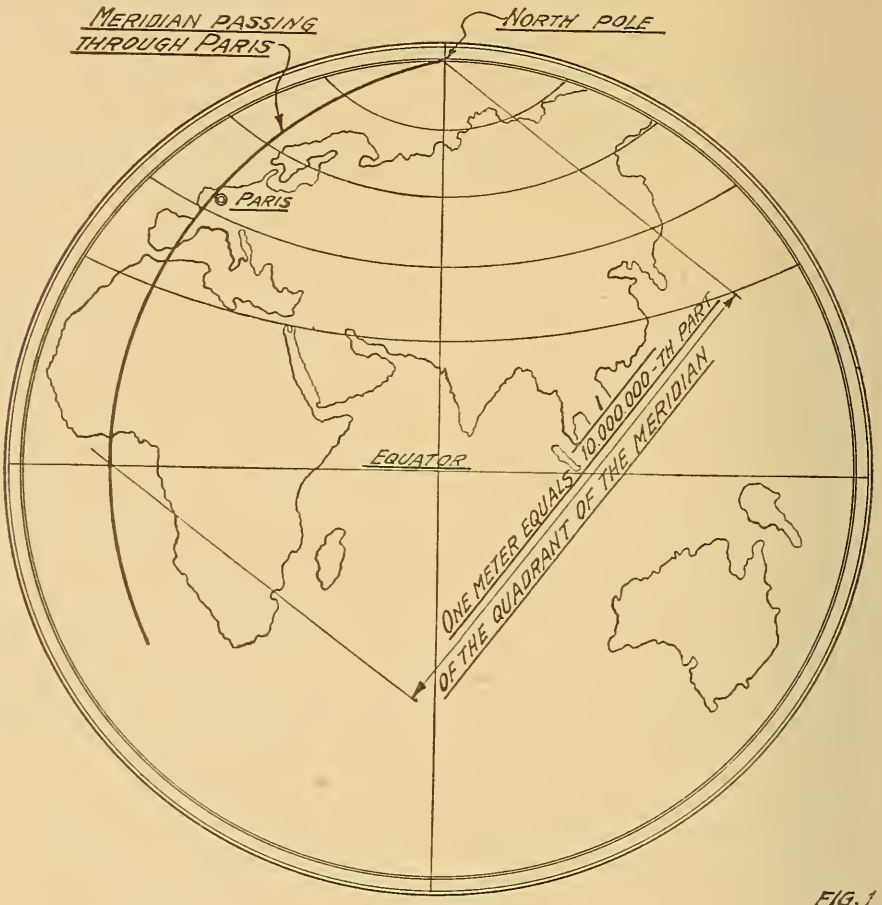
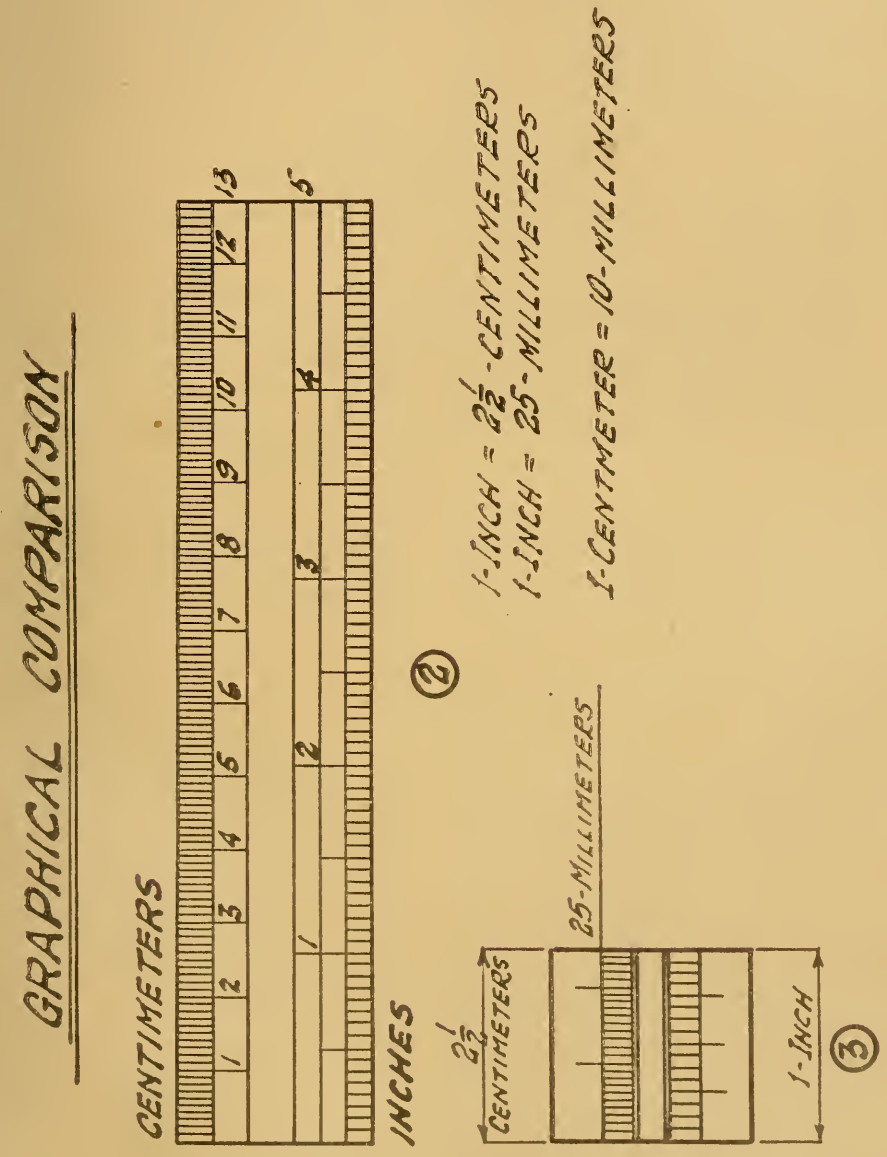


FIG. 1

The superiority of this system to any other system of measures and weights in use can hardly be disputed. It is complete—since it covers all needs of linear, surface and solid measurements and weights. All these are interrelated. The system is decimal, the units increasing or decreasing in tens or tenths.

The Metric System is based on the meter which is equal to one ten-millionth part of the distance from the pole to the equator of the meridian passing through Paris, Fig 1. This distance was owned by all civilized nations, that of the United States being deposited in the Bureau of Standards of Washington.

The three principal units are: the Meter—unit of length, the Liter—unit



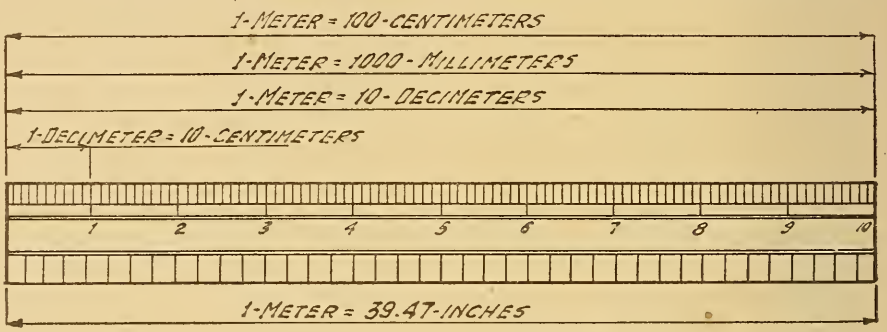
very carefully measured and computed by a commission of French scientists and the standard meter a platinum bar was made and deposited in the Archives of France in Paris. Certified duplicates of the same form and material are

of capacity and the Gram—unit of weight. As it was mentioned above the system is a decimal system i. e. each unit has its decimal multiples and submultiples—or weights and measures ten times larger or ten times smaller than

the unit of the denomination preceding.

Multiples of these units are obtained by prefixing to the names of the principal units the Greek words: "deka"-ten, "hekto"-hundred and "kilo"-thousand.

Submultiples or divisions are indicated by prefixing the Latin words: "deci"-



METER

(4)

one tenth, "centi"-one hundredth and "milli"-one thousandth. Abbreviation of the multiples begin with a capital letter, and of the divisions by a small letter.

Thus denominations higher than a meter are: "Dekameter" equals 10 meters. "Hektomer equals 10 Dekameters and "Kilometer equals 10 Hektometers. Denominations smaller than a meter are: "decimeter" equals one tenth of a meter "Centimeter" equals one tenth of a decimeter and "millimeter" equals one tenth of a centimeter.

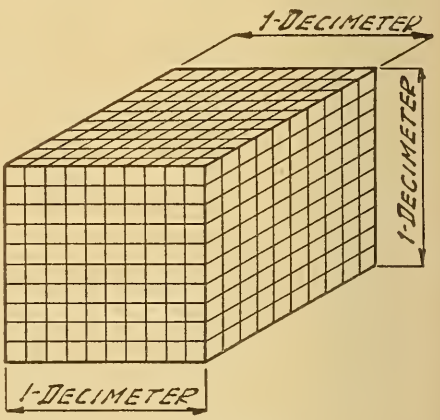
In linear measure the meter and its multiples and submultiples are being used. Measures of surface are the square meter and "arc"—which is a square the side of which equals 10 meters i. e. 100 square meters. Measure of volume are: the cubic meter, cubic decimeter. Measures of capacity the liter and its multiples and sub-divisions and of weight the gram.

It was stated above that one of the outstanding features of the Metric System is that the various units are interrelated: that is the measures of length, surface, volume, capacity and weight are all interrelated or derived from the one standard unit: the Meter. Thus the unit of volume was established to be equal to a cubical vessel measuring one-tenth of a meter on its edges—this unit being: one cubic decimeter. Fig 5.

The unit of weight was established as the actual weight of distilled water which should fill a cubic decimeter—or liter at a temperature of 39.2 degrees F. This is a kilogram.

The standard unit of weight is called the "gram" and is the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure distilled water at a temperature of 39.2 degrees F.

The value of the Meter according to the United States Coast and Geodetic



LITER

(5)

Survey Report of 1884 equals to 39.370432 inches which is commonly used as 39.37 inches and is authorized by the United States Government. Fig. 4.

In the following tables are given the main denominations of the Metric Sys-

tem and their equivalents in the United States System of measures and weights.

1 Meter equals to 39.37 inches. Fig. 4.

1 Dekameter equals 10 meters.

1 Hektometer equals 10 Dekameters equals 100 meters.

1 Kilometer equals 10 Hektometers equals 1,000 meters.

1 decimeter equals one tenth of a meter.

1 centimeter equals one-tenth of a decimeter equals one-hundredth of a meter.

1 Millimeter equals one-tenth of a centimeter equals one-thousandth of a meter.

1 Kilometer equals 0.6214 statute miles.

1 Hektare equals 2.471 acres (Appr. 2½ acres).

1 Centimeter equals ⅜ of an inch.

1 Meter equals 3.3 feet.

1 Liter equals 1 quart.

1 Kilogram equals 2.2 or 2 1-5 lbs. equals 2.2046 lbs.

1 inch equals 25 millimeter . Fig 3.

1 Ton equals 2,240 lbs.

The Metric System is now accepted and is obligatory in all countries of the world with the exception of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Egypt, Turkey and Russia, where its use is legitimate but not compulsory.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States by a law passed in 1866 and the meter officially defined as 39.37 inches.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

(By L. Perth)

Steel is the leading material of construction today. It enters in practically every part of large buildings and is rapidly gaining admission in residential work also.

The work of the carpenter progresses along with the erection of the steel structure. He is required to build forms for the foundations, he erects forms for the steel columns and girders which are to be encased in concrete and he has numerous other jobs connected with the steel of the building.

It will be therefore of great material assistance to the workman on the job to get a general knowledge of what structural steel is and the principal shapes used in building construction.

The steel which goes into a building is usually in the form of single pieces like angles, I-Beams or channels—on a combination of several pieces which are known as "built-up" members.

The single pieces are known as "Structural Shapes." They are illustrated in the accompanying diagram and are known as: Plates, Flats, Tee-Cars, Angles, Channels, I-Beams, H-Beams and Zee bars.

The above shapes, their sizes, proportions and properties are identically the same irrespective of who the manufacturer is thus—a 12-inch—25 lbs. channel will be the same in all details whether it was rolled in the mills of the Carnegie Steel Co. or any other mill.

All structural shapes are made by rolling out of a rectangular prism or as they are called "ingots" which come from the blast furnaces.

The process of manufacturing is identical in all steel mills and all the sizes, weights and proportions of the various shapes are identically the same in all mills.

Each shape naturally requires a certain set of rolls to produce this particular shape. Individual shapes are subdivided into various sizes and while they maintain the same form—their proportions and weights may be larger or smaller. Thus there are 3-inch I-beams, 6-inch I-beams and 15-inch I-beams. They all have the same shape but a 15-inch beam is deeper than a 6-inch and naturally heavier in weight. Consequently a distinct set of rollers is also required to produce each individual size of a given shape.

Each shape has been designed to possess certain structural properties that is they must be strong enough for the purpose intended. If a single piece will not answer the requirements several shapes are combined and then such a member is known as a "built-up" member such as built-up girders, beams and columns.

We will now refer to the accompanying diagram and examine the various shapes.

Plates. Fig. 1—This as the name implies is a rectangular shape. It has two dimensions thickness and width and it can be obtained in certain practicable

LINING ROOFS . . . REMODELING
LINING BASEMENTS . . . I
INSULATING SI



Extra

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NOW is the time when home owners are busy preparing for bitter winter weather.

This is your opportunity. There are any number of profitable extra jobs . . . just waiting for the men who go after them hard.

1. Lining Roofs Uninsulated roofs should be lined with Celotex now . . . to stop the costly leakage of furnace heat and reduce fuel bills.

2. Remodeling Attics In most homes the attic is rarely used because it is exposed to all extremes of temperature. You can transform this valuable space into useful rooms that are comfortable all year 'round . . . with Celotex.

3. Insulating should be ins shut out bitter cold frozen batteries and tate easy starting.

4. Lining Base shuts out pe well as bitter col store rooms, recre rooms out of waste s

5. Protecting sun you can make year 'round. The flo ably the roof should ed to retain furnace

6. Insulating slee cold often dri

Celotex Builds as well as insulates

Celotex comes in big, strong boards, 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long, and 7-16″ or 7-8″ in thickness.

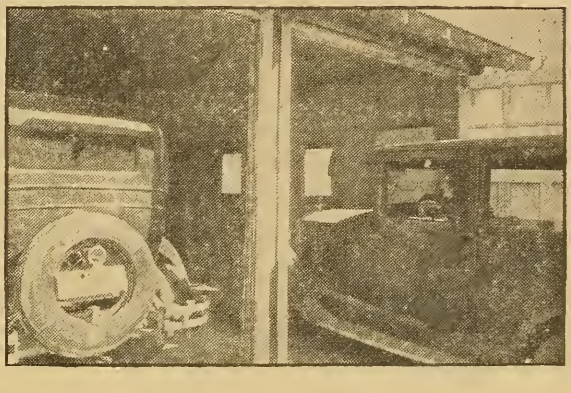
These boards are light in weight . . . easy to handle, easy to apply. And their great structural strength makes walls tight and rigid . . . adds lasting strength to roof structures.

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TICS . . . INSULATING GARAGES
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Every garage
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rs . . . to facili-

Here Celotex
dampness as
lds clean, dry
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With Celotex
porch useful all
valls, and prob-
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family off the

sleeping porch into the house. By lining the walls and the roof with Celotex and adding windows when they are lacking you make it possible for them to use the porch throughout the winter.

Celotex national advertisements are busy every minute developing these extra jobs . . . telling home owners all the advantages of Celotex for repairing and remodeling homes.

Cash in on this campaign. Go after this profitable work. Write us for help in developing new ways to make money with Celotex.

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919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. *In Canada*: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. *Sales distributors throughout the World.* Reliable dealers can supply Celotex Standard Building Board.

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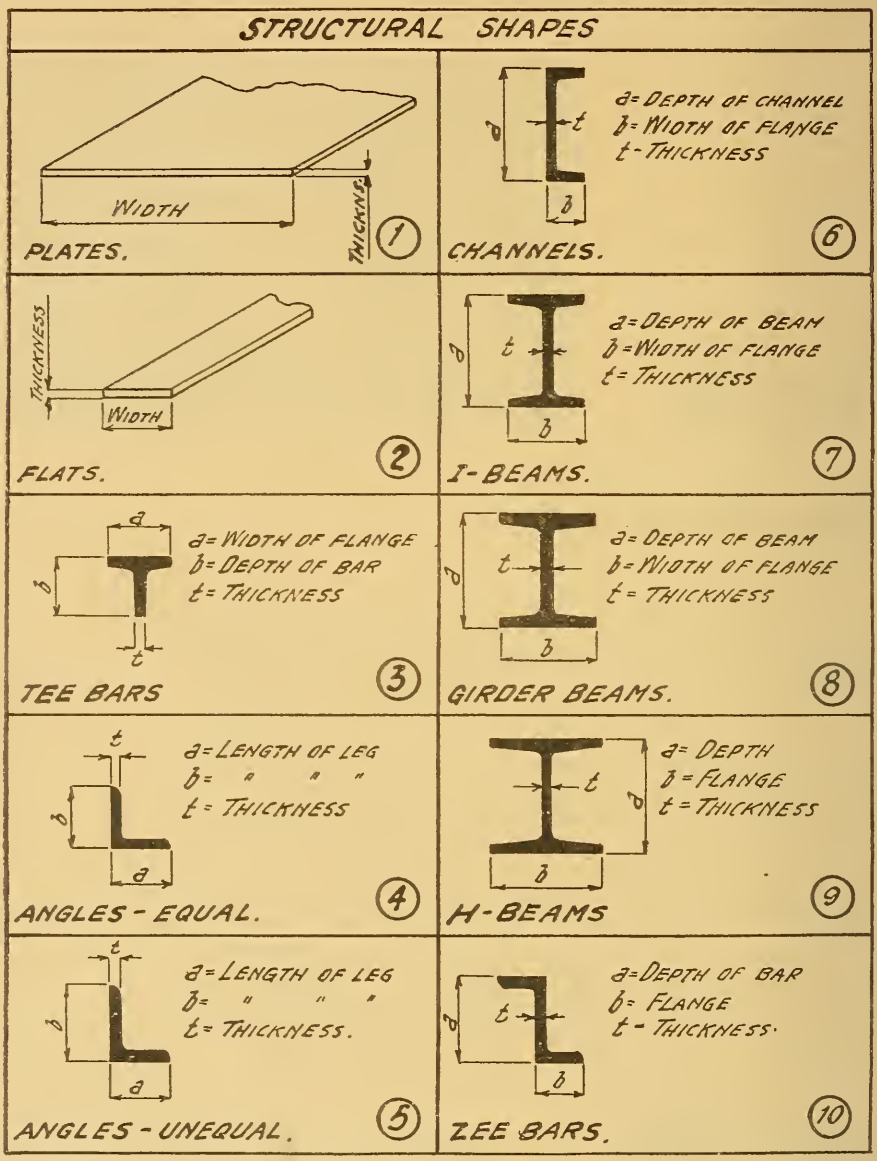
Have you worked with double thick Celotex?

These thicker Celotex boards with their extra strength and rigidity are ideal for lining roofs and remodeling attics. They measure 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-8″ thick.

lengths. Plates are manufactured in thickness from one-sixteenth of an inch and up to 1-inch and in widths up to 100 inches. The weight of plates naturally varies with their thickness and width.

In structural work plates usually are designated by their thickness and width accompanied by the length. Thus: ⅜-inch plate—22 inches wide—4 feet 7 inches long.

Flats. Fig. 2.—This shape is similar to the one described above only it does not come as wide as plates do. They are designated in the same manner as plates are.



Tee-Bars. Fig. 3.—It will be noted that this shape resembles the letter "T" and that is how the name of this shape was originated. Tee-bars usually come in sizes from ¾ of an inch to 6½ inches that is the width of the flange.

They are made with equal legs and unequal legs i. e. leg "b" has the same dimension as flange "a" or it is not equal to it. They are designated by the dimensions of the flanges and legs thus: 3"x3" T-bar—9 lbs. per lineal foot.

Angles—Equal Legs. Fig. 4.—There are two types of angles: one has both legs of the same dimension, the other has one leg longer. Equal leg angles are made in sizes from 1¾" x 1¾" x ⅛" thick to 8" x 8" x 1⅛" thick. Angles of the same size may differ however in thickness and therefore in weight. Thus 4" x 4"angles are made in thicknesses from five-sixteenths of an inch to ¾ of an inch. Therefore in indicating angles on structural drawings the size of the legs and thickness is always given. Thus 4" x 4" x seven-sixteenths angle 7' 4½" long.

Angles—Unequal Legs. Fig. 5.—Unequal leg angles are rolled in sizes from 2½" x 2" to 8" x 6" and in thickness from ⅛ of an inch to 1-inch. They are designated in the same manner as equal leg angles. Thus: 5½ x 3½" x ¾" angle 4'3½" long.

Channels. Fig. 6.—Standard channels are made in sizes from 3 inches to 15 inches and in weight from 4.1 lbs. to 55 lbs. They are designated by their depth "a" and corresponding weight: Thus 10" channels 20 lbs. per lineal foot. Increasing the depth of the shape, the thickness of the web and the width of the flange is also increased which naturally increases the weight.

I-Beams. Fig. 7.—Standard I-Beams are manufactured in sizes of 3 inches to 24 inches in depth and from 5.7 lbs to 120 lbs. per lineal foot. Increasing the size of the I-Beam the thickness of the web "t" and width of flange "b" is also increased. This of course, increases the weight. I-Beams are identified by the depth "a" and weight. Thus: 8" I-beam 18.4 lbs. per lineal foot.

Girder Beams. Fig. 8. This structural shape has the same form as an I-beam. However it has a much heavier section, greater depth and wider flanges. It has been designated to be used as girders instead of built up sections. They come in sizes from 8" and 29.5 lbs. to 36"—300 lbs. per lineal foot. They are designated the same as I-beams.

H-Beams. Fig. 9.—This section resembles the letter "H" and the depth is the same as the width of the flange. They are designed to be used as columns and quite frequently they are called "Rolled H-Columns." They are made in sizes from 4" to 16 inches and in weight from 13.8 lbs. to 363 lbs. per lineal foot.

Zee-Bars. Fig. 10.—As the name implies the section resembles the letter "Z." These shapes are rolled from 3" to 6"—dimension "a" and in weight from 6.7 lbs. to 34.6 lbs. per lineal foot.

Rattling Windows

(By H. H. Siegele)

Rattling windows isn't an indication that the sash were fit too loose. Sash

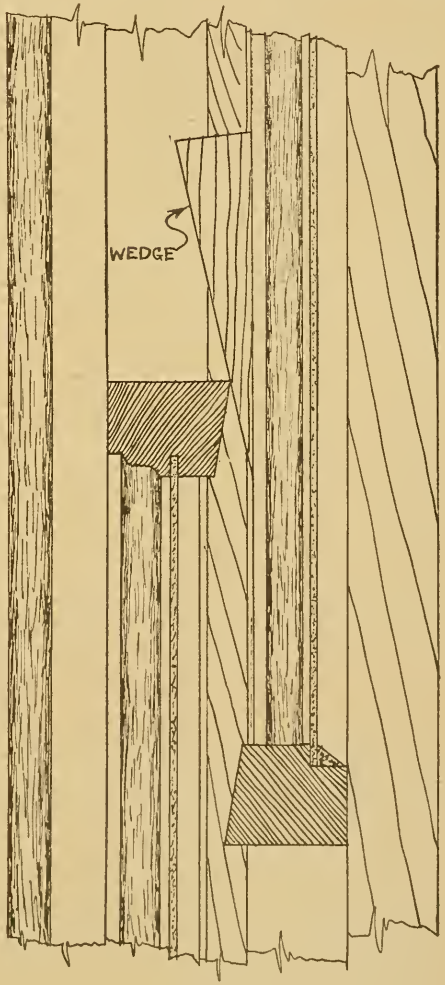


Fig. 1

must have enough play to permit them to move freely, even during wet

weather. A sash that is fit so tight that it will not rattle during dry weather, will swell enough in wet weather, so it can not be moved. Any window with the proper amount of play will rattle when it is open and the wind is blowing. Weather stripping is perhaps the best remedy, but that is not always desirable. What then? Well, the carpenter is supposed to know how to fix it. If he can't, he will be sized up as being an ignor-

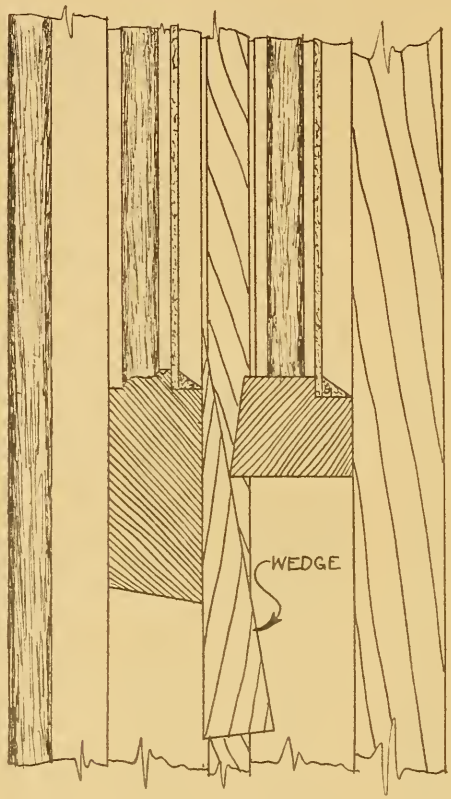


Fig. 2

amus, and that isn't necessary—fix it. Make your customer a half dozen or more neatly made wedges to be used somewhat in the manner shown by the accompanying illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows how such a wedge is inserted between the stile of the upper sash add the parting rail of the lower sash, to keep them from rattling. In this case the window is opened about six inches, either from the top or from the bottom; but, if desired, the window can be opened both from the top and from the bottom.

Fig. 2 shows how the wedge is inserted in cases where the bottom sash is raised to the top, or almost so; namely, the wedge is placed between the parting rail of the upper sash and the bottom rail of the lower sash.



Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of the wedge, which, if polished and varnished, becomes a sort of a useful ornament.

Radiator Caps Save Curtains

Radiator furniture is a term of comparative recent origin which is highly descriptive of a certain type of household equipment. Since it was first introduced, the cast iron radiator has been an awkward and unsightly thing, taking up space in the room while adding nothing but its practical heating value. Even the more recent designs of radiators, though an improvement over the earlier ones, leave much to be desired. Radiator furniture was developed to correct this condition.

By radiator furniture is meant radiator covers of sheet steel designed and finished to harmonize with the room decorations and to serve other purposes in addition to the heating function. These covers are made, to order, of heavy guage sheet steel. The front and side panels are metal grilles in cane or square rod. The finish is many coats of enamel, baked on at a very high temperature. The finishes include perfect reproductions of natural wood and those available are mahogany, dark red, etc.

The design of the radiator cover is such that the air enters under the radiator, is warmed and drawn up inside the back shield and passes over the vapor of a humidifying pan. The dust in the air is caught by the vapor and dropped into the pan while the clean, humidified air passes into the room. The

pan covers the entire top of the radiator, giving a maximum evaporating surface. It also insulates the top of the cover so that a low radiator may be used for a seat or a high one for a bookshelf, table or stand, doubling the usefulness of this piece of furnishing.

The humidifying action makes the room more comfortable at lower temperatures, which are more healthful than higher temperatures and, it is said, actually reduces the cost of heating, while at the same time elminating the cause of much sickness. Besides all these advantages the removal of dust from the heated air prevents the smudging of walls and curtains. Draperies need not be cleaned so often and redecorating need be done at less frequent intervals.

A Plan to Signal Mars

During the past century many ambitious scientists have devised interesting schemes to signal the planet Mars in the hope that if this neighbor of the earth is inhabited, its people would acknowledge the greeting. Most of these schemes were never tried because they seemed too fantastic, or because of lack of funds necessary to finance them. And those few that have been actually carried out apparently got not the slightest flicker of acknowledgement from the Martians, if any such creatures exist.

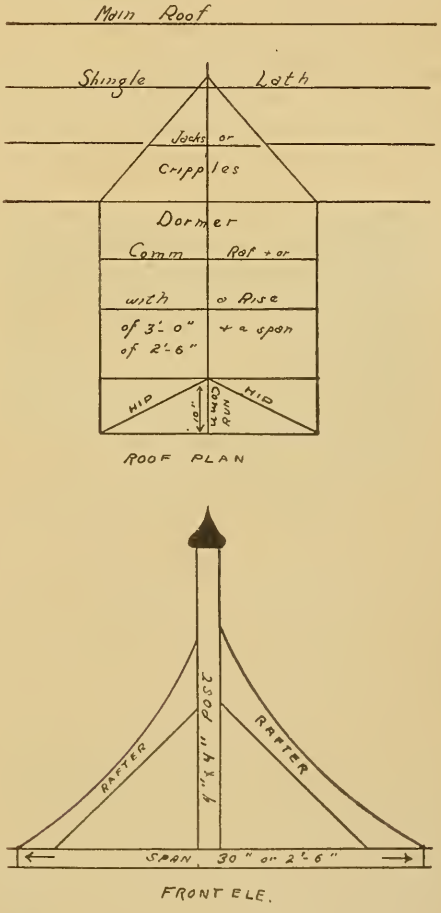
Among the scientists who still cling to the belief that there is life on Mars and that it may be possible to send a message to that planet, which is about 35,000,000 miles distant from the earth, is Dr. Harry Price, Director of the British National Laboratory of Physical Research. He has a new plan for signaling Mars which may be attempted in the very near future, for several of his fellow scientists and certain men of means look upon the venture as well worth trying.

Dr. Price's idea is to set off the brightest bonfire in the history of the world on the towering summit of the Jungfrau, one of the highest peaks in the Swiss Alps. This bonfire, composed of ten tons of metallic magnesium would be supplemented by a battery of gigantic reflectors to intensify the blinding light of the huge torch and direct its light to a particular area on the Martian snowfield, which would, in turn reflect the light and thus attract the attention of the Martians, if such creatures really exist.

The English scientist believes that, if his plan succeeded, the Martians would attempt to return the signal, perhaps by setting off a huge bonfire of their own. For many weeks after the burning of the brilliant bonfire on the Jungfrau, astronomers would keep their telescopes trained on Mars on the alert for any response.

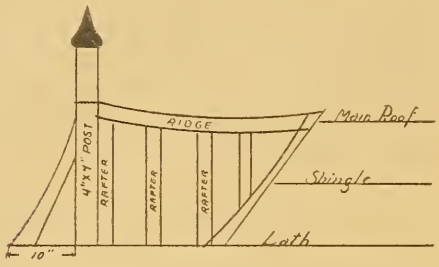
It is estimated that the cost of the proposed bonfire of metallic magnesium would be about $50,000, not including the cost of the reflectors, which, Dr. Price believes, could be used in other experiments.

Wants Simplest Solution



Will some brother please tell me how to locate the hip rafter and get the

proper sweep, on a roof of this kind without sticking hip up and fussing around the two different sweeps with a



SIDE ELE

stick. Don't forget there is a run of only 10" on the front and 15" on the side.

Leroy Odell,
L. U. No. 895. Tarrytown, N. Y.

FRANTZ "OVER-THE-TOP" DOOR EQUIPMENT

Set No. 78, for Doors 7 to 8 feet high and up to 8 feet 6 inches wide.



Product—Equipment for operating upright doors "overhead." The most practical type of mechanism to be used on doors of private, apartment house and public garages; warehouses, greasing and filling stations, and similar building. Made and sold by the Frantz Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Illinois, manufacturers of Frantz Guaranteed Builders Hardware.

Selling Price—Equipment, complete, ready to install, $32.50 everywhere (doors not furnished). The **most inexpensive** method available for satisfactory operation of doors opening "overhead." Low cost is made possible by simplicity of mechanical details and **elimination** of use of special doors, counter-balance weights, pulleys and cables, excessive trackage, etc.

Adaptability—Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment No. 78 can be installed on ANY set of **old** or new doors that measure from 7 to 8 feet high and up to 8 feet 6 inches wide. Requires but 2" of room above the head jamb. Easily adjustable for varying weights of doors. Ideal equipment for replacing hardware of swinging, sliding, sliding-folding or "around-the-corner" type outfits that give unsatisfactory service. (Note: Above photograph is of installation on OLD doors). Periodic servicing of this equipment not required.

Operation—"Three SECONDS and it's Open." Most satisfactory and convenient for operation by women and children. A slight pull on the handle, on the outside, and door rises without effort and comes to a stop in "overhead" position without interference from operator. The same effect can be accomplished from the inside of building by a gentle "push" with the foot at the bottom of the door.

To close, operator applies outward thrust while grasping "pull cord" and door comes down into the opening as easily as it went up. Operation "up" and "down" is practically automatic.

Appearance—Handle and face of cylinder lock are only pieces of hardware exposed on outside of door. Permits use of attractive standard glazed doors, obtainable at local lumber yard, or doors made to architects specifications.

Construction—All parts of wrought steel for strength and durability. Power for lifting door is supplied by 2 huge, heat treated and oil tempered coil springs of which less than ½ the capacity is required in operation—a wide factor of safety. Mechanisms are of the simplest nature possible consistent with long, dependable service. Provision is made for combining two or more styles to become one solid door. When door is "up" opening is 100% clear.

Installation—Can be installed quickly and easily. Fully detailed and illustrated instruction sheet furnished. No special or complicated cutting or fitting is required. "Over head" trackage and methods of holding it in place are simple. Jambs are made weather-tight as outlined in instruction sheet.

Clearance—Door operation is so controlled that ample clearance is provided

both behind and above automobile when opening or closing. For example, rear bumper of a car may be against door when closed without door striking top or car when door is operated up or down. Where necessary, this feature can be capitalized upon by saving considerable floor space.

Is It Possible?

From time to time we have been told that this earth is three, four or five thousand years old. On rare occasions it has reached one million years. However, through the Chicago Sunday Tribune of September 29, 1929, we learn that a large collection of fossil remains of Miocene whales, believed to be 12,000,000 years old, were discovered in the sands near Santa Barbara, Cal., by Dr. A. P. Ousdal.

Mr. Barnum Brown, Curator of Fossil Reptiles of the American Museum of Natural History, says:

"The collection is the largest ever formed on the Pacific Coast." On examination he found four good heads, lacking only the extreme ends of snouts; seven less complete skulls, many parts of skeletons and some strings of vertebrae. From those fossils and others known to exist in the sands scientists hope to be able to reconstruct a complete Miocene whale skeleton.

"Dr Ousdal transported this material from the beach to his home, a distance of eight miles." Mr. Brown said. "Some blocks weigh from two to eight tons. All specimens are incased in laminated concretions, with the bones well preserved.

"On the beach I saw several other specimens not as well preserved, and undoubtedly others are exposed at extreme low tides. It seems from an examination of the exposures that many other specimens could be located by use of a diving suit, and if so, they could be recovered without much difficulty.

"By combining skeletal parts of different specimens already in the Ousdal collection with those I saw on the beach, it would be possible to reconstruct a composite whale skeleton of an estimated length of about forty feet."

A breakwater once caused considerable sand to drift over the fossils. Dr. Ousdal wrote recently, but with the closing of a gap between one end of the breakwater and the shore a new current will be created that will wash the sand from the spot.

"It will leave bare fossils that we never dreamed of before. I have located at low tide one area where I think there are as many specimens in one spot as I have in my entire collection."

Dr. Ousdal has also made other important fossil discoveries which he said he believed would have an important bearing on the early history of California.

Tourist, Second Class

Steward: "Is there anything I can get for you, sir?"

Half Overboard: "Yes, I'd like a small island, please.—Ames Green Gander.

So Do We

Dentist: "Now open your mouth wide and I won't hurt you a bit."

Patient (a few minutes later): "Doctor, I know what Ananias did for a living."—Boston Transcript.

Here's the NEW WAPPAT 2A Electric Handsaw



$150.00

Cuts through full 2 inch lumber at 45 degrees. Square cutting capacity 2 5/8". Momentary type safety switch. Non-shatter glass sawdust shield permits full vision. Patented safety guard.

WAPPAT INCORPORATED 41 No. Braddock Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Washington St...	Wednesday	8	1.62½	Yes	No
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday				
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1508 Market St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	No
4	Davenport, Ia.	3rd and Scott St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Broadway & Chippawa...	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9 Church St.	Monday				
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	601 4th Ave., S.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St....	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
10	Chicago, Ill.	12 W. Garfield Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.62½	Yes	No
11	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	312 S. State St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.	126 North St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St...	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
16	Springfield, Ill.	505½ E. Monroe	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
17	Bellaire, O.	Belmont and 33rd St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can...	110 Catherine St., N.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
20	New York, N. Y.	Thomson & Bay, Stapleton	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
21	Chicago, Ill.	4000 Harrison St.	Monday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	Friday	8	1.10	All day	No
24	Batavia, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
25	Los Angeles, Calif.	538 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	Tuesday	8	1.10	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wednesday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
30	New London, Conn.	Bank and Reed St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Monday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
34	San Francisco, Cal.	457 Bryant St.	Friday				
35	San Rafael, Cal.	4th and D St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	42 N. Market St.	Thursday	8	$1-1.10	Yes	Part
38	St. Catherine, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	Bohemian Nat'l Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday	8	.75-1.00	Yes	No
43	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	Monday				
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	117½ So. Race, Urbana...	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Hall					
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	1.50	All day	No
49	Lowell, Mass.	7 Kearney Sq.	1-3 Tues.				
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	319½ N. Gay St.	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	Vbl.
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
52	Charleston, S. C.	140 Line St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
53	White Plains, N. Y.	45 Hamilton Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25-1.50	All day	Yes
54	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
56	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	1.27½	Yes	Yes
58	Chicago, Ill.	1009 Diversey Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.62½	Yes	No
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	306 Prospect St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.22½	Yes	No
61	Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 So. Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	105 N. Center St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	No
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	16 E. 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
67	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St., Roxbury..	Wednesday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
68	Menomonie, Wis.	636½ Broadway	L. Sat.	9	.65	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	1115 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.				
70	Chicago, Ill.	2705 W. 38th St.	Monday	8	1.62½	Yes	No
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
72	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	Monday	8	1.20	All day	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.22½	Yes	No
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-L. Mon.	8			
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1921 Peach St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	All day	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
82	Haverhill, Mass.	82 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	1.10	All day	No
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Pl'bers & Steam Fit. Hall.	1-3 Tues.				
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	4th Mon.				
86	St. Louis, Mo.	3631 Salena St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½-$1	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	418 N. Franklin St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	.68-1.12½	Yes	No
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	Monday	8			
90	Evansville, Ind.	301 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	Thursday	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.70	Yes	No
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
96	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
97	New Britain, Conn.	J. A. B. Hall, Main St.	Thursday	8	1.13	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 W. Western	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
102	Franklin, Mass.	383 Harrison Ave.	2nd Sun.	8	.67	No	No
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
104	Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8			
105	Cleveland, O.	1885 E. 79th St.	Monday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 5th St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	1100 W. Larue St.	1-3 Wed.				
109	Sheffield, Ala.	over Galloways Store	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	8	.75-1.25	All day	
113	Chesterton, Ind.	106 Grant Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	Yes	No
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Lumber Yard	Friday				
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
116	Bay City, Mich.	5th and Water St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
117	Albany, N. Y.	85-87 Beaver St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
118	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
119	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	53½ N. Laurel St.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	Germantown & Cumberland	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.06¼	Yes	Vbl.
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	320 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
129	Hazleton, Pa.	Hazle Hall	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	4th & Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
132	Washington, D. C.	1010 10th St., N. W.	Friday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	Berri & Lagauchetiere St.	Monday	8	.85	All day	No
135	New York, N. Y.	2nd Ave. & Houston St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
136	Newark, O.	Fed. of Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	131 Water St.	Monday	8	1.10	All day	Yes
139	Jersey City, N. J.	582 West Side Ave.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	104 W. State St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
141	Chicago, Ill.	7429 S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn Ave.	Wednesday	8			
143	Canton, O.	229 Court Ave., N. W.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
144	Macon, Ga.	614½ Poplar St.	Thursday	9	.65	Yes	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.95	Yes	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.37½	All day	No
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Pastime Club Rooms	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zakalym Hall	Friday	8			
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Mechanics Hall	Thursday	8	1.37½	All day	No
153	Helena, Mont.	Eagles Club Rooms	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	209½ N. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	104 E. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8			
157	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Saturday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
159	Charleston, S. C.	1 Vanderhorst St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	53rd and Haverford Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
161	Kenosha, Wis.	5714 7th Ave.	Thursday	8	1.30	All day	No
162	San Mateo, Cal.	711 B. St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geyer Hall	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	Eagles Hall, 1108 Elizabeth	2-4 Mon.	8	1.54	All day	Yes
168	Kansas City, Kan.	619 Ann Ave.	Monday	8	1.32	All day	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	418 Collinsville Ave	1-3 Mon.	8			
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8			
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	8	.85-.95	Yes	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	1.50	No	Vbl.
175	Dillon, Mont.	410 Kentucky Ave.	4th Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	182 Thames St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Friday	8			
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	904 St. Laurent	4th Tues.	9			
179	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.	314 Virginia	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8			
182	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr't
184	Salt Lake City, Utah...	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.....	3606 Cozens Ave.....	Thursday	8			
186	Steubenville, O.	5th and Market St.....	Wednesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
188	Yonkers, N. Y.....	95 Elm St.....	Tuesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
189	Quincy, Ill.	9th and State St.....	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
190	Klamath Falls, Ore....	10th and Walnut Sts.....	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.....	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
193	N. Adams, Mass.....	Hoosac Sav. Bk. Bld.....	Wednesday	8	1.06½	Yes	Yes
194	Alameda, Cal.	Y. M. I. Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Krultz's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	92nd and Houston Ave....	Monday	8			
200	Columbus, O.	8 E. Chestnut St.....	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.....	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y....	21 Academy St.....	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.	City Hall	1st Wed.	8	.85	No	No
205	Boyne City, Mich.....	310½ E. Main St.....	2-4 Tues.				
206	New Castle, Pa.....	226½ E. Wash. St.....	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	15th and Esrey St.....	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
208	Fort Worth, Tex.....	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8			
210	Stamford, Conn.	Gay St.	Thursday	8	2.00	All day	No
211	Allegheny City, Pa....	105 Federal St., N. S....	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	No
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
215	Lafayette, Ind.	5th and Columbia St.....	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	Red Men's Hall.....	2-4 Wed.	8	.85-1.00	Yes	No
217	Westerly, R. I.....	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.....	Wednesday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can..	Labor Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	.75	Yes	No
220	Wallace, Ida.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
222	Westfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall.....	1-3 Tues.				
223	Fall River, Mass.....	210 S. Main St.....	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
224	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.....	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. W.....	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
226	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.....	Labor Temple	2nd Thur.	8			
228	Pottsville, Pa.	100 N. Centre St.....	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.....	6 Elm St.....	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Arlington & Brownsville Rd	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
231	Rochester, N. Y.....	113 N. Fitzhugh St.....	2-4 Tues.	8			
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	209 W. Berry St.....	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
234	Thompsonville, Conn....	20 Asnuntuck St.....	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	3577 8th St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.....	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
239	Easton, Pa.	9th & Washington St.....	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
240	E. Rochester, N. Y....	Main and Commercial.....	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	14th St. and 5th Ave.....	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	5439 S. Ashland Ave.....	Monday	8	1.67½	Yes	Yes
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Opt.	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo..	6th and Main St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Hall	2-L. Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
246	New York, N. Y.....	166 E. 28th St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
249	Kingston, Ont., Can...	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.				
250	Lake Forest, Ill.....	288 E. Deerpath Ave.....	2-4 Thur.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.....	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	T. and L. Hall.....	1-3 Thur.	8			
253	Omaha, Neb.	19th and Davenport St....	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	107 Whitaker St.....	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
257	New York, N. Y.....	41 W. 124th St.....	1-3 Mon.	8			
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn..	Moose Hall Intl Falls.....	1st Fri.				
		Orange Hall, Fort Francis,	3rd Fri.	8	.72	No	Yes
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Church St.....	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
260	Waterbury, Conn.	40 Scoville Ave.....	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	125 Franklin Ave.....	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.....	72 N. 2nd St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	808 Walnut St.....	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J.....	36 Bergen St.....	Tuesday	8	1.50	All day	Part
266	Stockton, Cal.	122 N. San Joaquin St....	Tuesday	8	1.12	Yes	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	State & Railroad Ave....	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	No
269	Danville, Ill.	129½ E. Main St.....	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
270	Rock Island, Ill.....	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8-9	.40-.80	Part	Part
271	Chicago, Ill.	7427 S. Chicago Ave.....	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill...	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday				
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd & Perry St.....	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.....	Tuesday	8			
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St...	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
278	Watertown, N. Y.....	Barbers Hall	Thursday	8			
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.....	K. of P. Hall.....	4th Fri.				
281	Binghampton, N. Y....	78-80 State St.....	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.....	583 Summit Ave.....	2-4 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
283	Augusta, Ga.	810 Ellis St.....	Monday	8			
284	New York, N. Y.....	168-11 91st Ave., Jamaica.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.....	716 1st Ave., So.....	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	15th & Shoop St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	8th and Ann St.....	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	
289	Lockport, N. Y.....	Main & Pine St.....	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	$1-1.25	Yes	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Ellis Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
294	E. Palestine, O.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Main and Clinton St.	2-L. Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	1725½ Ave. I	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
298	New York, N. Y.	270 Prospect, Lg Island Cy	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
299	Union City, N. J.	420 21st St.	Tuesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Wed.	8			
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	115 Liberty St.	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
302	Huntington, W. Va.	534 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Whittaker Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
306	Newark, N. J.	28 E. Park St.	Wednesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8			
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	90 1st Ave., E.	Monday	8	1.07½	Yes	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	1506½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
312	New Milford, N. J.	Schierloh's Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.50	All day	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
314	Madison, Wis.	1307 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90-1.20	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	810½ Story St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
316	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	312 E. 1st St.	Thursday	8	1.06¼	All day	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	412½ S. Jefferson	Tuesday	9	.80	Yes	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.54	All day	Yes
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4th & Niagara St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	540 Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	No
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Creeds Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
325	Paterson, N. J.	54 Van Houten St.	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Old City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.	9-B Bank St.	Wednesday	8	1.10	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Rm. 3, N. B. O. P. Hall	Thursday	8	1.28	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
330	Roselle, N. J.	Chestnut and 5th Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.54	All day	Yes
331	Norfolk, Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	Woodman Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112 Michigan Ave., N. W.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	Slovanski Dome	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15		
337	Detroit, Mich.	5718 Woodward Ave.	Tuesday	8			
338	Seattle, Wash.	1020 4th Ave.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	2 W Washington St.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-1440 Emma St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Frifl	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	1st Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
346	Dayton, Ohio	Cor. Xenia Ave. & Henry	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
348	Waterville, Me.	Giguere Hall	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	No
349	Orange, N. J.	281 Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	No
352	Anderson, Ind.	928¾ Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
353	New York, N. Y.	Packengers Hall Rkwy Bch	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
354	Gilroy, Cal.	Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.				
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
358	Tipton, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wednesday	8	.87½-1.25	Part	Part
360	Galesburg, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
361	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8			
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday				
363	Elgin, Ill.	3rd Fl., Union Nat. Bank	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	201 W. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
365	Marion, Ind.		1-3 Tues.	8			
366	New York, N. Y.	4215 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
367	Centralia, Ill.	140½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
368	Allentown, Pa.	942 Hamilton St.	Tuesday	8	1.10	Yes	Part
369	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Temple	Friday	8			
372	Lima, Ohio	Moose Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	.90	Yes	No
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
375	Pensacola, Fla.	C. D. of A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8-9	.75-.85	Yes	No
377	Alton, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	211 E. Vandalia St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.50	Yes	No
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday				
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
382	New York, N. Y.	6th Ave. and 41st St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
383	Bayonne, N. J.	72 W. 25th St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
384	Asheville, N. C.	223 Patton Ave.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
385	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
388	Richmond, Va.	11th & Marshall St.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	No
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Henry Clb. Hall, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.	8			
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Hamilton Hall	Thursday				
391	Hoboken, N. J.	412 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
392	Orange, Tex.	Old Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
393	Camden, N. J.	531 Penn St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
395	Adams, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.06¼	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. & Huntington Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Texas	103 W. Elm St.	Wednesday	8			
398	Lewiston, Idaho	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday				
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thur.				
400	Hudson, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Mon.				
401	Pittston, Pa.	61 S. Main St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
403	Alexandria, La.	1212 Rapides Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8-9	.85	No	No
404	Painesville, Ohio	Grange Hall		8			
405	Wellsville, Ohio	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.				
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	525 N. New St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.21	All day	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Locust Ave. and No. Main	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
412	Sayville, N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
413	South Bend, Ind.	315 S. Michigan St.	Tuesday	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Sedor's Hall	Wednesday	8			
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9			
416	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Van Buren St.	Monday	8	1.62½	Yes	No
417	St. Louis, Mo.	6404 Easton Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
418	Greeley, Colo.	923 8th Ave.	Saturday	8	1.00	Yes	No
419	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted	Monday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
421	Elwood City, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	No	No
422	Rochester, Pa.	Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
424	Hingham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-L. Tues.	8			
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 Yandell St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
429	Montclair, N. J.	347 Bloomfield Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	747 Penn. Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	30 So. N. Y. Ave.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	Stark's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
434	Chicago, Ill.	11037 S. Michigan Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.	Stewart Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.28	Yes	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	213 State St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia & Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	1438 Fillmore Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.66⅔	No	No
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	North Union Bldg.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
445	Palmer, Mass.	Heyers Bld.	1-3 Fri.	8			
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Hussey's Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.85	No	No
447	Ossining, N. Y.	152 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
448	Waukegan, Ill.	307 Washington St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
450	Ogden, Utah	Union Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
453	Auburn, N. Y.	C. L. Rooms	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
455	Somerville, N. J.	79 W. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	No
456	Media, Pa.	State and Jackson St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
458	Lawrence, Kans.	926 Massachusetts St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8			
460	Wausau, Wis.	309 Washington St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.85	No	No
461	Highland Park, Ill.	21 N. Sheridan Rd.,	1-3 Wed.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	18 S. Garfield St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.62½	Yes	No
465	Ardmore, Pa.	35 Greenfield Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
467	Hoboken, N. J.	125 Washington St.	1st Tues.				
468	Smithville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.				
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	16th and Thomas Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
470	Tacoma, Wash.	1012¾ Tacoma Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
472	Ashland, Ky.	1445 Greenup Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
473	Sand Point, Ida.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
474	Nyack, N. Y.	1st Ave. and Broadway	1-3 Fri.	8			
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Marcks Hall	2-4 Mon.				
477	Wilmington, N. C.	3rd and Princess St.	2-4 Thur.	10	.60	Yes	No
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.20	Yes	No
481	Barre, Vt.	129 N. Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
482	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	Monday	8			
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Union Hall	1st Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	No
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Broadway & 31st St.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
488	New York, N. Y.	138 E. 149th St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.	22 Sevell St.	4th Mon.				
490	Passaic, N. J.	167 Jefferson St.	Friday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall		8	1.00	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	608 Court St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	38-40 W. 1st St.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	23 Pitt St.. W.	Friday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	217 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Court St. and Chicago Av.	Thursday	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	331 Delaware St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	1-2 Fri.	8		All day	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	3202 Ogden Ave.	Monday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Chamber of Commerce	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
506	Gainesville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall					
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave.	Monday	8			
508	Marion, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	208 W. Liberty St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
513	Winfield, Kans.	Band Hall	Wednesday				
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7 N. Cascade Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.25	No	Yes
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
518	Charleston, Ill.	512 Jackson St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Concordia Hall, Carstadt	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
522	Durham, N. C.	111½ Maine St.	Tuesday	9	.75	Yes	No
523	Keokuk, Ia.	614½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
525	Coshocton, O.	Malta Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	421½ 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
528	Washington, D. C.	9th & Penn Ave., S. E.	2-4 Fri.	8	.88-1.10	3 Mo.	No
529	Scottdale, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8			
530	Clarion, Pa.	Snyder's Store Room	2-4 Fri.				
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	2nd Ave. and 12th St.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
532	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
534	Burlington, Ia.	Jefferson & 5th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Hestor Hall	Friday				
536	Baker, Ore.	Central Labor Council	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	25 Fulton St.	2-4 Fri.	8			
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
540	Waltham, Mass.	Fraternity Hall	Wednesday	8	1.37½	All day	No
541	Washington, Pa.	23 W. Chestnut St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.80	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Part
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Hall	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	No
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	520 N. Prior Ave., St. Paul	1-3 Mon.	8			
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
550	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Friday	8	.75-1.00	Yes	No
551	Lawrence, Mass.	96 Concord St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	464 1st St., Oakland; 150 Steuart St San Francisco	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	Yes	No
555	Temple, Texas	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8			
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8			
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.				
559	Paducah, Ky.	500 S. 5th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
563	Glendale, Cal.	134½ N. Maryland Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
564	Jersey City, N. J.	13 Lincoln St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
565	Elkhart, Ind.	Odd Fellows' Hall		8			
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.95½	Yes	Yes
569	New York, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Monday	8			
570	Gardner, Mass.	1 Oak St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	No
572	Georgetown, Tex.	Main and 8th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	116½ Pine St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C.	98 Smith St.	3rd Wed.	8	.70	No	No
578	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	2-L. Wed.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
580	Du Bois, Pa.	Long Av. and Brady St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	110-A W. Cherry St.	Tuesday	8	$1.-1.25	Yes	No
582	Anniston, Ala.	Labor Hall	Monday	9			
583	Portland, Ore.	Denver and Kilpatrick St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
584	Emporium, Pa.	419 Woodlawn Ave.	1-3 Sat.				
586	Sacramento, Cal.	8th and Eye St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
587	Coatesville, Pa.	2nd Ave. and Main St.	Tuesday	8-9			
588	Carterville, Ill.	Odd Fellows Bld.	2-4 Mon.				
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
592	Muncie, Ind.	302½ S. Walnut St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
594	Dover, N. J.	Essex & Blackwell St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10-1.25	All day	No
596	Taylor, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	Masonic Temple	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
599	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	16 Broadway	2-L. Thur.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	1.50		
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	213 W. State St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
608	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	450 A St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
610	Port Arthur, Tex.		Tuesday	8	1.25		
612	Union Hill, N. J.	Polk & 11th St., West N. Y.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
615	West Brownsville, Pa.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25		
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	9	.66⅔	Yes	No
618	Hurst, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1st Mon.				
620	Vineland, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.	81 Sidney St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.65-.80	No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	6th and Columbus St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	8	.87½		
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday				
625	Manchester, N. H.	335 Pine St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	136 E. Bay St.	Friday	8	.80		
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	108 W. Wisconsin St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.65-.90	Yes	Yes
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Rofters Shop	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15	Yes	No
632	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
633	Madison, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
635	Boise, Ida.	114 S. 10th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.26¼	All day	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Woolworth Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
639	Akron, O.	76 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	No
640	Netcong & Stanhope, N J	Netcong Palace Theatre	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	7th & Central Ave.	Tuesday				
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall	Thursday				
643	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	437 Court St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
648	Pana, Ill.	Locust and Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wednesday				
652	Elwood, Ind.	1518½ S. A St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	618 Chickasha Ave.	Monday	8	1.00		Yes
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Scandinavian Hall	3rd Wed.	8	.87½	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.	Cor. Elizabeth & Caroline	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
656	Holyoke, Mass.	Caledonian Hall	Monday	8	1.25		
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	N. 8th & New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.	Amer. Legion Hall	4th Wed.				
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	3rd and Cedar St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	No	Vbl.
660	Springfield, O.	138 W. High St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25		
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Legion Rooms	3rd Fri.	9	.85		
665	Amarillo, Tex.	208½ W. 7th St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, New Toronto	1st Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	255 University Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
671	Clovis, N. M.	Salvation Army Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	51 N. Walnut St.	1st Mon.				
675	Alhambra, Cal.	42 E. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	.85	Yes	No
678	Dubuque, Ia.	236 W. 9th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	2 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Woman's Club Bldg.	Tuesday				
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	56 College St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.	Potthoff Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadiene Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Ofstat Bld.	Friday				
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	463 1st Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.54	All day	Yes
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	417½ W. 4th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
690	Little Rock, Ark.	213½ W. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	483 Pine St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
693	Needham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.37½		
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt Tues.	8	.75		
695	Sterling, Ill.	20 E. 3rd St.	1-3 Mon.	9	.90	Yes	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	.80		
698	Newport, Ky.	321 Washington Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	No
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Court House	1st Mon.	9	.80		
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
706	Sullivan, Ind.	Smock Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90		
707	Silver City, N. M.	J. W. Hodge's office	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Friday	8	1.37½	All day	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	No
710	Long Beach, Cal.	1144 Olive Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	Third and Oak St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
712	Covington, Ky.	4th and Court St.	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Bramfield Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ S. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
718	Havre, Mont.	City Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½		
719	Freeport, Ill.	B. T. C. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
720	Worcester, Mass.	72 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.21		
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Union Hall	Tuesday				
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Sommerville Ave.	1st Mon.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Cor. Caroline & Capitol	1-3 Mon.	8	.85-.90	Yes	No
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.				
728	Pontiac, Ill.	Klu Klux Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	272 Des Fosses	Wednesday	9	.55		
731	Corsicana, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	Trippel Bld.	Thursday	8	.80	No	
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Sat.				
734	Kokomo, Ind.	106½ S. Buckeye St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	N. E. Cor. 52 and Market.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Hochs Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
739	College Hill, O.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
740	New York, N. Y.	240 Atlantic Av. Brooklyn	Monday	8	1.65	All day	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	2121 Eye St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	223 N. Broadway	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.81¼	Yes	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	South Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10	No	No
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	10 N. Main St.	1st Wed.	8	.90		
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	810 Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.37½	All day	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	1.12½		
754	Fulton, N. Y.						
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	1700 State St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	Home Club	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	Porters Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	American Legion Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Club	L. Wed.	8	.85	Yes	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.22½	Yes	No
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
768	Dorrencetown, Pa.	25 Union St., Kingston	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
769	Pasadena, Cal.	73 N. Fair Oak Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
771	Watsonville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	871 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday				
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	22 Cushing St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
781	Princeton, N. J.	Rose Cottage	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	220½ S. Philips St.	Friday	8-15	.60-1.00	No	No
785	Covington, Ky.	9th and Pike St.	1-3 Wed.				
786	Skowhegan, Me.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.				
787	New York, N. Y.	51st St. & 4th Av. Brkyn.	Monday				
789	Marissa, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.				
790	Dixon, Ill.	E. H. Richards	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
791	New York, N. Y.	Brooklyn, 21 Smith St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.	114 S. Wyman St.	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	No
794	Leominster, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	.50-.55	Yes	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	219 Bridge St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
798	Salem, Ill.	E. Side Court House Sq.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	John & King Sts.	1-3 Thur.				
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	34 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	Hibernian Hall	2-4 Wed.				
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	No
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	17th and Lighthouse Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	8	.60	No	No
808	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby, Brooklyn.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1st Fri.	8			
810	Wakefield, R. I.	30 Columbia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	Washington and 1st Ave.	2-4 Sat.	8	1.12½	All day	No
812	Cairo, Ill.	1114½ Walnut Blvd.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.	Fireman's Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.12½		
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Heck Bldg.	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	No
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1918 2nd Ave., N.	1-2 Mon.				
818	Putnam, Conn.	Hall Union Square	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	251 Grand Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
821	Effingham, Ill.	701 Richland Ave.	2nd Mon.	9	.85	Yes	No
822	Findlay, O.	Room 42, Marvin Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
823	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	9			
825	Willimantic, Conn.	792 Main St.	2-4 Mon.				
826	Sycamore, Ill.	1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
827	Closter, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
828	Menlo Park, Cal.	Duff & Doyle Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.12½		
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	111 Center St.	1-3-5 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
831	Arlington, Mass.	Ye Lantern Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25		
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Flannigan's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
837	Seattle, Wash.	711 1st Ave. W.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.	3rd and Market St.	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	No
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	Hoffman's Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
840	Olney, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	.80		
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Sbee Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	240 13th. North	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
847	Natick, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½		
848	San Bruno, Cal.	N. D. Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	17th & Washington St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
850	Leadville, Colo.	124 E. 2nd St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	Maden Lane Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
854	Madisonville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Amey Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	$1-1.12½	No	No
856	Greenville, Tex.	2701½ Lee St.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	30 W. Congress St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
858	Clinton, Mass.	36 High St.	Thursday				
860	Framingham, Mass.	Concord and Howard St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
863	Conneaut, O.	223 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	No
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	11½ Marine St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
865	Brunswick, Ga.	over 1st Nat'l Bk.	Tuesday				
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
867	Milford, Mass.	134 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
868	Cincinnati, O.	Cheviot Town Hall	1-3 Tues.				
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.		1st Mon.	8			
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	20 W. Michigan Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
872	Oshkosh, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed	7-8-9	.60	Yes	
876	Hamilton-Wenham, Mass	Over Knowles Drug Store.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
877	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.				
878	Beverly, Mass.	222 Cabot St.	Saturday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
879	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	Part
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Shadenbowers Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	No
881	Massillon, O.	T. & L. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	No
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
885	Woburn, Mass.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Tues.				
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	No
888	Salem, Mass.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.		8	1.25	Yes	No
889	Hopkins, Minn.		1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
892	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	No
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
896	Crystal Lake, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
897	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	State & Ship St., St. Joe.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	420½ Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	11th Ave. and 12th St.	2-4 Fri.	8-9	.50-.90	Yes	No
901	Savanna, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
902	Auburn, R. I.	Eden Park Fire Station	1st Tues.	8	1.17½		
903	Clay Center, Kan.	814 Court St.	Friday				
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	
905	Freeland, Pa.	Fairchild's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	213 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50		
909	Inglewood, Cal.	131 N. Commercial St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
910	Gloucester, Mass.	155 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connells Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
912	Richmond, Ind.	Palladium Item. Bldg.	Monday	8		Yes	No
913	Balboa. C. Z.	Balboa Club House	3rd Wed.	8	1.16	No	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
915	Horton, Kan.	Francis Hall	Wednesday				
916	Aurora, Ill.	215 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
917	Rochester, N. H.	Gagne Hall	3rd Tues.				
918	Manhattan, Kan.	5th & Poyntz Ave.	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Market Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75	3 Mo.	Yes
920	Meriden, Conn.	13 Colony St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.05	All day	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
922	Maysville, Ky.	112 Sutton St.	1st Thur.	8	.75	No	No
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Parva Bld.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.25		
925	Salinas, Cal.	246½ Main	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	No
926	Beloit, Wis.	215½ Grand Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	264 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Fri.				
929	Seminole, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.		.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	64 N. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
933	L'Ang Gardien, Que., Can.	Fortier Hall	2nd Sat.				
934	Marshall, Mo.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.87½		
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	No
937	Falmouth, Mass.	Town Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
938	Weslaco, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	
939	Weston, W. Va.	Allman's Bld.	Wednesday	8	.75		
940	Sandusky, O.	Ritter Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	9½ W. Wall St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416 S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	4th & D St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	310 E. High St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
946	Los Angeles, Calif.	6474 Santa Monica Blvd.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.06¼	No	Yes
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508 5th St.	Friday	8	1.09⅜	Yes	Yes
950	New York, N. Y.	78 Hempstead Ave.	1-3 Thur.				
951	Brainerd, Minn.	6th and Front St.	2nd Thur.	9	.80	No	No
952	Bristol, Conn.	2 S. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
953	Lake Charles, La.	Reinauer Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trade and Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
957	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	3rd & Bluff Sts.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
959	Hoopeston, Ill.	Maccabee's Hall	2-4 Tues.				
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	703 Central Ave.	1-3 Wed.				
961	Summit, N. J.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	No
962	Marblehead, Mass.	39 Pleasant St.	2-4 Mon.				
964	McPherson, Kan.	Blackman's Tire Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
965	Dekalb, Ill.	6th and Lincoln Highway.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
968	Hawley, Pa.	Manachore Hall	1st Thur.				
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	37 Division St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	No
970	Riverside, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
973	Texas City, Tex.	5th St. and 8th Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.45-.50	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	111 E. Main St.	2-L. Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	161 S. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.90	Yes	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday				
979	Williamstown, Mass.	Board of Trade	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.				
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Western Av. and Keller St.	Tuesday	8	.93¾-1.12½	All day	Vbl.
983	Freeport, N Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
984	Alpine, Texas	S. 5th St. and Murphy Av.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
985	Gary, Ind.	35 E. 6th Ave.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	Painters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	Crosby Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
988	Marlboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
989	Newburyport, Mass.	3 State St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8			
991	Winchester, Mass.	34 Vine St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
992	San Marcos, Tex.	Funk's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
994	Bennington, Vt.	111 North St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
995	Branford, Conn.	57 E. Main St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	110 Elm St.	1st Thur.	9	.80	Part	No
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Kulp Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
998	Royal Oak, Mich.	106 S. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	9	1.00	Yes	No
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	Woodman Hall		8	.75	Yes	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Main and Canal St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1003	West Newton, Pa.	216 R. R. St.	2-4 Mon.	9	1.00		
1004	Selma, Calif.	2011 2nd St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.06¼	Yes	No
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Main and Church St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1006	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	2-L. Fri.				
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	84½ W. Main	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1011	Odessa, Tex.	Court House	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1012	Masontown, Pa.	New Mason Hotel	1st Tues.				
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.37½		
1014	Warren, Pa.	316 2nd Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Nat'l. Bk. Bldg.	Friday	8	1.10	All day	Yes
1016	Rome, N. Y.	Labor Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	Pearl & North St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
1022	Parsons, Kan.	1829½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Moose Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.15	All day	No
1024	Cumberland, Md.	23 Bedford St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	2nd Tues.	9	.90	Yes	No
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½		
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	108½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Miners' Union Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1031	Dover, N. H.	Morrill Hall	L. Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1033	Niles, Mich.	Meyer's Hall	Thursday	8	1.05		
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	123 High Ave., W.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	R. 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1036	California, Pa.	Odd Fellows Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Main and Clark St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1st Ave. and 1st St., E.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1040	Eureka, Cal.	9th and E St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Basem't Wm. Lorens Store	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Margurite St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.06¼	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	4 W. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	223 6th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½	No	Yes
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	1208 Tasker St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	6th and Brown St.	1-3 Wed.	8.40	.90	Yes	Yes
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Juneau Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
1054	Olney, Texas	City Hall	4th Tues.				
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1057	NewYork, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Wednesday				
1058	Madison, N. J.	93 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Foresters Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	227½ E. Main	Friday				
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Wed.				
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	419 Julia St.	Tuesday	8	.75		
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	.87¼	Yes	No
1068	Vallejo, Calif.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8			
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	109-11 Iowa Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	S. O. E. Hall	1-3 Thur.	9	.70	Yes	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.				
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1076	Washington, Ind.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.80	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	115½ N. Washington St.	Monday				
1078	Fredericksberg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich.	202½ Center St.	1-3 Tues.				
1081	Plainview, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1082	San Diego, Cal.	E. San Diego Library Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	116½ Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Liberty Fire Hall	Friday	8-9	.90	Yes	Part
1085	Livingston, Mont.	New Murray Hotel	2-4 Tues.				
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1090	Geneva, O.	Legion Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	65 School St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1094	Mabanoy City, Pa.	322 W. Center St.	3rd Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	147½ S. Santa Fe.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1096	Homer, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1097	Longview, Texas	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	
1099	Downington, Pa.	Imp. Co. Bld.	3rd Mon.	9	.80	Yes	No
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	313 W. Aspen St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	295 S. Oakwood Blvd.	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	No
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		
1105	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sandford St.	2-4 Wed.	8.40			
1106	Portland, Ore.		1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½		
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	3402 Clark Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1109	Longmont, Colo.	City Library	2-4 Fri.				
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Victory Hall	Monday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1111	Ironton, O.	Monroe St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	102 W. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	8 Flemer Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	1-3 Wed.	8			
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	2nd Ave. and 3rd St.	4th Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1117	Northbridge, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1118	Malone, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
1120	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	.50-87½	No	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.	Mix Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65		
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	Monday	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	904 St. Laurent	Monday	10	.45-72½	No	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	20 W. Burlington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Goldstein Block	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1131	Waycross, Ga.	722 Johnson St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½		
1132	Alpena, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2-L. Sat.	8-9	.80	No	No
1133	Newton, Ia.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Slovac Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1137	Pratt, Kan.	Schrack Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1138	Toledo, O.	129 Michigan St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1139	Hollister, Cal.	South and San Benito St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	351 W. 9th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Brunow Bldg.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1142	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	4th and King St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	112 N. Washington St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1147	Roseville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.06¼	All day	Yes
1149	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St., San Francisco, 12th & Bush Oakland	2nd Thur. 4th Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	86 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65		
1153	Crooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.				
1154	West Chester, Pa.	Assembly Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	2940 16th St.	1-3 Tues.	8			
1157	Passaic, N. J.	50 Howe Ave.	Thursday	8	1.50		
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	2073 Allston Way	Saturday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	Damon Bldg.	1-3 Fri.				
1161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.				
1163	Virden, Ill.	Masonic Temple	4th Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1164	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Av., Bklyn.	Tuesday	8	1.30-1.65	All day	Yes
1166	Fremont, O.	M. W. A. Hall		8	1.00	No	No
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can.	Carp. Hall, Humberstone	1-3 Mon.				
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lafleche Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1171	Wooster, Ohio	Eagles Club	1-3 Mon.				
1172	Billings, Mont.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	267 N. Commercial	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	Town Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1175	Reedley, Cal.	1457 14th St.	L. Sat.				
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	9-10	.60-.80	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.12½	No	No
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Stetkas Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday				
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	15½ Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	M. W. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1184	Seattle, Wash.	Can. Nat'l S. S. Co., Dock	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	Mechanics Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1186	Minot, No. Dak.	Norway Hall					
1187	Perryton, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday				
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	118 W. 5th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Carpenters Hall, Wingdale	1-3 Wed.				
1191	Raton, New Mex.	1020 N. 5th St.	1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Meglich Club Rooms	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1195	Ponce, P. R.	Salud St., 41	Monday	9	.30	No	No
1196	Arlington Heights, Ill.	Peoples State Bank Hall	1-L. Mon.	8	1.62½	Yes	No
1197	Spartanburg, S. C.	128 E. Main St.	Friday	9	.65	Yes	No
1198	Independence, Kan.	So. Penn. Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1199	Pontiac, Mich.	Ricker Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00		
1200	North Platte, Neb.	215 E. 6th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Farmers Merchants Bk. Bld	1-2 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	702 M St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.40		
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18 Alderson St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	387 1st Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8-10	1.05	Part	Yes
1209	Newark, N. J.	509-11 High St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1210	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1213	Borger, Texas	Moose Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	333 S. 3rd St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1215	Methuen, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
1216	Reedsport, Ore.	McGinnes Res.	3rd Tues.				
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1219	Christopher, Ill.	107 N. Thomas St.	Wednesday				
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	1115 Hancock St.			.80	Yes	No
1223	Marysville, Tenn.	26½ Main St.	L. Sat.	9	.60	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1224	Emporia, Kan.	325½ Commercial St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1225	Sanford, Me.	K. of C. Hall	1st Wed.	8	.80		
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	.70	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	117 North St.	2nd Tues.	9	.80	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	711 Maryland Ave.	1-L. Wed.				
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.10	All day	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	Member's Homes	1-2 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1233	Cocoa, Fla.	Cocoa Garage	1st Fri.				
1234	Girard, Ill.	Russell Young's Res.	1st Mon.	8	.60	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	606 10th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	413 Franklin St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1237	Forest City, Ark.	N E Rm Arkansas Trim Co	2nd Tues.	8	.60	No	Yes
1238	Wewoka, Okla.	County Court House	Monday	8	1.12½		
1239	Detroit, Mich.	935 Alger Ave.	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	No
1240	Oroville, Cal.	617 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1242	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	112 Madison St.	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	1244 St. Catherine St. W.	Thursday	8	.85	Yes	Vbl.
1245	Waynesburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.	9	1.12½		
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	St. Jean's Baptiste Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Walt Bldg.	4th Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1249	Corbin, Ky.	Cox Bldg.	Saturday	9	.70		
1250	Homestead, Fla.	I. D. Clapps, Res.	1-3 Fri.				
1251	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	7th and Royal Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1252	Ypsilanti, Mich.						
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Amermans Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	9	1.00	Yes	No
1255	Chillicothe, O.	Majestic Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Miners' Union Hall	2nd Mon.				
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Hall		8	1.12½		
1259	Renovo, Pa.	Hose House	1st Tues.				
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	212 E. College St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keavers Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1264	Tallahassee, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	.75		
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1266	Slaton, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Amer. Mechanics' Room	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1269	Warren, R. I.	C. J. C. Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	4435 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Saturday				
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1272	Seattle, Wash.	205 Grand Trunk Dock	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
1277	Bend, Ore.	324 Hill St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	Community Hall	Thursday	9	.60		
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	All day	Part
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	Rotary Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
1281	Abilene, Tex.	209½ Pine St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.	9		Yes	No
1285	Allentown, Pa.	729 Hamilton St.	Thursday				
1286	Chicago, Ill.	School and Sheffield	1st Thur.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10		
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.95	Yes	No
1289	Seattle, Wash.	4441 California Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1291	Poteau, Okla.	City Hall	1-2 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	15 Green St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	Starland Theatre Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1294	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	9	.70		
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	140 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.85	No	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	621 6th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	339 George St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Vbl.
1298	Indiana, Pa.	946 Water St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1299	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	412 E. 1st St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1304	Lawrenceville, Ill.	Moose Hall	Friday	9	.85	Yes	
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1307	Evanston, Ill.	1569 Maple Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
1310	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Tues.	10	.75	No	No
1311	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	$1-1.12½	Yes	No
1312	New Orleans, La.	145 S. Rampart St.	3rd Wed.	9	.50		
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
1315	Anadarko, Okla.	Cole & Strong Carp. Shop	1st Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1317	East Chicago, Ind.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1320	St. Johns, N. F.	Victoria Hall	1st Mon.	10	.42½	No	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
1322	Stuart, Fla.	512 S. Camden Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
1324	Lamesa, Tex.	Court House	1-3 Tues.				
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.12½	No	No
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Newman's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	No
1328	De Land, Fla.	120 Division St.	Saturday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112½ Michigan St., N. W.	Thursday	8	.50-.75	Yes	Part
1331	Brattleboro, Vt	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	.75	No	No
1332	Minerva, O.	City Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90		
1333	State College, Pa.	Fireman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	.80	Yes	Yes
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Lumbard Lumber Co.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
1335	Seattle, Wash.	1109 Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2303½ 6th St.	2-4 Tues.	9	.85	Yes	No
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.	Gagnon's Block	Saturday				
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	2nd Nat. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Elks Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1342	Whittier, Cal.	112½ S. Greenleaf Ave.	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1343	Redlands, Cal.	208½ Orange St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75		
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	804 Abbott Road	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1346	Bastroup, La.	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1347	Port Arthur, Tex.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	1-3 Fri.	9	.77		
1351	Delavan, Wis.	McCabe's Hall	1st Tues.				
1352	Pevely, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Hippodrome Bld.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	101½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Yeomans Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1358	La Jolla, Cal.	American Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1359	Toledo, O.	Munroe and 17th St.	1st Mon.	9	.75	Yes	No
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.	4030 Notre Dame W.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	100½ Center Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1365	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.18	Yes	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8.42	.60	Yes	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Friday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	1st Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	307 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1371	Edinburg, Tex.	Everett Bld.	Monday				
1372	Easthampton, Mass.		2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1373	Flint, Mich.	808½ S. Saginaw St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Shirt Co. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	Vbl.
1375	Lachine, Que., Can.	159 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	.80	Yes	No
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	North Buffalo Hall	Tuesday				
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.	Community Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1379	New Orleans, La.	528 Biernville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90		
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Web. Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	226½ N. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1385	Oshawa, Ont., Can.	Commercial Hotel	2-4 Sat.		.50-.70	No	No
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	Liderkrauz Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	.75		
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Ranger's Hose House	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Johnson Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	.70	Yes	No
1391	Reading, Mass.	Main and Haven	2-4 Tues.				
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	123 Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1393	Lake George, N. Y.	Village Hall	Alt. Tues.				
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	211 E. Broward Blvd.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1395	LaGrande, Ore.	1116 Washington Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1396	Golden, Colo.	Koenig Bld.	2nd Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	Lincoln and Wellis Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1st Thur.				
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	208 S. Central Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	1418½ 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.		1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1402	Merritton, Ont., Can.	Public Library	1st Fri.				
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Davys Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	B. F. Wineland Office	1-3 Mon.	9	.80	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	19 Broad St.	2-L. Sat.	8	1.37½	All day	
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.70		
1407	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday				
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.	483 Perreault St.		9-10	.60-.70	No	No
1410	Cisco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Tuesday				
1412	Drumright, Okla.	141 E. Fulkerson	Monday				
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Washington Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	No
1415	Ada, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1421	Denver, Colo.	1545 Julian St.	Saturday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staple St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1425	Wilmington, Del.	2512 West St.	1st Tues.	8:45	.68	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1426	Elyria, O.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	St. George Parish House	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	
1428	North Bay, Ont., Can.						
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	City Hall		9	.70		
1430	Tarentum, Pa.	Maccabees Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1431	El Reno, Okla.	Commercial Bank Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Republican Ptg. Co., Bld.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabees Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
1437	Compton, Cal.	904 Tamirand	Thursday	8	1.00		
1438	Warren, O.	160 N. Park Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.25	All day	No
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Keston Fire Co.	Monday				
1440	Lead, S. D.						
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1443	Englewood, N. J.	53 Engle St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1445	Topeka, Kan.	116 E. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1446	Albany, N. Y.	87 Beaver St.	1st Thur.	8	.85-.95	Yes	Part
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.	S. McGoffins Shop	2-4 Thur.				
1449	Lansing, Mich.	407½ N. Washington	Thursday	9	.90	Yes	No
1450	San Juan, P. R.	Federation Hall	15-30 of mo.	10	.25		
1451	Monterey, Cal.	468 Alvarado St.	1-3-5 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1452	Maud, Okla.	McKowen Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	340 3rd St.	2nd Sat.				
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	.65		
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	9 Baldorioty St.		8	.18½	Part	No
1456	New York, N. Y.	41-43 E. 28th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1458	Kamloops, B. C., Can.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	3 Mo.	No
1459	Westboro, Mass.	K. C. Hall	2nd Fri.				
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	312½ E. Sycamore St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	.67	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1464	Tillamook, Ore.		1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.85	No	No
1466	Wink, Tex.	Labor Temple	Friday				
1467	Pittsburg, Ill.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1468	Lowell, Mass.	7 Kearney Sq.	2-4 Fri.	8	.87	Yes	Yes
1469	Charlotte, N. C.						
1470	Eveleth, Minn.			8		No	No
1471	Jackson, Miss.	Capitol and Galletin St.	Thursday				
1472	Rockville, Conn.	E. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	E. 12th and Fruitvale Av.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.25	No	No
1475	Tremont, Pa.	Shady's Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1476	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Annie Cort Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
1477	Middletown, O.	N. E. Cor. Central & Main	Monday	8	1.15	All day	Yes
1478	Tupelo, Miss.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1479	Walpole, Mass.	West St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1480	Boulder, Colo.	Union Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1481	Colusa, Cal.	303 Webster St.					
1483	Patchoque, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Goldsteins Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1485	Laporte, Ind.	603 Lincoln Highway	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1486	Austin, Minn.	Firemens' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	Friday				
1488	Seneca, Ill.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Masonic Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2nd Fri.				
1491	Royersford, Pa.	Main St. & 3rd Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	Community House	2-4 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	Tuesday				
1495	Cody, Wyo.	Basement of Library	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1496	Fresno, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.				
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.	Manchester Unity Hall	4th Wed.	8	1.17½	Yes	
1498	Staunton, Va.		Wednesday				
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtle Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1500	Huntington Park, Cal.	Santa Fe and Irvington	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1501	Oakland, Calif.	763 12th St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1502	Seaside, Ore.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
1505	Salisbury, N. C.	118½ N. Main St.	2-4 Wed.				
1507	Drummondville, Que. Cn	Courchesne Hall	1st Mon.	10	.50	No	
1508	Newark, N. Y.	Roy Gardiner's Hotel	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20		
1510	St. Cloud, Fla.	Wm. H. Todd, Res.	1st Thur.				
1511	Southampton, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25		
1512	Middletown, Conn.	232 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Union Hall	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	No
1516	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Main and Fountain Sq.	Tuesday	9	.75	Yes	No
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Lambrokos Hall	Thursday				
1519	Westwood, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. Johns Hall	1st Sat.	9	1.00		
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1015 3rd Ave.	2-4 Wed.	9	.40-.50	Yes	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1525	Princeton, Ill.	City Hall	1st Thur.	9	1.00		
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	.87½	No	No
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	Matt Alten Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.37½		
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	813 Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.31	All day	Yes
1530	Marlin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1531	Rockland, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1533	Higbee, Mo.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.62½		
1534	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Dickson's Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1535	Highland, Ill.	Woodman's Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	3 Swedesboro Ave.	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1540	Ocean City, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Trainmen Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	Old Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl., Boston	4th Thur.	8	.82		
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	Ind. Foresters' Hall	1st Mon.				
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	City Hall	1st Mon.	9			
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Danish Hall	1-3 Wed.	8½	.75	Yes	No
1548	West Warwick, R. I.	Forester's Hall	1st Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	No
1550	Braintree, Mass.	So. Braintree I.O.O.F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	Kausler's Hardware	2-4 Wed.				
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10		
1553	New Market, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	Central Garage	1-3 Wed.				
1556	Huntsville, Ala.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	9	.75		
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can	1651 Rue Letourneux	Friday	8	.85	Yes	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	9th and Market St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1561	Clinton, Okla.						
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingartner's Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	1.25		
1563	Monessen, Pa.	1053 Schoonemaker Ave.	1-2 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1565	Anna, Ill.	Ferguson's Shop	Thursday	8	.87½	No	No
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Selby Shreve Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1568	Hollywood, Cal.	5444 Hollywood Blvd.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	300 S. Gay St.	4th Sat.				
1570	Marysville, Cal.	B. T. Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1571	E. San Diego, Cal.	Base. Public Library	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cyprus Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.72	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.37½		
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Brown Block	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1577	Buffalo, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall		8			
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.		1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1580	Milford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1582	Dyersburg, Tenn.	County Court Room	Monday	9	.60	Yes	No
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	Yes	No
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	L. Mon.				
1585	Lawton, Okla.	City Natl. Bank Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15½ E. Sherman	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Casino Bldg.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation of Labor Hall.	15 of mo.	8	.38	All day	No
1590	Norris City, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10		
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Shawano Tire Shop	1st Sat.				
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	No
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	2nd Ave., & Fayette St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Wednesday	8 :40	.75	Yes	No
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell Ave.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1599	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	529 Beatty St.	1-3 Thur.				
1600	Lake Wales, Fla.	City Hall	Alt. Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	41 Benefit St.	1st Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
1602	Cincinnati, O.	Glenway Ave., Guerly Rd.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Fri.	8	1.00		
1604	McMechen, W Va.	Under P. O. 7th St.	2nd Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1606	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1608	Ocala, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday	9	.70	Yes	No
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	N. Hibbing Library	2-4 Wed.	8		No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	L. Wed.				
1613	Newark, N. J.	17 W. Park St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.65	All day	
1614	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Thursday	8		Yes	No
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	439 Ottawa Ave., N. W.	Wednesday	9			
1616	Nashua, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		
1617	Bayamon, Porto Rico.						
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	8th and Eye St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	34 S. New York Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8½	.85	Yes	Yes
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Klondyke Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	
1621	Mexia, Tex.	103 E. Nowlin St.		8	1.00	No	No
1624	Chariton, Ia.	Red Men's Hall	Monday				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Ov. Hamilton Co. State Bk.	2-4 Tues.				
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1627	Mena, Ark.	Lockridge Bldg.	Saturday	8	.75	Yes	No
1628	Paris, Ark.	Fetzner Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.62½	No	Yes
1629	Ashtabula, O.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	992 Monterey St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	40 Palmer St.		9	.25	No	No
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	116½ E. 2nd St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	14th and Woodland Ave.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slovak Home	Thursday	8	1.50		
1637	La Junta, Colo.	122 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1638	Vancouver, Vic. B C., Can	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.				
1640	East Hampton, N. Y.	Church Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1641	Pompano, Fla.	Alimo Bldg.	Tuesday				
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	Grange Hall	2-L. Fri.				
1643	Chagrin Falls, O.	11 Franklin Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1645	Hull, Mass.	Gillis Cottage, H. St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
1646	Durango, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1647	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	9–10	.45-.90	No	No
1649	Woodhaven, N. Y.	Forresters Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65		
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	9	.75	Yes	No
1651	Puyallup-Sumner, Wash	Perfield Bldg., Puyallup	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.	Court House	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1653	Weleetka, Okla.	Weleetka Tranfer Office	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1656	Oneonta, N. Y.	183 Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1657	New York, N. Y.	210 E. 5th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65		
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Turner Bld.	Thursday	8	1.12½		
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	114 E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Bank Bldg.	1st Tues.	8	.59-.85	No	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Eagles Hall, Port Arthur	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	Granger Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.70	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	So. Side of Square	Wednesday	8½	1.00	Yes	No
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Prince and Royal St.	Thursday	8	1.06¼-1.37½	All day	Yes
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1668	Goose Creek, Tex.	Samon Bldg.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	
1669	White Bear Lake, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1670	Ashland, Pa.	925 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1672	Hasting, Neb.	G. A. R. Hall	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1674	McAllen, Texas	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
1676	Caney, Kan.	510 N. Fawn St.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Carpenter Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
1678	Peckville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.15		
1680	Berlin, N. J.	Brotherhood Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1683	Forest City, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Gregoire Bldg.	2-L. Mon.				
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Craft Bld.	2-4 Wed.				
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	123½ E. 9th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	High and Jackson St.	2-4 Mon.	9–10	.40-.60	Yes	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	
1689	Tacoma, Wash.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1690	Eustis, Fla.	Auto Hotel	1-3 Tues.				
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Eagle Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1693	Chicago, Ill.	16 E. Ontario St.	Monday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
1694	Washington, D. C.	808 Eye St., N. W.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.06¾	Yes	Yes
1695	Providence, R. I.	59 Chestnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
1696	Juncos, P. R.	Federation Hall					
1697	Sparta, Mich.	Division St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.50	Yes	Yes
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Fire House	1st Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	Pfeuffer's Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	Vbl.
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	2nd Jefferson St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
1705	Port Townsend, Wash.		Friday	8	1.00		
1706	Vernon, Tex.	1401 Cumberland St.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Mt. Hood Bld., Longview	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1708	White River Val., Wash	Fraternity Hall, Auburn	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	S. A. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.90	No	No
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Boy Scout Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	No
1711	Van Wert, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	.65	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	116½ N. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	No
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Sohns Hall	Tuesday	8	1.12½		
1716	New York, N. Y.	229 E. 47th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1718	Ennis, Tex.	201 E. Crocket St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1721	Lansford, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	10	.50		
1723	Columbus, Ga.	939½ Broadway	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	111 First St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	512 N. Beach St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
1726	E. Quogue, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th & Victoria St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65		
1728	Slatington, Pa.	Bittner House	1-3 Tues.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1729	Miami, Okla.		Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1730	Garden City, Kan.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	9	.75		
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1732	Economy, Pa.	655 Merchant St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	No
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10		
1734	Murray, Ky.	Purdon Bldg.	1st Tues.	9	.65		
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.81½-93¾	Yes	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Lahmeires Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	.65		
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washington St.	1st Thur.				
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	Moose Hall, Maplewood	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
1742	New Haven, Conn.	5 Howe St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25		
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Funcks Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.		Saturday				
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Franklin and Locust St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1746	Minocqua-Woodruff, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Woodruff	2-4 Fri.				
1748	Simcoe, Ont., Can.						
1750	Cleveland, O.	13503 Kinsman Rd.	Monday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1752	Pomona, Cal.	2nd & Maine St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1753	Lockport, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8		Yes	
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.	J. Shearer's Res.	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Broadway and Playter St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1761	Newcastle, Ind.	Armory Hall	1st Thur.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1763	New Orleans, La.	4121 Gen. Ogden St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Citrus & Division St.	Tuesday	8		Yes	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	D. of A. Hall		8	.80	Yes	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.90	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.90	Yes	No
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Haas Hall	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Sportsman's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Canuon Shop	1-3 Fri.				
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday	9	.30-.60	Yes	No
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	Alt. Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	Boulder Club	Monday				
1782	Newark, N. J.	190 Belmont Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wednesday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Fire Co. No. 1	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1786	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1787	Cayey, P. R.	Palmer St. 5					
1789	Duncan, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1790	Baltimore, Md.	709 N. Caroline	1-3 Wed.	8			
1791	Altus, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	412½ S. Ohio St.	1-3 Wed.				
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	142 Notre Dame	1-3 Tues.	10	.50		
1794	Punta Gorda, Fla.	Marion and Nesbit Ave.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1799	Renton, Wash.	Miners Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Citizens Band Room	2nd Tues.				
1801	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can	Council Chamber	1-3 Fri.				
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1803	Shelton, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.06½	All day	No
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	54½ N. Main St.		9	.75	No	No
1806	Bowling Green, O.	Moose Hall	1st Tues.				
1807	Dayton, Ohio	123¾ E. 4th St.	Monday				
1808	Wood River, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1811	Monroe, La.	117½ S. Grand St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	Court House	Monday				
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wedd.	8	.75	No	No
1816	Durant, Okla.	402 W. Main St.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	John Ruppert's Shop	1st Thur.	8	.75		
1819	Elma, Wash.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Thur.				
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.				
1821	Yauco, P. R.	Federation Bld.	Friday				
1822	Bluford, Ill.	Hoff's Store	Monday				
1823	Pahokee, Fla.		Tuesday	8	.75		
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday				
1825	Vinita, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	1st Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1826	Greenville, Tenn.	1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.				
1827	Madill, Okla.	Schneiders Studio	Friday				
1828	Bristow, Okla.	King Lawrence Lumber Co.	2-L. Mon.				
1820	Ravenna, O.	236 W. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1830	Sudbury, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1831	Boonton, N. J.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Greniers Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1836	Russellville, Ark.	306½ W. Main	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1838	Port Richmond, N. Y.	Dover Mountain Hall	1st Fri.				
1839	E. Providence, R. I.	Phillips St. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
1840	Medford, Ore.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.90	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	.90	Yes	No
1842	Oxford, O.	Sanders Hall	1st Wed.	8-9	1.00	Yes	No
1846	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	City Hall	1st Sat.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1848	Burbank, Cal.	911 Evergreen St.	1-3 Fri..				
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1851	Royalton, Ill.	Lithuanian Hall	1st Thur.				
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Kirlavage Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.00		
1854	St. John, N. B., Can.	183 Union St.	1-3 Fri.	9	.50		
1855	Bryan, Tex.	3901½ W. 26th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond & Indiana Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbia Eng. Co. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.40	All day	No
1858	Columbiana, O.	Firemen's Club Rooms	L. Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1859	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	4th Tues.	8	.80		
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Tues.	9			
1861	Burley, Ida.	330 E. 1st St.	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	Base'ent of 1st State Bank	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1864	Douglas, Ariz.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1865	Minneapolis, Minn.	117 4th St. S. E.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	1915 Osler St.	1-3 Wed.	9	1.00	Yes	Yes
1869	Manteca, Cal.	Cowell Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1870	Shrewsbury, Mass.	Lake Shore St.	1-3 Mon.				
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st Nat'l Bk. Bld.	Thursday	8-10	.60	Part	No
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	23 E. Lincoln Way	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1874	Montesano, Wash.	209 E. Pioneer St.	Monday	8	1.06¼	Yes	No
1875	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	529 Beatty St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1876	Lebanon, N. J.		2nd Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	4th Tues.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Brotherton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
1879	Camden, N. J.	Broadway and Division St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	212 E. 4th St.	Tuesday				
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	1881 High St.	2-4 Fri.	8:40		Yes	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Burnham Bld.	2-4 Fri.				
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00		
1885	Paris, Tex.	over Palace Drug Store	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	121½ E. Oklahoma Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	North Side Hose House	2-4 Thur.				
1888	New York, N. Y.	30 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.	8		All day	
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.62½	Yes	
1890	Carmel, Cal.	9th and Casanova St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1891	Brenham, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Thur.	8	1.00		
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Farm Bureau Bld.	2nd Wed.				
1893	Savannah, Ga.	St. Augustine Hall	3rd Mon.	8	.50-.65	Yes	No
1894	Commerce, Tex.	Perkins Bld.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday	8	.60		
1897	Paso Robles, Cal.	Community Bld Atascadero	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1898	Girard, Kan.	125½ E. Prairie	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Old Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1903	Sikeston, Mo.	Reed Bros. Paint Shop	Thursday	9	.65	No	No
1904	North Kansas City, Mo.	209 Community Hall	Thursday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	115½ W. 5th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1908	Holland, Mich.	W. 8th St Contractors Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.85	Yes	No
1909	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	.60		
1912	Prescott, Ont., Can.	King and George St.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1913	San Fernando, Cal.	13962 La Rue	Friday	8	1.00		
1915	Rusk, Tex.	C. H. Fitts Bld.	1-3 Mon.				
1918	Blairsville, Pa.	Malta Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	201 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	J. O. U. M. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	2-L. Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.87½	No	No
1924	Colorado, Tex.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1925	Columbia, Mo.	9th and Walnut St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1927	Delray Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1929	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Alt. Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1930	Washington, N. J.	Bryant Bldg.	3rd Wed.	8	1.00		
1931	Childress, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday				
1933	Midland, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	Campbell and Gibbon Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1935	Deming, N. Mex.	Foxworth Galbraith Lbr Co	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	Broadway Hall	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	New Community Bld.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
1939	Clifton, N. J.	288 Parker Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1940	Woodward, Okla.	Foster's Cabinet Shop					
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	9	.75		
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	4th and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burn's Hall	2-4 Sat.				
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.				
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	2115 Hollywood Pl.	Monday	8	1.12½		
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1952	Carmi, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1st Tues.	9	.65	No	No
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1954	Hammonton, N. J.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Thur.				
1955	Redding, Cal.	Swasey Bldg.	2-4 Mon.				
1956	River Grove, Ill.	Grand and Fletcher Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.62½		
1957	Toledo, O.	129 Michigan	Tuesday	8	1.25		
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1960	Algiers, La.	420 Bermuda St.	2nd Tues.				
1962	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	3 Mo.	No
1963	McMinnville, Oreg.	Moose Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1965	Lander, Wyo.	Fremont Lum. Carp. Shop.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	446 St. Louis Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	
1967	Santurce, P. R.	62 Cerra St.	2nd Mon.				
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1971	Fort William, Ont. Can.	T. and L. Hall	1st Wed.				
1973	Riverhead, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1974	Corinth, Miss.		Alt. Fri.				
1975	Graham, Tex.	Royal Neighbor's Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	3 Mo.	Yes
1976	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1977	Rome, Ga.	417½ Broad St.	Monday	9			
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	145 Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1979	La Calma, Santurce, P R	Calma 11th St.	1st Mon.	9			
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1981	Elkville, Ill.	Carter's Barber Shop	1st Fri.				
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	Pearson's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25		
1984	Magna, Utah	Baptist Church	2-4 Fri.	8	.68¾	No	No
1985	Jersey City, N. J.	Beacon and Oakland Ave.	3rd Wed.	8¾	.72	Yes	No
1986	Greenville, S. C.	Vaughns Store	1-3 Tues.				
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	Central Trust Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00	All day	No
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Sta. P. O. Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	9	.50	Yes	No
1991	Bedford, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	No
1993	Shadyside, O.	40th and Central	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1994	Elizabethton, Tenn.	610 North East St.	1-3 Mon.	10	.60	Yes	No
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.				
1996	Libertyville, Ill.	St. Joseph Parochial Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
1997	Columbia, Ill.	Masonic Bldg.	2nd Fri.	9	.75	Yes	Yes
1999	Fredericktown, Mo.	Roberts Hall	1-3 Sat.				
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	506½ Court St.	1st Fri.	9	.75		
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Wednesday	9	.60	Yes	No
2004	Itasca, Ill.	Rosen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.62½	Yes	No
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	309½ E. Grand	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2014	Ranger, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
2016	Eastland, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
2023	Norfolk, Conn.	Main and Station Pl.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2025	Gretna, La.	Crocketts Hall	3rd Fri.				
2027	Fulton, Ky.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	.70		
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Orpheum Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	.90	No	Yes
2029	Lodi, Cal.	Hill's Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2035	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Av. Brklyn.	Tuesday				
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Tues.				
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.				
2039	Noank, Conn.	Unity Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90		
2043	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.				
2046	Martinez, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
2048	Niagara on Lake, Ont., C	Jas. Bishops Res.	L. Mon.				
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Hall	2nd Tues.	9	.66⅔	Yes	No
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	302 Walnut Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	201½ N. Elson	Monday	8	.75	No	Yes
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	9	.75	No	No
2059	Bismark, N. D.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	.90		
2060	Logansport, Ind.	414½ 4th St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Part
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	Evens Cabinet Shop	1-2 Mon.	9	.50-.55	No	No
2065	Elizabethtown, Ky.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Sat.				
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	No
2069	Platteville, Wis.			9	.80	No	No
2070	Salem, Mass.	13 Beckford St.	2-4 Fri.	8⅔	.80	Yes	No
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	14th and Greenfield Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
2074	Vermillion, O.	Horton Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	209 State St.	2nd Thur.	8	.70	Yes	Vbl
2080	Greenville, Miss.	608 Pythian Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.95	No	No
2081	Berwick, La.	Woodman's Hall	1st Sat.				
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2087	Belton, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.85		
2089	Hickman, Ky.	L. V. Hodges Shop		9	.60		
2090	New York, N. Y.	247 E. 84th St.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2092	Cresson, Pa.	Saukertown Council Cham.	Friday				
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades & Labor Assembly.	2-4 Fri.	9	.75	Yes	No
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	Fraternity Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	.65	Yes	Yes
2104	Guayama, P. R.	37 Pales St.	Tuesday				
2107	Shickshinny, Pa.	Band Hall	1st Thur.				
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	22½ W. Broadway	Friday	9	.75	Yes	No
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00		
2117	Mankato, Minn.	Kruse Block	1-2 Thur.	9	.75	No	No
2119	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Stanberry Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	Clarence Swall's Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	
2126	Norwalk, O.	15 W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Union Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis...	Maccabee's Hall	1st Tues.	9	.70		
2136	Washington Ct House, O	Eagles Hall.....	Wednesday				
2137	St. Agathe, Que., Can..	40 Rue Demontigny.....	1st Wed.				
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.....	311 State St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
2145	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St...	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2149	Providence, R. I.....	103 Westminster St.....	2nd Tues.				
2153	Suffolk, Va.	120 Washington St.....	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
2154	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	1.12½		
2155	New York, N. Y.....		2-4 Fri.	8			
2156	Bowling Green, Ky....	Price Bldg.	Wednesday	9	.65		
2157	Hood River, Ore.....	K. of P. Bldg.....	1-3 Tues.				
2158	Leechburg, Pa.	Malta Hall	2-4 Tues.				
2159	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.....	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
2160	Rochester, N. Y.....	113 N. Fitzhugh St.....	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
2161	Catskill, N. Y.....	96 Broad St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
2163	New York, N. Y.....	160 E. 65th St.....	Friday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2164	San Francisco, Cal....	200 Guerrero St.....	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	No
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	92-A Levercott St., Boston	1st Thur.				
2166	Westfield, N. Y.....	Taylor Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	9	1.00	Yes	No
2170	Sacramento, Cal.	8th and I St.....	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
2172	Boston, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl.....	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.....	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2174	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.....	Monday	8	1.62½	Yes	Yes
2178	Jersey City, N. J.....	583 Summit Ave.....	1-3 Wed.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2180	Paoli, Ind.	Red Men's Hall.....	Wednesday				
2181	Corvalis, Ore.....		Monday	8	1.00		
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can	Mechanics Hall.....	2nd Mon.	10	.25-.45	Yes	No
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old Schoolhouse	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Masonic Hall.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	211 Fermount Ave.....	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25		
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.....	Fire House	1st Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	5th Ward Hose House....	1-3 Tues.	9–10			
2200	Chicago, Ill.	4643 S. Halsted.....	1st Fri.				
2202	Price, Utah	Amer. Legion Hall.....	3rd Mon.				
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	323½ W. Center	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	118 N. Wenatchee Ave....	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2207	Enumclaw, Wash.	Musicians Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.....		1st Fri.	8			
2210	Merrill, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2213	Kingsbury, Cal.	City Hall	2nd Tues.				
2215	Crestline, O.	Scotts Hall.....	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Famous Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
2218	Portland, Ore.	414 Worcester Bldg.....	1st Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
2220	Somerset, Ky.	Citizen Bank Bldg.....	1st Mon.				
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Labor Hall	Wednesday				
2223	Burkburnett, Tex.	Cicero Smith Lum. Co....	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	
2231	Breckenridge, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	607 Main St.....	1st Thur.				
2235	High Point, N. C.....	1102 S. Main St.....	Monday	9	.75	Yes	No
2236	New York, N. Y.....	205 E. 67th St.....	1-3 Fri.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2237	Hudson Co., N. J.....	583 Summit Av. Jersey City	1-3 Wed.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.	205½ Oak St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2239	Port Clinton, O.....	H. M. Merritt, Res.....	1st Wed.	8	.70		
2243	Paris, Ky.	Masonic Hall.....	1st Thur.	9	.60		
2244	Little Chute, Wis.....	Village Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
2248	Piqua, O.	G. A. R. Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	8	.85	Yes	No
2251	Buckhannon, W. Va...	A. T. Hammer's Res.....	Wednesday				
2255	Illmo, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1st Fri.				
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	Gates Block	1-3 Fri.	9	.85	Yes	Yes
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash..	3rd and Jameson Ave.....	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
2258	Statesville, N. C.....	Evans Hall	Friday	10	.30	Yes	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.....	713 2nd St.....	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.31¼	Yes	Yes
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	124 W. Apia St.....	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2268	Gadsden, Ala.	214 Broad St.....	1-2 Mon.	9	.80	Yes	No
2272	Holdenville, Okla.	Picken Bld.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	135 Broad St.....	Monday	9	.70	Yes	Yes
2286	Hickory, N. C.....	W. O. W. Hall.....	Thursday				
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.....	Wednesday				
2294	Eugene, Ore.	48 W. 8th.....	Friday	8	1.00		
2300	Winter Haven, Fla....	I. O. O. F. Bldg.....	1-3 Thur.	9	.80	Yes	No
2302	Fairfax, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Fri.				
2305	New York, N. Y.....	207 Court St.....	1-3 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can..	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.				
2310	Madisonville, Ky.....	W. O. W. Hall.....	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Monday	9	.74	Yes	No
2315	Jersey City, N. J.....	256 Central Ave.....	Tuesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2319	El Paso, Tex.....	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2320	Mound City, Ill.....	Council Chamber	1st Sat.	8	.75	Yes	No
2324	Herington, Kan.	Kuether Hall	2-4 Tues.				
2325	Willmar, Minn.	Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	.50-.75	No	
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Saturday				
2342	Van Nuys, Cal.....	11313 Compton N. Hol'wd	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.....	Van Devers Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
2345	Jasper, Ind.	Woodman Hall.....	Tuesday	10	.35-.40	Yes	No
2350	Baltimore, Md.	709 N. Lurzurne Ave.....	3rd Thur.	9		Yes	No
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can..	Private Hall.....	1st Thur.				
2361	Frederick, Md.	110 N. Market St.....	Monday	9	.60	Yes	No
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can...	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1-3 Fri.		.80	Yes	No
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Eagles Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	9	.75	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Forester's Hall Garnersville	1-3 Fri.				
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	351 9th St., San Pedro	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	L. Tues.				
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	Moose Hall	Thursday				
2382	Espanola, Ont., Can.	C. O. F. Hall	10th mo.				
2390	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	3rd Mon.	9	.60		
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	I. O. R. M. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	9	.75	No	No
2396	Seattle, Wash.	600 University St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	No
2397	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday				
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	122 Hastings St., W.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2408	Xenia, O.	Greene & Market St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Part
2410	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2416	Portland, Ore.	4th and Jefferson St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.	City Hall	2-4 Fri.				
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.12½		
2420	Paola, Kan.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.	Weeks Bldg.	Wednesday				
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lum. Co.	1st Sat.	9	.95	No	Yes
2427	White Sulphur Springs,	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
2432	Houston, Tex.	910½ Preston St.	1-3 Wed.				
2436	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80–1.00	Yes	Vbl
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	Eagles Hall	1st Wed,	9	.90	Yes	No
2442	Faribault, Minn.	314-A Central Ave., N.	3rd Tues.	9	.75	No	No
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.70	No	No
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.	209 N. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire Co. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	No
2463	Ventura, Cal.	Main and Palm St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	684 Gordon St.	1-3 Wed.	10		No	No
2470	Robstown, Tex.	W. L. Smith's Res.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	104 N. Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. L. Yost, Res.	1st Sat.	8	.80	No	No
2486	Port Royal, S. C.	Town Hall	1st Wed.				
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	200 S. Chestnut St.	1st Tues.	10	.55-.65	No	No
2495	Chehalis, Wash.	Moose Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
2498	Central City, Ky.	over Perry's Drug Store	2-4 Thur.				
2704	Lykens, Pa.	403 S. 2nd St.	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
2710	Arlington, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
2711	Nevada, Mo.	223 E. Cherry St.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Alt. Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	K. C. Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
2717	New York, N. Y.	219 Sackman St., Brooklyn	Monday	8	1.60	All day	Yes
2719	Dalton, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2725	New York, N. Y.	1 E. 125th St.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2730	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Vir. Islands.	33 Dronningen Gade	2nd Mon.				
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Paradise Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
2733	Boynton, Fla.	Old Nat'l. Bank Bldg.	2-L. Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
2734	Clarksville, Tenn.		Monday	9	.70		

—PRICE LIST—

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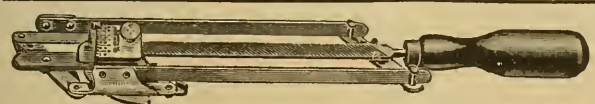
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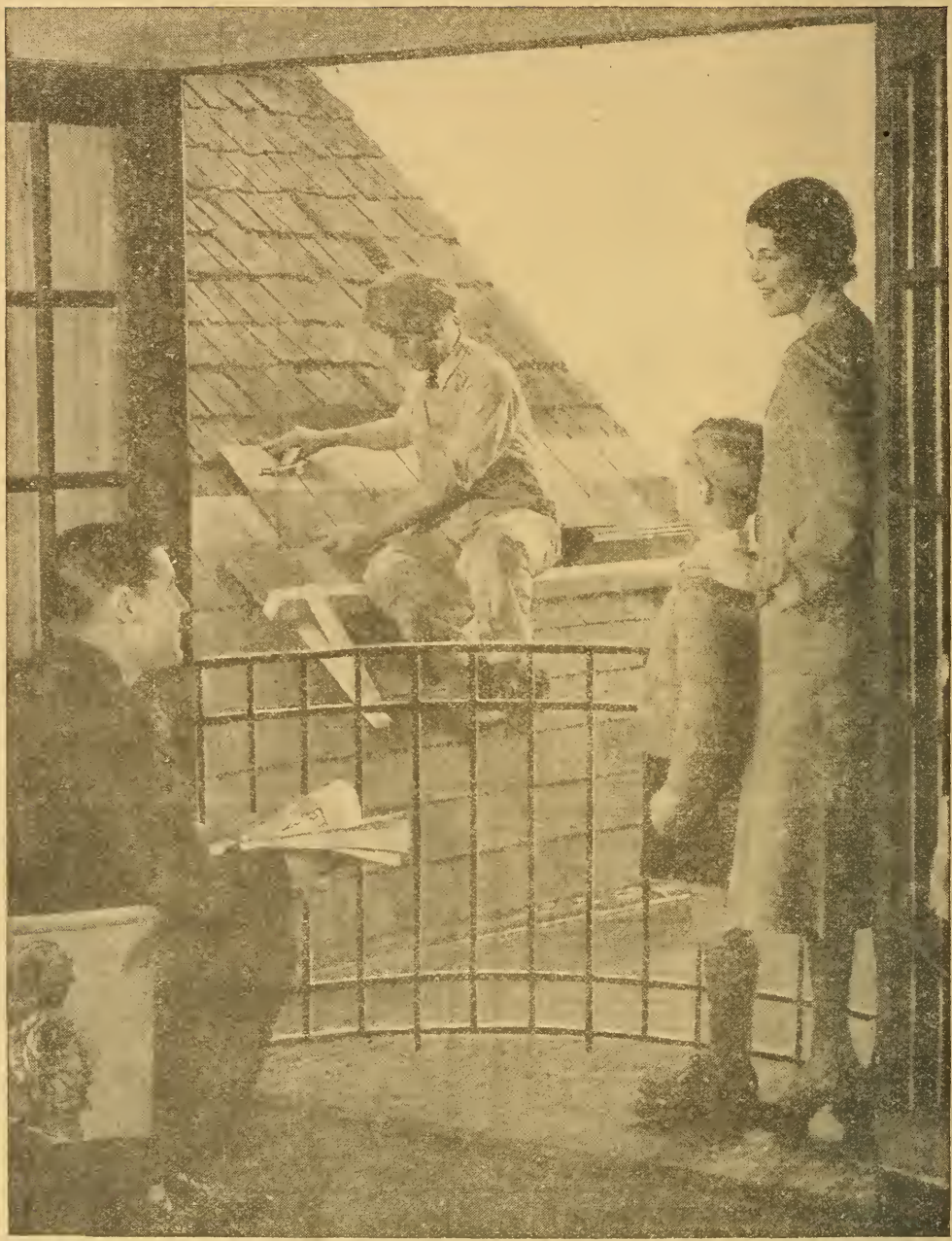
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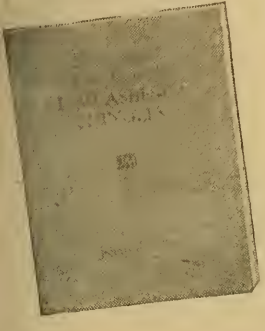
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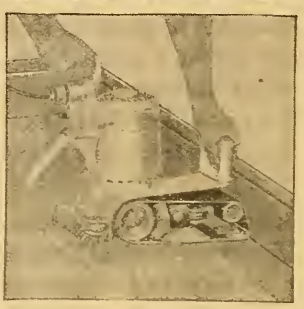
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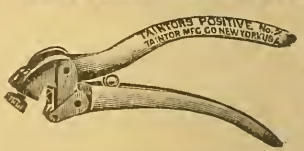
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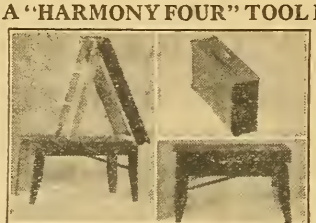
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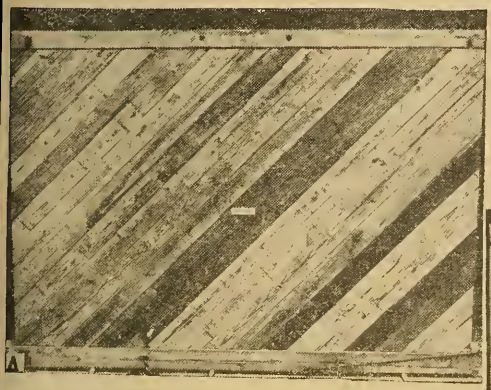
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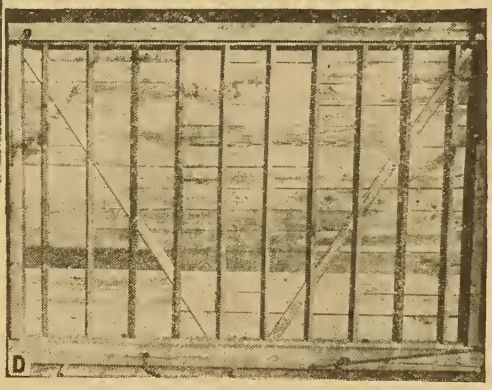
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National Lumber Manufacturers Association
Dept. 3910, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Please send me the free booklet, "Strength and Rigidity."

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ENDFLEX
FLOOR SURFACING SHEETS

Cut to size—Ready-to-Use

Require no hand flexing

Fit all Standard machines instantly and accurately

Eliminate spoilage and waste

Save Time and Labor

Surfaced with LUMNITE, the fastest cutting abrasive

Every sheet an inspected working Tool.

ENDFLEX
ENDS WORRY

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UNION SANDPAPER DIVISION
125 Beverly Street,
Boston, Mass.

get your dealer to stock

ENDFLEX

SAVE COAL!
New "Invisible Hand" Invention
CLOSES DOORS
S-I-L-E-N-T-L-Y!



A tremendous, long standing need is now filled by a clever little invention called Close-A-Door. Adjustable to fit any door—works on pneumatic principle. Shuts door swiftly and securely as if moved by invisible hands—checks it in time to prevent SLAM! Saves doors, saves nerves, saves glass and saves fuel.

AGENTS! Never before an invention with from 4 to 8 possible sales in every home—Sell dozens in apartments, factories, offices and business establishments. Agents make sensational easy profits everywhere they go just showing clever miniature door demonstrator. Write at once for description of Close-A-Door and generous introductory offer. The **Close-A-Door Co., 1531 Washington Ave., Dept. M-110, St. Louis, Mo.**

METAL WEATHER STRIPS

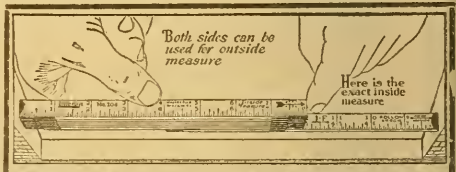
ACCURATE

Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.

310 East 26th St. New York City



NEW No. 200 Series (Duplex)
MASTER SLIDE RULES

Both sides can be used for **OUTSIDE MEASURE**—Figures run from Left to Right, on one side and Right to Left on other. A very valuable feature.

One side used to obtain **INSIDE MEASURE** by direct reading—figures and indications printed in red. No guess work—always accurate.

If no dealer near you order direct. 6 ft. Size $1.50, 8 Ft., $2.00, 5 Ft., $1.00.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., 819 E. 136th St., N. Y. C.
Write for circular of complete line.



TEST THE "STERLING" FOR 10 DAYS FREE

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

Prove to yourself, at *our expense*, the advantage of using the "Sterling" Convertible Wye Level. No obligation—No cost—No risk! Sold on easy terms. Fully guaranteed.

FREE! 52-Page Data Book

(Patented) Pin this coupon to your letterhead and mail today

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
136 N. 12th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Send me your FREE Data Book and Bulletin K-410 on "Sterling" Convertible Wye Level, with details of free trial offer and easy purchase plan.

Name _____ Address _____

Position _____



Carpenters Make Extra Profits Sanding and Resurfacing Floors

You're not always busy, so why not turn your spare time into dollars by contracting for floor sanding? The work is easy to get, and pays well if you use the fast cutting.

American High Production Floor Sander

This 8" sander is easily handled by one man, and turns out better work faster. Used exclusively by many leading Building and Flooring Contractors. Write TODAY. Ask about our Five Day Trial Plan and easy terms, without obligation.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.

522 South St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.

24" ALUMINUM LEVEL 6 glasses

4 Plumbs

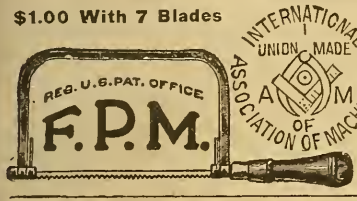


2 Levels

$3.98 Postpaid

Send for Complete catalogue of Carpenters Tools.
"WATERSTON'S" 428 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

$1.00 With 7 Blades



CARPENTERS

Demand the Best — The Genuine

F. P. M. SAWS AND BLADES

The Saw of Superior Quality with a National Reputation. Manufactured by a member of U. B. of C. & J. of A. No. 1.

If your dealer does not handle, write direct to me.

F. P. MAXSON, Sole Manufacturer

3722 N. Ashland Ave. — CHICAGO, ILL.

ONLY ONE MOVING PART



The Motor itself is the sanding drum thus applying every ounce of power to the work. No belts, chains or gears to cause friction losses and to wear out. The Reid-Way Whirlwind Sander is fast-cutting and accurate. Exclusive Reid-Way dust control. Completely enclosed for safety. Plugs in any light socket. Descriptive circular sent on request.

The Reid-Way Whirlwind may be used as a bench sander, jointer, or floor surfacer.

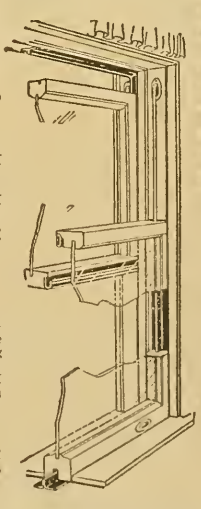


The Reid-Way Co.
2974 First Avenue
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Cuts sanding costs on all classes of work.

START NOW

Right now when every family is thinking of how to reduce heating expence and increase the winter comforts of their home is the ideal time to start in the profitable pleasant independent Weather Strip Installing Business.



$25.00 PER DAY

It is very common for PROTEX Weather Strip men to earn $25.00 per day and in many cases more installing PROTEX Weather protection for all types of windows and doors during the Fall and Winter Months.

100 PER CENT FACTORY CO-OPERATION

We supply our representatives with marvelous effective sales producing advertising literature which produces immediate demand for PROTEX Weather Strip Protection in their territory.

FREE SAMPLES

Write us to-day and you will receive samples of our strips also catalogue and other information.

PROTEX WEATHER STRIP MFG. CO.
Dept. C 2, 2308 West 69th St., Chicago

—COUPON—

Name .....

Address .....

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP



ARE YOU WORKING TODAY?

If you are not we have a proposition which will interest you.

Why not buy weatherstrip material from us and install it yourself and make the usual contractor's profit as well as your own wages?

You can utilize your spare time and make big money.

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Send literature and samples.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

BOYLE'S BAYONNE

ready to lay Roof and Deck Cloth

The finest covering for porch floors, piazzas and sun parlors. Is absolutely waterproof, weatherproof, durable and flexible. Is ready to lay, requires no white lead bedding and will not buckle, crack or peel. BAYONNE roof and deck cloth lays flat and stays flat. Write for full particulars today and ask for Sample Book "T".

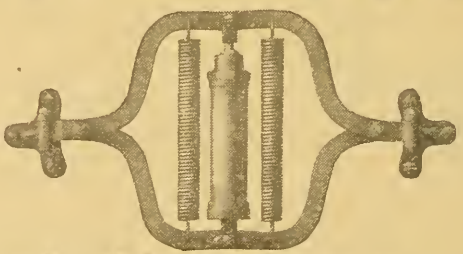
BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.
Established 1860
112-114 Duane St.
NEW YORK
1317-1319 Pine St.
ST. LOUIS

CARPENTERS

WORKS LIKE HUMAN HAND



FULLY PATENTED

BIG PROFIT MADE BY Installing this Amazing Door Check in Buildings!

Yes Sir! $50 a week EXTRA—besides your present wages. And it takes only 3 minutes to install one of these amazing Kant-Slam Door Checks. Put two or three door checks in every factory, office building, public institution, etc., you work on, and you'll make bigger profits than you ever dreamed of. This new idea door check will be the most profitable piece of hardware you ever handled. Write for details.

Amazing New Principle

Kant-Slam is absolutely new and different from any other door control. It is built on an entirely new oil principle—not pneumatic. It controls the door like the human hand, and works perfectly in any weather. No adjustments necessary once the Kant-Slam is installed. It will give a lifetime of perfect service.

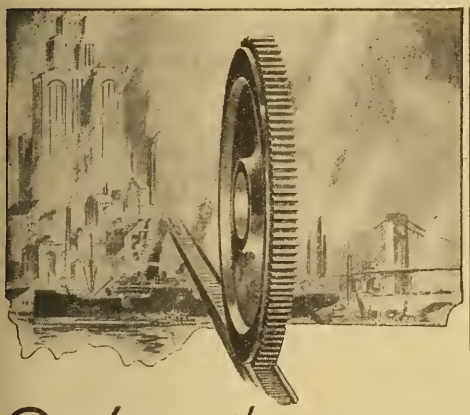
Astounding Low Price

Never before has a factory guaranteed door check been offered at such an astoundingly low price. Everybody eager to buy. Big profits for you.

Write today for full details and make the big extra money.

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.

Dept. G-37 Bloomfield, Ind.



Cogs *in the* Wheel *of* Progress



THE wheel of progress moves forward—every accomplishment seems a little larger and a little better than the one before.

But progress is only made possible by carefully made plans and the help of well made materials. A small but none the less important material, a "cog" that allows the wheel of progress to move smoothly forward, is the lowly screw. Its job is to hold construction together. If it is an *American Screw,* the job will be well done.

WOOD SCREWS | TIRE BOLTS | STOVE BOLTS | MACHINE SCREWS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.
WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
"Put It Together With Screws"



Diam. 2" Wt. 2¼ oz.

IN THIS SMALL CUP IS COILED A SIX-FOOT STEEL RULE!

Sounds unbelievable, doesn't it? But your hardware dealer will gladly demonstrate other unique qualities of this most remarkable of all modern tool inventions.

The FARRAND RAPID RULE

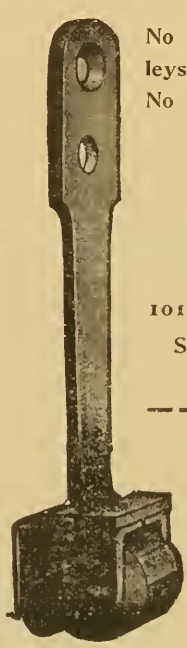
Patented in U. S. Nos. 1,402,589 & 1,730,199

Write to factory for booklet and six-inch sample

HIRAM A. FARRAND, Inc., Third St., Berlin, N. H.

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

LESS COST LESS TROUBLE



No More Weights, Pulleys, Or Cords To Break;
No More Spring Bolts

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

The Austral Window Co.
101 Park Ave., New York

SEND FOR A PAIR

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,
101 Park Ave., New York.

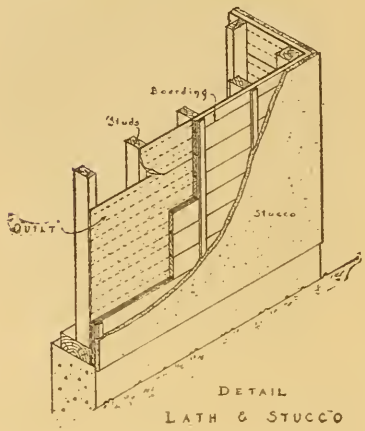
Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name _____

Address _____

New Free Book

Helps You With Your Customers



The cut above is one of a large number in our free book "Build Warm Houses". It shows one way of insulating a stucco home so as to save 10 to 20 percent in the cost of the heating equipment (boiler, piping and radiators) and 20 to 30 percent in fuel every year.

It is easy and economical to insulate with

Cabot's Quilt

Clip and mail the coupon below for full information on Cabot's Quilt and other Building Specialties. Mail it today. No obligation.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot INCORPORATED

141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Please send me your free book. "Build Warm Houses."

Name.....

Address.....

C-10-30



Won't cut Hard Wood *but* SHARP TEETH will

and saw teeth can be made sharp with a Nicholson or Black Diamond Slim Taper File.

Nicholson and Black Diamond Files are extra sharp, carefully tested and made of best quality file steel.

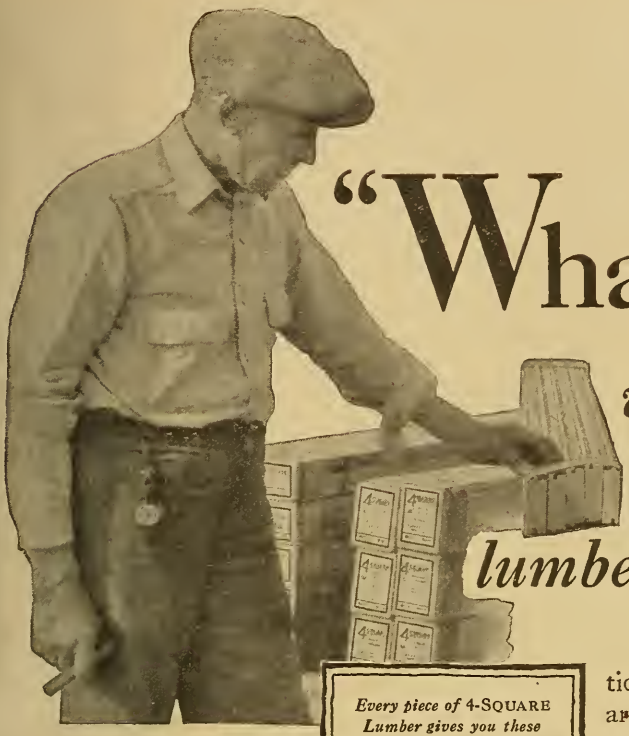
At your hardware dealer's for every saw filing need —also for the dozens of other uses which crop up in the carpenter's trade.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A. (TRADE MARK)

BLACK DIAMOND TRADE MARK

Providence Factory Philadelphia Factory
Nicholson File Co. G. & H. Barnett Co.



"What a job we can do with lumber like that!"

Every piece of 4-SQUARE *Lumber gives you these*

ELEVEN PLUS VALUES

1 FULL LENGTHS
2 SQUARE ENDS
3 PROPERLY SEASONED
4 BETTER CRAFTSMANSHIP
5 BETTER CONSTRUCTION
6 PROTECTED ENDS AND FACES
7 BETTER APPEARANCE
8 MARKED FOR SPECIES
9 MARKED FOR GRADE
10 TRADE-MARKED
11 GUARANTEED BY WEYERHAEUSER

AND what a first class job they did!

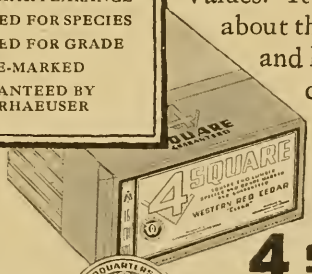
In all his thirty years in the trade this carpenter had never seen such fine lumber as 4-SQUARE.

For this improved lumber is clean. It's protected from dirt and damage. It's *packaged*. It's properly seasoned, fit for a good job and easy to work up.

Every piece of 4-SQUARE is cut to exact standard length. The ends of every piece are exactly square. You can figure for yourself how much drudgery that saves you every day.

Truly marked for species and grade, trade-marked and guaranteed, 4-SQUARE Lumber is rapidly becoming the choice of home builders who want their money's worth in good construction. Month after month they are reading the six million advertisements that tell the story of 4-SQUARE's eleven plus values. Today they know what a fine job you can do with 4-SQUARE Lumber.

Why not send the coupon today for the book, "Eleven Plus Values." It tells the whole story about this improved lumber and how it helps you to do a good job.



This message to carpenters is published by Weyerhaeuser as spokesman for

4 SQUARE DEALERS
FROM COAST TO COAST

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
Merchants National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minnesota
Please send me a copy of "Eleven Plus Values."

Name.....
Street and No.....
City.....State.....
Lumber Dealer's Name.....C-10



Y O U

will be glad to know that the Estwing "unbreakable" tools are now forged in the cleanest, lightest and healthiest forge shop in existence by men who forge their skill and craftsmen pride into every tool, by using:—

1 — The first electric forging furnace with automatic control, which gives a higher quality than any other way.

2 — Electric hardening furnace.

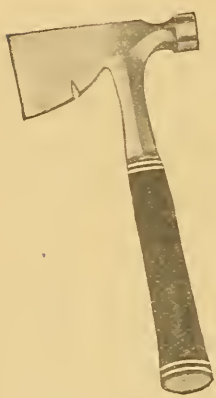
3 — Electric tempering furnace.

4 — Steel is made to our own analysis by one mill only, with metallurgical inspection by us.

5 — Individual sclerscope inspection of every tool.

That carpenters and contractors everywhere are taking the lead by using the Estwing

Unbreakable Handle Permanent Balance
Leather Grip Comfort
Superior Driving, Pulling and Cutting



is proven by the steady sales and endorsements like these:—

Carpenters—"Glad to report that several of your hammers have been bought by showing the boys what mine will do. I had the first in town and won't go back to the old kind at any price." Louis Amundsen, Rec. Secy. Escanaba, Mich. Aug. 14, '30.

Contractors—"I own eight Estwing hammers and hatchets and by my using the 16-oz. Ripping Hammer on a recent job, the Chama Merc. Co. sold 13 of your tools." Glenn B. Vermillion Chama, N. Mex. July 9, '30.

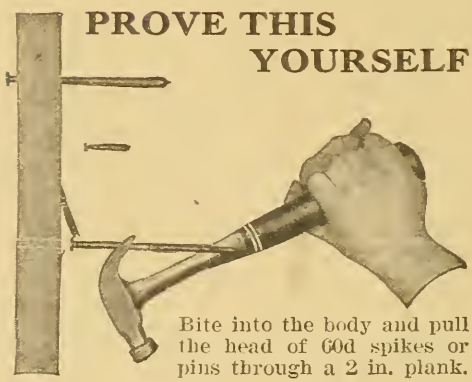
Hardware Dealers—"We have sold many of your tools in five years, and this is the first we have had to make good. Thanks for your prompt attention." Aman Bros. Hdw. Jacksonville, N. Car. Aug. 25, '30.

Hardware Jobbers—"Estwing tools are growing in favor now that the skeptical are convinced by the satisfied users." Lewis & Sills Ltd. Vancouver, B. C. Canada. April 5, '30.

You will do your friends a good turn by putting them wise to reading our "ads" in every issue of "The Carpenter."

E. E. Estwing

PROVE THIS YOURSELF



Bite into the body and pull the head of 60d spikes or pins through a 2 in. plank.

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2	2.25
☐ Util-Axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Axe 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pien Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

Estwing Mfg. Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

A MESSAGE TO CARPENTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



See what we're doing to promote remodeling work

THERE'S lots of remodeling work going on and much more that should be done. The United States Gypsum Company is promoting this kind of work. Our motive is to sell more Sheetrock. But we're not unmindful of the fact that it means more work for you.

Our ads in the magazines that go to homeowners and prospective home-builders are creating jobs. They are helping the carpenter right now.

You can help yourself by telling homeowners in your locality of the possibilities of remodeling with Sheetrock. We'll give you all possible help and information. When you buy, for *your* protection insist on Sheetrock, distinguished by the distinctive red marking. Please address the United States Gypsum Company, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Illinois. In Canada: Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited, Toronto.

USG

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"You can tell an Atkins Saw, the way it CUTS,

FAST, FREE *and* EASY

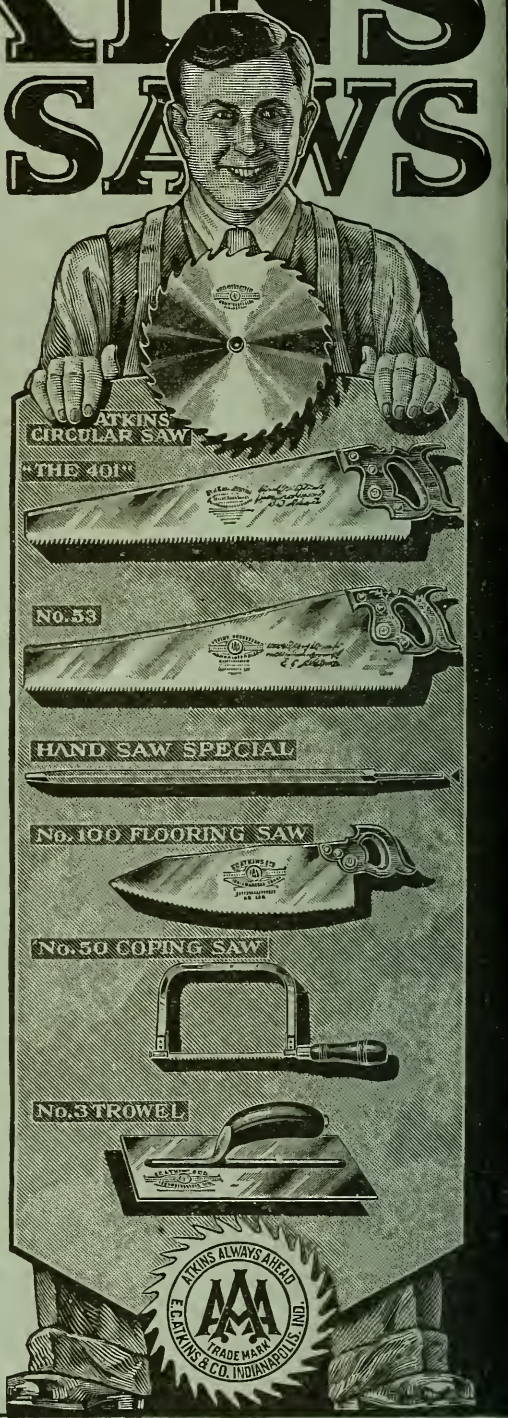
IT PAYS TO BUY ATKINS SAWS."

The reason why ATKINS SAWS are favorites with saw users is because of their two-way taper grinding, their excellent material (SILVER STEEL), their hard, tough filing temper and the high degree of PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the execution of each order.

Each executive, foreman, and workman is an expert at his job, with an ambition to produce the finest and best saws in the world. Thousands of ATKINS customers say that ATKINS SAWS are the

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

All good contractors, carpenters and mechanics who love fine tools, enclose 25c for nail apron, useful souvenir and Saw Sense Book.



E. C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

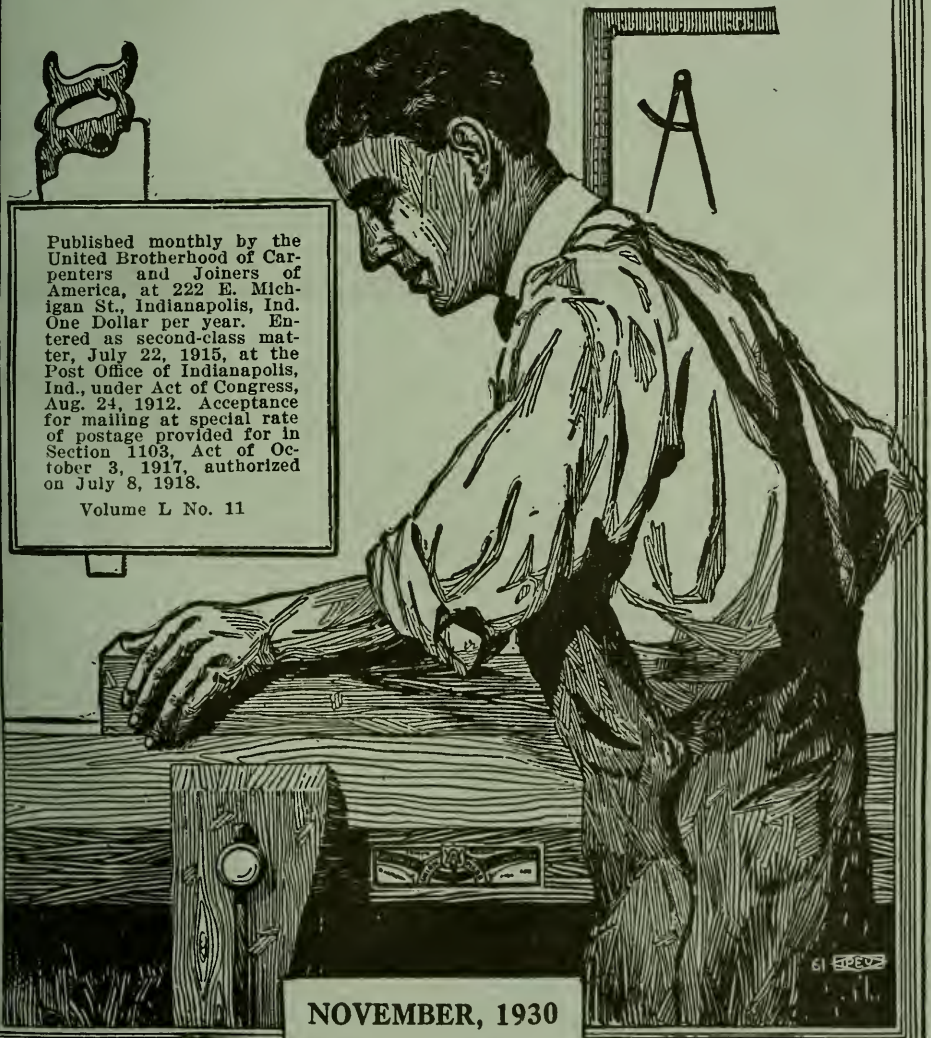
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities:

Atlanta	New Orleans	San Francisco
Chicago	New York City	Seattle
Memphis	Portland, Ore.	Paris, France
	Vancouver, B. C.	

The CARPENTER

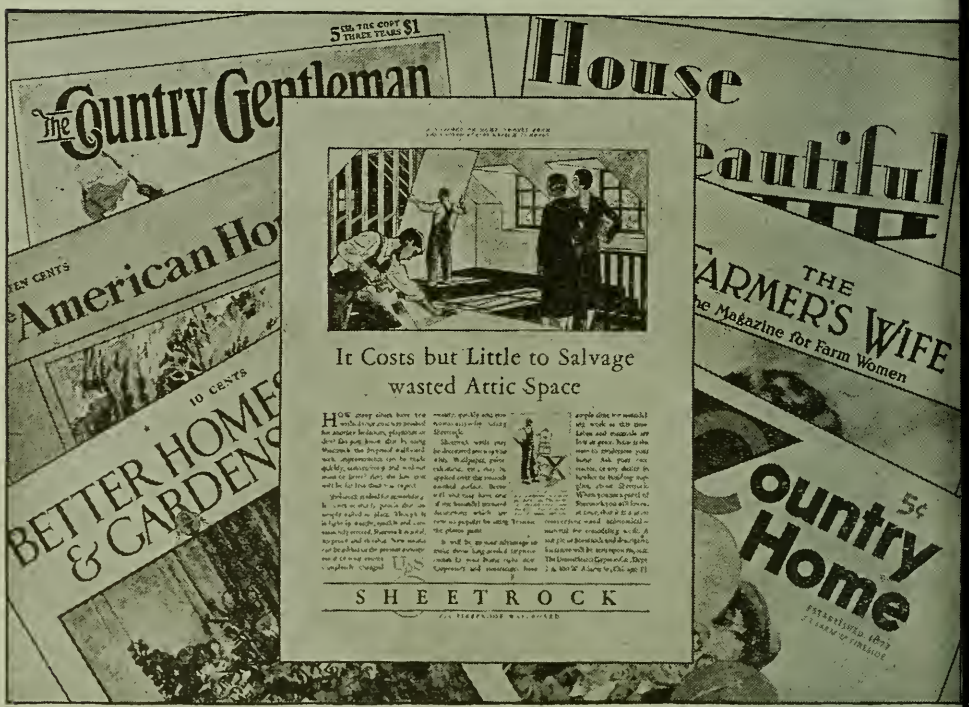


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Volume L No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1930

A MESSAGE TO CARPENTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



This Advertising is Helping to Take Up the Slack

ABOVE is reproduced the November advertisement in the United States Gypsum Company's big Fall remodeling campaign. It reaches over 6,000,000 readers of the leading magazines—dozens of them are your prospects.

This advertising is a part of the United States Gypsum Company's plan to revive work for carpenters—to take up the slack in new construction. *And it is getting the business.*

We are receiving hundreds of inquiries from the readers of this advertising—asking us about Sheetrock for remodeling. Also we are receiving wires and letters from scores of Sheetrock dealers—telling us that they are getting remodeling business now.

Some carpenter gets these jobs and it can be *you*. We'll help you get them. Drop us a line and we'll tell you how. Address the United States Gypsum Company, Dept. 4A, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

USG

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

Relieve  these  Situations and BENEFIT by them, too

Getting the garage doors open and closed—that always has been a Winter problem for automobile owners. The difficulties experienced with ordinary garage door equipment are so common that Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment will be welcomed everywhere it is demonstrated.

The doors are quickly up, out of the way, when equipped with Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment. Snow and ice cannot hinder constant smooth, easy opening and closing.

There are two, definite, new markets for Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment. You can install it on *new* garages to provide a most practical convenience—you can install it on *old*, hard-to-operate doors to modernize them and make them efficient.



EVERY Car-Owner WANTS and CAN Afford this Convenience

A slight, steady pull on the handle and the door rises to its overhead position without further aid. Closing the opening is just as simple. The doors on which Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment is installed operate practically automatically. 3 SECONDS and they are open or closed.

Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment is so inexpensive that every garage owner or prospective builder is a prospect for one or more installations. There is nothing like it. This is your opportunity to develop more remodeling and modernizing jobs in addition to providing the last word in convenience on new buildings. Write today for complete information. Use the coupon.

Frantz Mfg. Co., Dept. C-11, Sterling, Ill.

before

The doors a nuisance to operate. There are hundreds of such examples in your locality.



after

At the right, the same doors after the installation of Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment.



INVESTIGATE! MAIL THE COUPON TODAY.

Frantz Mfg. Co., Dept. C-11, Sterling, Illinois.
Kindly send me complete information on Frantz "Over-the-Top" Door Equipment.

Name _____ Address _____
(Print Plainly)
City _____ State _____

FRANTZ
Guaranteed Builders Hardware

"Over-the-Top" Door Equipment

RETAIL PRICE $32.50

There are 155 different

STANLEY



Light Wood Plumb and Level No. 257
Lengths: 18", 24", 26", 28" and 30". Proved Glasses.



Light Wood Plumb and Level No. 258
Lengths: 24", 26", 28" and 30". Proved Glasses. Full Aluminum Bound to protect corners and edges.



Mahogany Plumb and Level No. 1193
Lengths: 12", 18" and 24". Proved Glasses. Two Plumbs. Full Brass Bound to protect corners and edges. Fine Hand Rubbed Finish.

You may prefer a wood level, or a metal level . . . one with adjustable glasses or one with solid set glasses . . . an unbound level or a metal bound one.

It makes no difference. There is a Stanley Level to "fill the bill" — from a small pocket level to one 48" long. And they are designed to be just

THE STANLEY RULE
New Britain,



Aluminum Plumb & Level No. 232
Adjustable Glasses

Lengths: 24", 26", 28" and 30". Six proved glasses (2 double plumbs and 1 double level). Light in weight and easy to handle. Patented "Truss" construction is the strongest construction for this type of level. Will not warp or rust. Glasses are protected by heavy glass covers which also keep out all dirt.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

The Choice of



LEVELS

but there is only one quality — the best

as handy to use as possible. A few representative models are shown here.

The wood is correctly seasoned to prevent warping and the glasses are accurately set and well protected.

When you need a level ask your hardware dealer to show you a Stanley Level.

AND LEVEL PLANT
Connecticut



Line and Surface Level No. 87
3¼" long, ¾" Round Tubing. Patented guards on the Hooks make it practically impossible to shake the level from a line.



Metallic Plumb and Level No. 36
Japanned with Nickel Trim. Lengths: 6", 9", 12", 18" and 24". Three adjustable, proved glasses.



Aluminum Plumb and Level No. 237
Nickel Trim. Lengths: 12", 18" and 24". Three adjustable proved glasses with Eclipse covers.



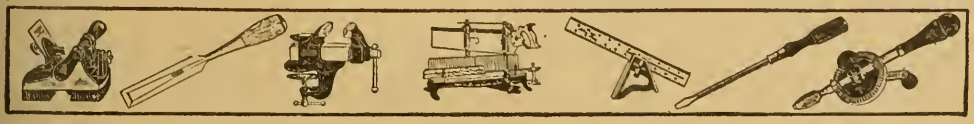
Aluminum Plumb & Level No. 233
Non Adjustable Glasses

Lengths: 18", 24" and 28". Six proved glasses (2 double plumbs and 1 double level).
Light in weight and easy to handle. Patented "Truss" construction is the strongest construction for this type of level. Will not warp or rust.
Heavy glass covers protect the glasses and keep out dirt.

STANLEY TOOLS

TOOLS

Most Carpenters



Do you know why this improved lumber helps you turn out a Good Job?



Slit open the cap and see for yourself

A STEEL tape, a try-square and your own eyes tell you more about this improved lumber than we could tell you in a dozen pages.

The tape shows that every piece of 4-SQUARE Lumber comes to you cut to exact designated length. The try-square proves that both ends of every 4-SQUARE board are machine-trimmed exactly square, ready to use without tedious hand-trimming.

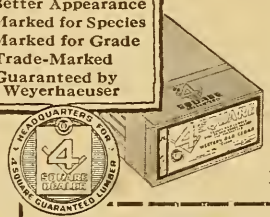
When you slit open the cap on a 4-SQUARE package, you see how perfectly the ends and faces are protected from dirt, damage and depreciation. It's a real pleasure to work with such clean, fine-looking stock.

The home owner, too, prefers 4-SQUARE Lumber because he has seen its plus values nationally advertised, and he knows it helps you to do a first-class job. He has faith in 4-SQUARE. It is properly seasoned. It is truly marked for species and grade. It is trade-marked and guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser.

4-SQUARE *Lumber gives you these*
ELEVEN PLUS VALUES

1. Full Lengths
2. Square Ends
3. Properly Seasoned
4. Better Craftsmanship
5. Better Construction
6. Protected Ends and Faces
7. Better Appearance
8. Marked for Species
9. Marked for Grade
10. Trade-Marked
11. Guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser

Slit open the cap of a 4-SQUARE package and see for yourself how this *plus value* lumber helps you in your fight for good construction. And mail the coupon today for the book that tells the interesting story of modern improvements in lumber.



This message to carpenters is published by Weyerhaeuser as spokesman for

4 SQUARE DEALERS
FROM COAST TO COAST

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
Merchants National Bank Building
St. Paul, Minnesota

Please send me a copy of "Eleven Plus Values."

Name .....

Street and No. .....

City ..... State .....

Lumber Dealer's Name C-11

FREE BLUE PRINTS

AND FREE BOOK "HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS"
SHOW YOU THE WAY TO

9 BIG PAY JOBS



1. Building Superintendent—$5,000 to $12,000.
2. Building Inspector—$4,800 to $8,000.
3. Appraiser—$6,000 to $10,000.
4. Material Buyer—$5,000 to $7,500.
5. Material Salesman—$5,000 to $12,000.
6. Building Estimator—$6,000 to $10,000.
7. Real Estate Expert—$5,500 to $12,000.
8. Construction Foreman—$4,500 to $8,500.
9. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN—$5,000 to $12,000.

Find Out How Easy It Is to Make Up to $12,000 in a Year

Learn to read Blue Prints this amazing new way! See how quickly and easily you can now train to make up to $12,000 a year! My FREE Book, "How To Read Blue Prints" discloses all the so-called "mysteries" of Blue Print reading. Another big Book, also FREE, gives you some startling facts about the 9 best jobs in America—jobs open only to Builders who can read Blue Prints and supervise others. Don't send one penny. Pay no C. O. D. just mail the coupon at once.

NO longer need any ambitious carpenter spend years trying to pick up the "mysteries" of Blue Print Plan Reading. For now a quick, sure, PRACTICAL method has been perfected that has made thousands of building tradesmen Blue Print Experts in a surprisingly short time.

LEARN AT HOME IN SPARE TIME

This is no ordinary "School course". It is practical from start to finish. It is based on many complete sets of real Blue Prints just as they are used by the contractor—these plans alone would cost thousands of dollars if purchased from the architect. Twenty famous experts in all lines of construction work talk over these Blue Prints with you. They show you every detail. Explain every short cut. Tell you the secret of quick, accurate Estimating. Explain Superintending. Give you for the first time many inside facts and money methods used by the "Giants" of the building industry.

This is the kind of training that quickly puts building tradesmen into the high-salaried jobs—or into profitable contracting businesses of their own. Yet now you get it right at home in 2 or 3 months. It requires no extensive education. If you can read and understand what is written here you can easily master it.



If You Live Nearby
Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You can now get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors. Your spare time is enough. Act today!

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS
Dept. P-103, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

SUCCEED LIKE THESE MEN

See what this training has done for others. Bartholomew, Cal., became a contractor and made over 300 per cent more money his first year. Dickerson, R. I., increased his salary over 700 per cent in 12 months. Blair, Okla., stepped up to Superintendent at a 100 per cent increase. Marchand, La., says: "My income has increased over 200 per cent and I now have more contracting work than I can do."

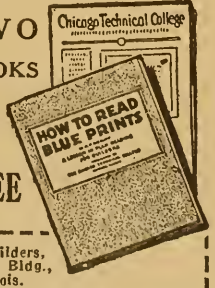
AMAZING OPPORTUNITY

You men who work with your tools in the building trades are the "backbone" of the building industry. You make good money now. But why be satisfied with just a scale wage? Why not get a bigger share of the seven billion dollars that will be spent this year in new construction? Why not fit yourself in a few short weeks for your choice of any one of the 9 steady, big-pay jobs that are open everywhere. Decide now to step into a big pay job, just as others have done.

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Accept my FREE gift of a complete set of real working Blue Prints. Get my fascinating book "How To Read Blue Prints" that tells all the interesting and instructive facts about Blue Print Plans. Examine my other big book that gives the remarkable facts about the 9 best jobs in America. Don't send me one penny. Pay no C. O. D. It's all FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon today.—RIGHT NOW!

TWO BOOKS also FREE



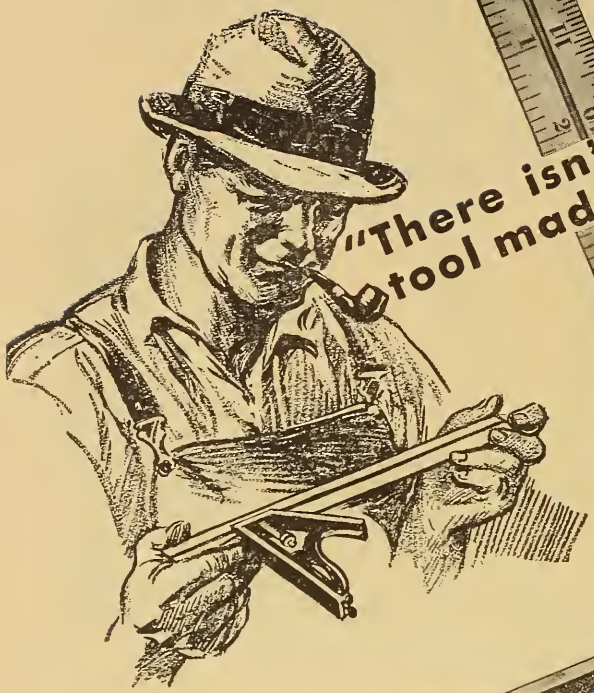
Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. P-103, Chicago Tech Bldg.,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me your FREE Blue Prints and 2 Big books. I understand these are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesmen will call on me.

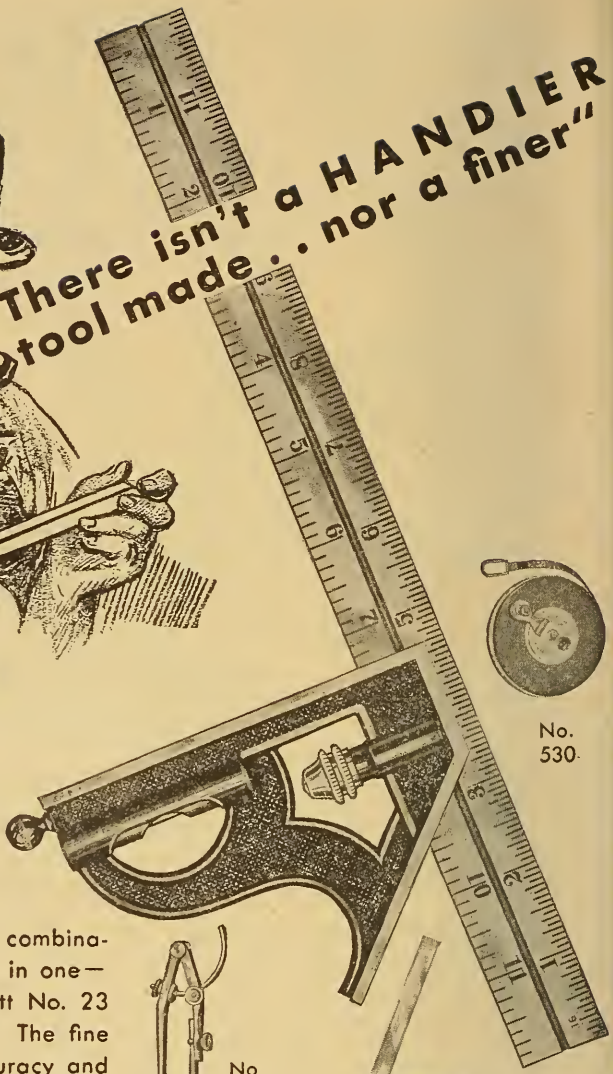
Name ----------

Address ----------

Town ---------- State----------



"There isn't a HANDIER tool made . . nor a finer"



No. 530

On a tool that's as handy as a combination square—really eight tools in one—why skimp? Look over Starrett No. 23 and you will want to own it. The fine steel blade and the extra accuracy and smoothness of the finish make it the finest Combination Square you can have.

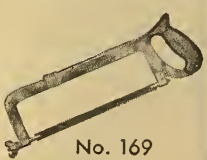
No. 92

No 439

Ask for the new Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E" It describes and prices all the Starrett Carpenters' Tools. Sent free on request.



No. 181



No. 169

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
Athol, Mass.

50th Anniversary of Starrett Tools 1880—1930

Use Starrett Tools

4363

Here's Amazing Weatherstrip *for* Complete In This Tube

New Metal $1.50 a Window Ready To Tack On!



Now, homes can be weatherstripped for $30 instead of $130! Now, one window or fifty, sold in ready-cut units at $1.50 per window. Labor cost entirely eliminated. Anyone can tack it on without removing window. Yes! RED-D-PLY is all metal—finest bronze—cleverly designed on a revolutionary new principle that makes weatherstripping windows and doors as simple as A-B-C. RED-D-PLY is wonderful news for America's home-owning millions and it opens up fortunes for salesmen in an entirely new field where opportunities are unlimited.

SALESMEN WANTED

For Big-Money Opportunities

AT last, real metal weatherstripping that can be sold in unit packages! Now salesmen can get their share of the millions spent for weatherstripping. Red-D-Ply offers you up to $5000 a year in quick, easy cash profits—and another possible $5000 from automatic repeat business.



SALES of $1.50 to $35 per Home!

A New Principle

Red-D-Ply is made of genuine spring bronze, ready-cut holes punched clear through, no raw edges, hemmed, and ready to apply. One edge is tacked flat against the frame of door or window. The other edge floats free, maintaining a spring pressure on the door or window, thus closing the crack. So cleverly are these strips constructed that anyone can weatherstrip a window in thirty minutes or less. You do not have to remove anything to apply it.

Pays For Itself In Fuel Saved

Every year Red-D-Ply saves $30 to $60 in fuel bills alone. Stops cold air in winter—keeps hot air out in summer. Ends window rattles and stops dust, soot and rain that leaks in around every window and door.

Low Price—Sells Easily

Put up in neat packages, with nails and instructions, and priced at $1.50 a window. That's cheaper than felt! Compare it with metal stripping which costs up to $10 a window!



Red-D-Ply

The Metal Weatherstrip You Can Tack On

The field is absolutely new for salesmen. The low price is revolutionary. The repeat business is unlimited. Seldom, if ever, have salesmen had an opportunity such as is now offered to you with Red-D-Ply. Figure it out for yourself.

A Permanent Growing Business

You have a chance to sell at least one or two units to every man or woman who owns a home. Even these simple sales mean cash profits to you of up to $100 a week. But that is only the beginning of the story. You can go back a week later and sell units for every window in the house. One man tells another. You can sell everyone in a block. Repeat business easily doubles your earnings. On top of this you can sell big quantity orders to schools, hospitals and public buildings of all sizes. You often make a good week's pay in a single day. Walter Vernohm, St. Louis, earned $142.00 in one day. That's why $5000 a year is possible for hustlers. The longer you work the easier it is. You go right on making big money in the same territory, and every year your earnings should get bigger and bigger.

Make Free Sales Test

Write today for our free sales test offer. We furnish everything. No capital required. No big investment. Let us show you how to test this proposition without risking a penny. Simply mail the coupon. It will bring you one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to salesmen.

The Red-D-Ply Co.

1531 Washington Ave., Dept. S-112, St. Louis, Mo.

The Red-D-Ply Co., Dept. S-112,
1531 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

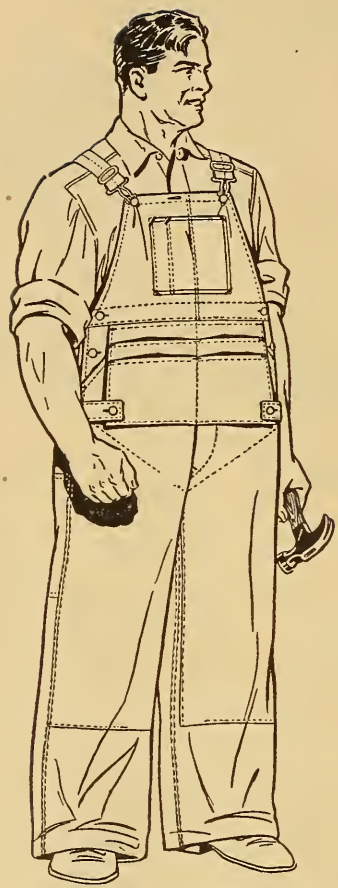
Gentlemen: Send me your 10-day Test Offer and all details of your $5000 opportunity with Red-D-Ply.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

NOBODY BEATS YOU AT *Your* GAME



and when you play the other man's game you usually get an artistic trimming.

If you buy work clothes on the basis of "price" can you expect 100% value as to cloth, workmanship and wear? Common sense tells you "No!" When you buy on "price" you play the other man's game.

You'll never miss the few odd cents more a good, stand-up Sweet-Orr overall, pant or shirt may cost. But you will miss the good old Sweet-Orr wear and comfort if you play the "price" game.

"Something for nothing always makes trouble,
Something for nothing always costs double,
But once you start wearing clothes labelled "Sweet-Orr"
You'll like them immensely and come back for more."

Regulation Carpenter Overall.
Every possible comfort and convenience.
Also made without the special nail pouch.



Don't play the other man's game. Insist on seeing the name "Sweet-Orr". It's your long wear clothes Insurance policy.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

"First to adopt the Union Label"



TO WIN
USE ESTWING
UNBREAKABLE TOOLS

1 HANDLE that CAN'T BREAK or LOOSEN

2 Leather washer grip gives greatest comfort in all weathers

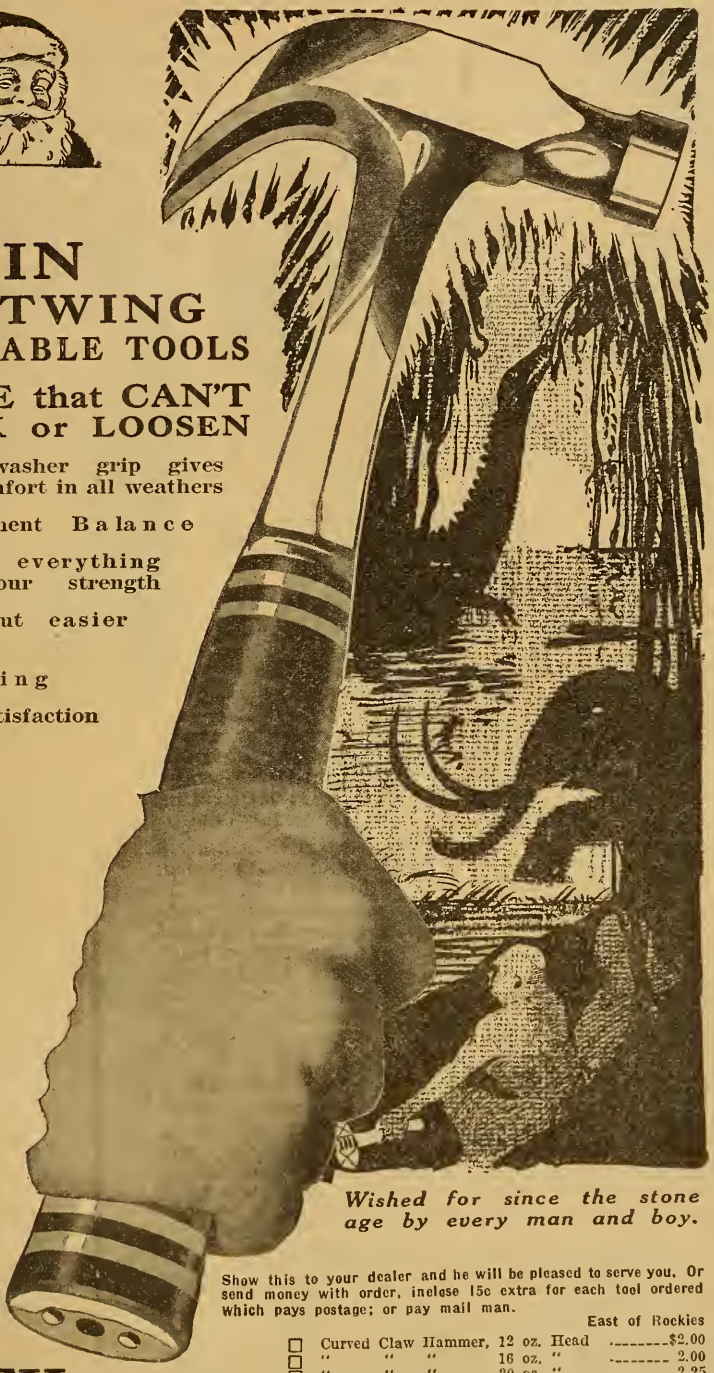
3 Best, Permanent Balance

4 Pull and Rip everything within your strength

5 Drive and cut easier and surer

6 Finer Looking

7 Lifetime Satisfaction



Wished for since the stone age by every man and boy.

Guaranteed UNBREAKABLE

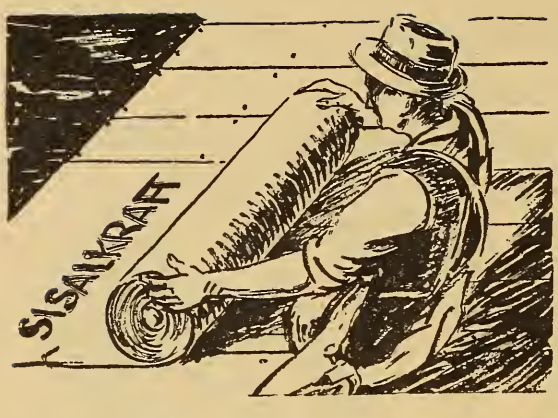
Show this to your dealer and he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

	East of Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2	2.25
☐ Util-Axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Axe 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pien Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

WORTH
several times ☞

Estwing Mfg. Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL.



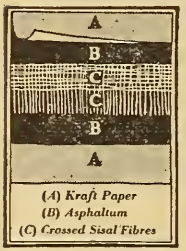
Give yourself a surprise! Try to tear a sample of Sisalkraft clear across.



Why SISALKRAFT gives such fine results in roofs

PROGRESSIVE carpenters everywhere are using the reinforced, waterproof building paper Sisalkraft under roofs as well as over sheathing and under floors. It cost very little in comparison to the cost of a house and is worth many times its cost in the prevention of small leaks. When insulation is used under roofs, Sisalkraft protects it and prevents infiltrating air and moisture from reducing its insulating value.

Sisalkraft's exclusive construction puts it in a class by itself. It has none of the faults of ordinary paper. It is clean and easy to handle. One man can handle it, even in a high wind. Ordinary large-headed nails hold it when it is covered promptly. On roofs, it should be laid in step with the finished roofing. Sisalkraft goes on without rips and holes. It is ideal for many uses around the job—protecting finished floors, covering mill work, for closing in, etc.



Your lumber dealer will gladly give you a list of uses and samples to show customers. You can easily demonstrate how Sisalkraft is made —crossed layers of non-elastic fibres imbedded in asphalt and covered with heavy kraft paper.

Get a Free Sample from Your Lumber Dealer

THE SISALKRAFT CO.
205 Wacker Drive *(Canal Station)* Chicago, Illinois
In Canada: Alexander Murray & Company, Limited—Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N. B., Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver

SISALKRAFT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

"more than a building paper"

C11 Gray

"... then a shift to *slow speed* for easy drilling through"

MANY a time you have burred the hole . . . snapped your drill—and no fault of yours!

"Yankee" No. 1435, a new ***two-speed*** hand drill, takes care of ticklish jobs with small drills in thin metal—or thick.

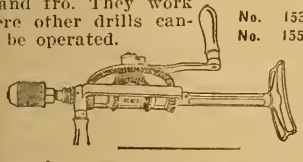
Only 11 inches long! And the only small drill that gives you high speed for fast work and then a shift to slow speed for easy drilling through.

Avoids jamming. Makes holes true, smooth, free of burrs. Saves drills. Saves time and bother. Fast or slow speed, or tool locked, at a finger touch.

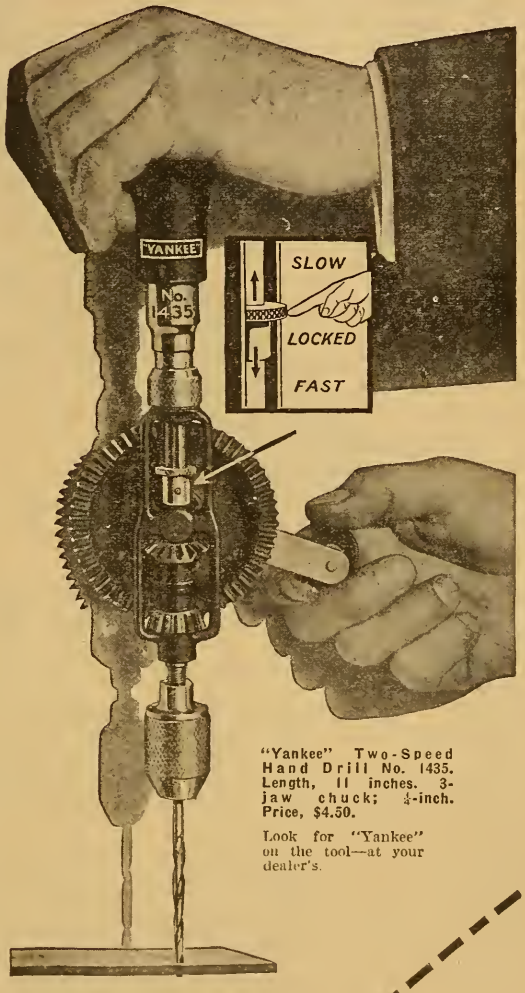


"Yankee" No. 1530 Ratchet Hand Drill (above) and No. 1555 Ratchet Breast Drill (below) have five ratchet adjustments, including "Yankee" Double Ratchet for continuous drilling where crank can be moved only to and fro. They work where other drills cannot be operated.

No. 1530, $ 5.25
No. 1555, $11.00



Some other "Yankee" Tools: Quick-Return Spiral Screw-Drivers, Adjustable-Tension Pushdrills, Famous "Yankee" Ratchet Bit Braces, Ratchet Breast, Hand and Chain Drills, Ratchet Tap Wrenches, Removable-base Vises, etc.



"Yankee" Two-Speed Hand Drill No. 1435. Length, 11 inches. 3-jaw chuck; ¼-inch. Price, $4.50.

Look for "Yankee" on the tool—at your dealer's.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Save Time . . . Save Labor

Mail This Tool-Book Coupon NOW

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.,
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

You may send "Yankee" Tool Book, with action pictures showing the ingenious ways they work: Breast, Hand, Chain and Bench Drills, and Bit Braces with "Yankee" Ratchet, Vises, etc.

Name.....

Address.....(c)

D-15



A DISSTON HAND SAW serves you faithfully. Twenty, 30, 40, even 50 years is the record of many Disston Saws, still in daily use.

With the long service that you can get from any Disston Hand Saw, why not get the best Disston Hand Saw—the D-15 Lightweight—and enjoy its higher quality year after year?

The Disston D-15 is made of the finest Disston Steel that can be put into a hand saw. It is true-taper ground. It has a temper and a toughness that you cannot duplicate. It has a rosewood handle, with Disston weather-proofed-finish. Beautiful. Efficient. Made 24″ and 26″ long, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 point cross-cut and 5½ and 6 point rip. Your hardware merchant can supply it.

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. CANADIAN FACTORY: TORONTO

Makers of "THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881 | Vol. L—No. 11. | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1930 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

It's All In The State Of Mind

If you think you are beaten, you are
    If you think that you dare not, you don't;
If you'd like to win, but think you can't
    It's almost a "cinch" you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you've lost,
    Far out in the world you find
Success begins with a fellow's will,
    It's all in the state of mind.

Full many a race is lost
    Ere even a step is run,
And many a coward fails
    Ere even his work's begun.
Think big, and your deeds will grow,
    Think small and you'll fall behind.
Think that you can, and you will,
    It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are,
    You've got to think high to rise,
You've got to be sure of yourself before
    You can ever win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
    To the stronger or faster man,
But soon or late the man who wins
    Is the fellow who thinks he can.

—The Sabean.

SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

TO all people of the United States who are either of labor or who are in sympathy with its hopes, aspirations and accomplishments I wish to extend to them my thanks for their support.

To those who have misunderstood labor I cherish the hope that they will study our movement and when next they resort to criticism they will be sufficiently just to base their findings on the records.

To the unorganized I wish to impress upon them the fact that as long as they remain voiceless in the affairs of men they must accept whatever wages, hours and working conditions employers may determine without consultation with them. I also wish to say that the trade unions will welcome them within the organized field with pleasure.

Since the beginning of time those who have worked as slaves, as serfs and now as employes have persistently struggled for the realization of a higher and more abundant life.

The American Federation of Labor has been in existence since 1881 and during that time its one idea has been to secure something better for those who work for wages.

That it has been successful cannot be denied or that the many improvements in the economic condition of all our people are to a great extent due to the persistent agitations of labor.

We were in the van of the fight for compulsory education. We always have believed that too much could not be done for the protection of our children. When we failed in some of the states to obtain the necessary legislation we were compelled to go to Congress and urge an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to legislate for children.

Our idea was to make the laws uniform in all states as children in some states are being exploited in industry. We insisted they should be in the school instead of the workshop as they were not only being injured physically and mentally but were being used to manufacture articles that come in competition with those made by adults in other states which have better protective laws for children.

Congress answered our plea by almost unanimous action. We are still urging the ratification of the amendment.

We have reduced the hours of labor from 14 and more to 8 and in many cases less than that. We have established the principle of the five day week, which has made it possible to give employment to many of those displaced by mass production in industry.

When men and women worked 10, 12, 14 and more hours a day they had no time to spend what they earned if they had anything left after paying for the necessaries of life. But the American Federation of Labor changed all this by demanding higher wages and fewer hours of work. With higher wages and sufficient leisure money has been spent more freely than ever before and who can doubt that that is the basis of our prosperity.

Through our non-partisan political policy we have been able to secure remedial legislation in Congress and the various states to benefit not only labor but all the people.

We fought the white plague, the narcotic menace, freed the seamen and eliminated to a marvelous extent sweatshops and tenements. We secured the creation of the Department of Labor, the secretary a member of the cabinet, and were instrumental in establishing the women's and children's bureaus in that department.

In fact every legislative proposal advanced by the American Federation of Labor has been for the benefit of all our people either directly or indirectly.

This is only a brief outline of the things done by the American Federation of Labor. Yet there are a thousand and one other improvements in our economic life that are to be credited to its persistent agitation.

TRIVIAL ACCIDENTS AND INFECTIONS ON CONSTRUCTION WORK

(By W. A. Dearborn)

FIRST aid is safety for the injured, and if a way can be found to eliminate infection from the accident record of a construction firm, much will have been accomplished in way of safety progress.

A clerk on a construction job died from blood poisoning that began from a mere pin scratch. A bricklayer cut his finger, neglected the wound, and finally had to have his hand amputated at the wrist. A laborer got a splinter in his finger and dug it out with his jackknife. Three days later he died from infection.

A mason's helper had exactly the same experience. While helping to place a timber on an alteration job, a carpenter cut his hand slightly on the metal lathing of the old partition on Wednesday afternoon. Apparently he went to the first aid kit, for it was later noticed that he had a piece of adhesive tape over the cut. He worked Thursday and Friday as usual, was absent Saturday, and the foreman 'phoned his home and learned he didn't feel well and thought he had a cold. On Tuesday his son informed their office his father was very sick with an infected arm. A surgeon was sent to the home; while he was arranging for the man's transfer to a hospital, the man died.

A laborer carrying a section of floor form stepped on a nail in a loose board and worked the rest of the day without receiving first aid. On returning home his foot pained him so badly he called a doctor. His delay in getting proper first aid treatment allowed infection to set in, and as a result of this neglected minor injury he lost thirty-six weeks' time and eventually had to have two toes amputated. Total cost of this case for compensation and medical payments amounted to about $1,100.

Case after case of this type could be described. If an interest in accident prevention work could have impressed those responsible with the need of prompt and efficient first aid treatment for all injuries, no matter how slight, these and many other similar cases of infection would have been avoided.

Any well defined safety program should specifically put it up to the foreman on the job to see that his employes receive prompt first aid. An alert foreman can readily do this by being on the lookout for amateur bandages and directing a definite inquiry to the employe as to whether he reported for first aid treatment. I can cite two cases where the foreman could have prevented serious results by this check and insisting on first aid treatment.

A laborer had been working on a construction job with a home-made bandage over one eye for three days before the foreman became interested enough to inquire what was wrong.

The laborer then explained that he had got some concrete dust in his eye. Since it troubled him considerably, he had been bathing it at home. He had decided to keep it covered.

The foreman then sent him to a doctor, but as infection had already started; it was too late. The workman lost his vision in that eye.

Later investigation disclosed that both the foreman and timekeeper had noticed him on the first day he came to work with bandaged eye, but it did not occur to either to check up on his trouble. Had the foreman been alert and checked up on the injury the very first day, this man would not have lost the sight of his eye.

Another recent accident was described as follows: A workman on a construction job cut himself slightly and mentioned to the foreman, "I've drawn blood." No special significance was given to this by the foreman; so the man just continued to work. Several days later he died from infection. Had this foreman been "on the job" he would have ordered the man to obtain first aid immediately and thus in all probability have saved his life.

By constantly checking up on minor injuries the foreman soon realizes what employes in his crew have low resistance because of slow healing. This fact is revealed by a recent accident report we received which reads as follows:

Nature of injury—"Sliver in hand."

Description of accident—"This happens frequently with this man. He gets a sliver in his hand and later on it may start to swell. He is very susceptible to

infection. He is a good man and we send him to the doctor just as soon as we notice any trouble. He did not want to go in this instance, but we insisted on it."

Thus, it may be seen the foreman plays an important part in preventing accidents, and also in preventing trivial injuries from becoming serious.

CONTRIBUTION OF UNION LABOR TO THE PROGRESS OF AMERICA

(By Myers Y. Cooper, Governor, State of Ohio)

IN THE early days of Organized Labor, propaganda was released that such an organization would prove oppressive to the people as a whole; that hardships would be imposed for the benefit of a class who might gather up great power and use it without due regard for the common good.

The fact that no such thing exists and that American labor, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, has sought even-handed justice and a fair division of benefits, properly arising from the source of all true wealth—the efforts of the toilers of the land—has been a complete answer to any such misgivings and fears.

Homes of comfort, education for children, sufficient time for recreation, improvement of working conditions conducive to maintenance of good health, compensation with due frugality and a sensible practice of thrift that not only provides the necessaries of life, but a fair share of luxuries, and that insures against the inevitable rainy day—these are the elementary things for which labor takes its stand and these are the definite elements in our national life which are entitled to sympathy and support if America is to make true progress.

Increasing wages and increasing output in America have gone hand in hand. The will to work and enjoy the effort heads every sincere worker away from dependence upon others.

Passing prosperity around means the conservation of prosperity. Industry's most valued customer is found in the well-paid worker, who, after all, is a great factor in the maintenance of that prosperity in which he is entitled to receive a rightful share of benefits.

Lincoln realized this and said:

"To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

He saw even in that early day the responsibility of capital and labor and he, better than any other man of his time, recognized that they depended on each other and that here was a reciprocal relationship which, if worked out on a basis of equity and justice to the public, to the employer and to the employe would result in mutual benefit for all.

A writer sums up Lincoln's attitude in this statement:

"He refused to submit to class distinction between capital and labor. He regarded capital and labor as a mixed, not a distinctive class, and he said: 'No principle is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.' "

I am more and more convinced that the paths of progress are not to be found in a spirit which foments and encourages discord. The spirit of this organization is to promote the cause of labor, with due regard for the rights of all interests involved depending upon enlightened public opinion to aid in its advancement.

Public opinion has done much for labor—much more perhaps than many of us realize.

No concern, no individual, with the power in hand to do so, can with impunity underpay workers, impose unjust working conditions, and unduly force upon the country at large responsibilities that are rightfully their own.

Labor never makes a mistake in the promotion of its purposes which it deems just in presenting such cause before the bar of public opinion.

WOOD HIGHWAY BRIDGES GAINING FAVOR

ACCORDING to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, activities of the highway department in the vicinity of Kirbyville, Texas, indicate that a policy favoring the construction of wood bridges for highway crossovers is rapidly developing. In this section several concrete bridges over creeks are being replaced with wood floored bridges set on deep sunk piles. The concrete structures failed as a result of summer rain washouts of the soil on which their piers were set.

At Jasper a bridge over Sandy Creek had the footing of its center pier washed away. As the pier dropped the bridge above broke, crushing the pier and falling into the creek. A wood floor mat was temporarily hung across between the bridge ends and served for crossing. Wood piles were sunk and a wood floored crossover for pedestrians was built. Meanwhile other piles were sunk and a new bridge built for traffic. Both the new bridges have floors of 2 x 4's laid on edge and nailed together. A concrete covering is laid over this floor to keep it dry.

Over Nichols Creek, six miles south, similar trouble was encountered. The soil under one of the end piers was scored away and as the pier dropped the bridge was cracked near its center. Here, also, a wood replacement like that at Jasper is being made.

The highway department is also building a pile and wood floored bridge at a point three miles south of Jasper on Walnut run. It is of construction similar to the first two bridges. This takes the place of a narrow iron bridge. At a point over Trout Creek, six miles north of Kirbyville another wood bridge is going in.

Dane County, Wisconsin has just completed a second timber structure bridge, having turned to timber construction for much the same reason as Texas. "On many streams where the bed scours," says Engineering and Contracting, referring to the second bridge, "it is very expensive to get the foundations of concrete bridges deep enough to insure adequate protection. It is usual to construct a concrete bridge as small as will carry ordinary stream flow, in order to save expense, with the result that when a flood comes the footings are in danger of being undermined. Piling will prevent this to a great degree, and it is found that the pile and timber bridge can be constructed at much less cost than a concrete or steel structure equally secure against floods."

According to Engineering and Contracting, this particular Dane County bridge which was built of treated timber according to standard specifications of the American Wood Preservers' Association, cost $1,730, whereas a concrete structure would have cost between $2,800 and $3,200.

Incidentally, Dane County builds these wood structure bridges with removable floors to enable ditch dredges to pass.

HOW MACHINE OUTPUT CROWDS CANADIAN LABOR

(By Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada)

SINCE the war, industry in Canada has been undergoing a revolution comparable to the first industrial revolution of over a century ago following the invention of the steam engine which made possible the substitution of power machine for hand tools; and this second industrial revolution is having a disturbing consequence, the displacement of human labor by automatic machines.

In the first industrial revolution the workers smashed machines by way of protest against the threat to their occupation. Today the machine is more of a threat to the workers' jobs than at any time in history. When England as the home of the invention of the steam engine and the possessor of great coal beds, entered upon the first industrial revolution and became the workshop of the world she was able to find markets for her new machine-made wares all

over the earth, because being the first country to develop machine production she had practically no competitors. In her case the machines helped to multiply jobs and her population multiplied, but for all that the population increased faster than the jobs. The great migration of the British people to Canada, to Australia, to the United States, began with the development of machine production, and this spread of the British people over the earth created new markets for the producers of the factories.

But to day nearly every country has a developed or rapidly developing machine production of their own; most are able to supply their home markets and are looking for other markets for their surplus products; and when workers are displaced by machines they cannot migrate to some new country, where free land is available and it is possible to live like a pioneer on wild game.

But while the labor-displacing machine is thus more of a threat to the workers' job than ever before, we know it will not do any good to smash machines. We welcome them and believe that properly used they are a benefit. In the first place, they lighten the burden of labor; in the second, they make possible a lessening of the hours of labor on the one hand, and an increase of the wealth of goods available for human use on the other.

As used today the machine creates two problems—over production of goods and unemployment. Surplus goods on the one hand, and surplus workers on the other.

The problems are related. They may be regarded as two phases of the same problem. If employment is found for the surplus workers they bring additional purchasing power to the market and become consumers of the surplus products, some portion of them anyway.

To maintain a better balance between production and consumption, organized labor holds that the human work day must be shortened in order to create more jobs and that at the same time the purchasing power of the workers, who constitute the great mass of consumers, must be increased either by raising wages or reducing prices. Many workers now have the five-day week and the eight-hour day or less. But steel workers in some plants are working ten and eleven-hour shifts seven days in the week. If the machine is to benefit the worker as well as the owner it must be used to make possible the progressive shortening of the human workday; that is the only obvious way out of the dilemma of over-production or rather under-consumption and unemployment.

Big business men, operating mass production enterprises, capable of producing a much greater quantity of products than they can find purchasers for at profitable prices, are more and more realizing that the problem of increasing consumption demands as much attention as the problem of increasing production. But the average business man only thinks of increasing or cheapening production; he looks abroad for markets if his home market is not able to consume his products. Yet every day it becomes more imperative for all classes of business men, as well as workers, to undertake a solution of the problem of increasing the productive capacity of the home market.

The second industrial revolution is proceeding at an unprecedented pace. On the farm, in the factory, on construction jobs, on railways and ships new inventions take the place of men. Huge engines are now hauling freight trains over a mile long, trains have to be equipped with radios to enable the conductor and brakemen to communicate with the engineers; and there are fewer brakemen on these long trains. A process has just been discovered whereby molten clay can be used to construct foundations of buildings; a lot of cement workers will soon find their occupations gone.

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION

(By R. J. C. Stead, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa)

IT goes without saying that all the development which has taken place in Canada since this country was the exclusive preserve of its Indian population has been due to immigration. Without immigration Canada would still be the hunting ground of the Indian. And because immigration has played, and is playing, so vital a part in the development of our national life, it is a subject of the deepest interest to all Canadians.

Sometimes, indeed, imagination is the occasion not merely of interest, but of differences of opinion and of disappointment. The Canadian who looks at the map observes the great portion of the world's surface which is our heritage and its strategic geographical position, and who knows even something of the wealth of natural resources with which our country is endowed, is liable to be impatient of our progress when he realizes that our more than three million square miles of territory as yet support less than 10 million people. Such a Canadian is liable to turn his attention to the country to the south of us, which, with less than our area, supports about 12 times as many people, and to arrive at the conclusion that Canada's progress is dishearteningly slow.

Such a conclusion, however, would arise from only a superficial study of the subject. When he goes deeper the Canadian will discover that the rate of progress of this Dominion does not suffer by the inevitable comparison with the United States. It is to be remembered that the United States was launched into nationhood and became an economic unit almost a century before the same development was reached in Canada. From the two starting points it can be shown that Canada has more than kept pace with her illustrious neighbor.

Let us consider our growth by immigration. In the last fiscal year immigration to Canada amounted to 167,722 persons. The population of Canada in 1929 was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 9,796,800. Our immigration during the year, therefore, amounted to a trifle over 17 persons per thousand of population. This is a more rapid increase than has ever been recorded in the United States, even at the peak of the movement to that country. The largest immigration which ever occurred to the United States was in the year 1907, when it amounted to 1,285,490. That looks like a large immigration to us, but it must be remembered that it was being absorbed by a population of more than 85 million souls. The rate of immigration in the United States that year was less than 15 persons per 1,000, compared with our immigration last year of over 17 per 1,000. And remember, I am comparing the peak year of the whole history of the United States with what may be described as an average year in Canada. In our peak year immigration to Canada amounted to 54 persons per 1,000, as compared with a peak in the United States of less than 15 persons per 1,000. Or, to make another comparison, last year, a normal year, we, with a population of less than 10 millions, absorbed an immigration of over 167,000. The United States had a population of over 20 millions before it ever in a single year received that number of immigrants. Or, to make another comparison, the American Republic was 71 years old before it ever received as many immigrants as Canada received in 1906, when the Dominion was 39 years old.

These figures establish that Canada is growing by immigration at a more rapid relative pace than did the United States at any period in their history. We have, indeed, in the face of these figures, to ask ourselves whether it may be possible that we have grown too rapidly. Students of migration tell us that the absorptive capacity of any population is about 10 per 1,000 per annum. They tell us that a larger movement than that takes on the aspects of an invasion, rather than a migration, with the incoming population likely to impose its culture upon a native population instead of being assimilated in it.

There are, however, some respects in which Canada's position is different from that of many other countries. Every immigrant who enters the United States, for example, is a foreigner, but not every immigrant who enters Canada is a foreigner. Last year, out of our 167,722 immigrants 58,000—more than one-third of the total—were not foreigners. They were British subjects before they came to Canada; they experienced no change in allegiance in entering Canada.

Again, our next largest group consisted of 30,560 immigrants from the United States. While technically foreigners, these immigrants are not actually regarded as foreigners. Their racial stock, their training and their environment have been so similar to our own that they are absorbed into our national and economic life without occasioning a ripple on the surface. I have made some enquiry into the racial origin of these more than 30,000 immigrants from the United States, and I find that 4,420 were actually born

British subjects, and that a total of 16,701—more than half of the entire movement—were of British ancestry. The other principal groups were 3,934 of French origin, 3,803 of German origin, 1,419 of Norwegian origin, 784 of Swedish origin, and 741 of Dutch origin.

REAL PROSPERITY DEPENDS UPON THE WELL-BEING OF MASSES

"WHAT about unemployment, as you see it? And what is to be done to get rid of it?"

George W. Perkins, president of the Union Label Trades Department, former president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, a veteran editor and for years, the close associate of Samuel Gompers, prepared his answers with care, with reluctance, but finally with conciseness. And his answers prove that the answer has not greatly changed with the years since machinery came. For Perkins found it sufficient to repeat the very words he had used in answering the same questions thirty-four years ago. Here is his answer:

"On the question of unemployment, its cause, effect and cure, let me say that years ago the trade union movement found a solution which is indisputable in its application, and, if adopted, will prove the only real sure cure for unemployment as well as the stabilization of employment and industry itself.

"Early industrial economists and those who wrote on political economy invented out of whole cloth the theory 'The iron law of wages was dependent upon the alleged natural law of supply and demand.'

"We proved years ago that this theory was false and illogical, and never was and is not now the cause predicated upon the law of supply and demand. We are handicapped by this false notion which found lodgement in the minds of 99 per cent of the people.

"Our task was to find the real cause. Thirty-four years ago I published in September, 1896, in the Cigarmakers' Official Journal, which I edited, the following:

" 'The real prosperity, wealth, enlightenment and advancement of all nations depend upon the condition of the masses. An ideal state will never be reached until labor is in position to absorb that which it creates. It can never do that until it receives the full fruits of its toil. History indicates that the condition of the workers grows better just in proportion to the size and strength of the trades union movement.'

"And in the October Journal of the same year I wrote and published the following:

" 'Real, lasting prosperity will come when the masses are able to consume that which they create.

" 'Trades unions enable their members to receive more and more of the just fruits of their labor.

" 'The higher the wages of the workers, the greater their abilty to consume.

"Workingmen with money to spend make a business good.'

"In an address that I made before the convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union in Detroit, Mich., September 28, 1926, I said:

" 'It has been truthfully said that the permanent prosperity and high development of any nation depend upon the economic well-being of the great mass of its citizens. History and our own experience clearly indicate that this can best be accomplished through the trades union movement. The producing capacity of any country is developed just in proportion to the ability of the masses to consume. I know of no means better calculated to make consumers of a nation's hosts than for its people to unite in trade unions, and, through their agency, unitedly secure more and more, until they obtain all that which they create. This result will inevitably follow the complete union of labor and harmonious working in unison, with one common purpose in view.'

"I have been saying, in school and out of school, the same general principles ever since. Other trade unionists were equally emphatic in defending the same principles and theory, all of which is and was based upon facts.

"Today we find men in nearly all walks of life, such as President Hoover and many others, industrialists, econo-

mists, professors and others saying the same things.

"There is no other remedy. The only thing that can and will arrest unemployment, that will stabilize industry and employment is more wages not only for the organized but for all wage earners who must be organized to get sufficient wages to enable them to consume that which they make, and equally important is the shortening of the hours and days of labor."

PROGRESS IN CANADA

(By the Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

IN CANADA, as in the United States, the period of reconstruction since the war has been one of rapid technical advance. Canadian industry has not only recovered from the aftermath of the war, but has forged ahead with astonishing rapidity. There have been wide reaches of undeveloped country to bring under cultivation, mining and forestry to develop, and a rich field for manufacturing industry to supply the needs of a growing farm and city population. Because the Dominion Bureau of Statistics covers the field of industry very thoroughly in gathering its statistical information, we can make a full rounded survey of developments in Canada in the last ten years. Not only are manufacturers and railroads covered as in America, but in addition, records of employment are given for construction, service, trade, and communication, and wages rates for construction, electric railroads and common factory labor. If similar records were available in the United States we should be able to follow industrial trends with far greater accuracy.

In 1927 the different branches of Canadian industry ranked as follows:

	Per cent of net value of all production
Manufactures	42.0
Agriculture	38.0
Forestry	8.7
Construction	6.9
Mining	6.7
Electric power	2.4

Manufacturing is the most important branch of Canadian productive activity, and except for agriculture, employs the largest number of wages earners. Therefore, the progress of manufacturing industry and of the wage earners who work in factories is the most important to the general welfare.

In the post war period, Canadian factories have applied science and research to the problems of production. As in the United States, great improvement in technical efficiency has resulted. Many of the industries of the United States and Canada are under one central control and technical improvements are applied throughout the whole industry regardless of political boundaries. American investments are truly international—Canadian capital invested in the United States amounts to $939,000,000, while United States capital invested in Canada is $3,313,512,000.

Production in Canada has increased far above even the peak of 1919, and the large volume of output has been produced with a smaller number of wage earners. From 1919 to 1926, the volume of production increased 30.8 per cent, while 29,000 fewer wage earners were employed, a decrease of 5.6 per cent. Production of each wage earner increased on the average 37.5 per cent. Earnings of wage earners in factories increased a little in this period, and the average wage was $65 more a year than in 1919, 6.9 per cent increase. The wage earner's real income has increased more than this, however, for this has been a period of falling prices and cost of living was lower in 1926. Real wages increased 11.9 per cent.

The construction industry has reflected the strong advance of Canadian industry. New building was needed not only to make up war shortages, but to house new industrial plants and to make homes for the increasing number of people who were coming to Canada to work in the factories, mines, forests and farms. The value of contracts awarded has increased steadily until in 1928 the volume of building was nearly 2½ times that of 1919 and the value of contracts awarded exceeded any other year in history. Wage earners in the building trades have secured a good

share in this advance and wage rates have increased until in 1928 they were 25 per cent above 1919. This is a far greater increase than in manufacturing and is due almost entirely to strong trade union organization.

Year	Building Value of contracts Awarded	Wages—Index
1919__	190,028	100.
1923__	314,254	115.1
1926__	372,947	116.3
1928__	472,032	125.4

Railroads have not been behind the industries in their technical achievements. The period from 1919 to 1927 has seen noteworthy improvements in operating efficiency. Operating ratio decreased from 89.27 to 81.68. This improvement has been made in a period when railroads were feeling keen competition from motor transportation and passenger traffic was decreasing. Increased efficiency has made it possible to meet these difficult circumstances and railroads have emerged from this period in a healthy condition. Not a small part of the increased efficiency in maintenance of equipment has been due to union management co-operation. Through their co-operative agreements, wage earners in the shops have made important increases in their incomes. On the Canadian National they have also secured one week's vacation with pay yearly.

The average wage rate for wage earners on Canadian railways increased 7.9 per cent from 1919 to 1928. But this figure does not show the whole increase in wage earner's incomes, since substantial gains have also come from stabilization of employment. In four years alone, on the Canadian National Railway, average yearly earnings of shopmen increased $150 a year by employment stabilization through the union management co-operation plan. This is twice as large an increase, in four years, as wage earners in manufacturing received in seven years.

Labor in other occupations has also benefitted by the industrial advance. The table shows the increase in wage rates from 1919 to 1928. Except in coal mines and metal trades wage rates have increased for each group of wage earners. Wage increases have been largest in printing and in building, the two industries where union organization is highest.

CLOSE UP THE RANKS FOR WHAT IS COMING

(By Harry Strom)

THE history of the human race shows that we have passed through three separate and distinct phases of association and we are now in a fourth stage.

The first stage is what historians call 'Savagery." Under this stage of development man had very few needs, living on nuts, fruits and what game he could kill. There was no form of government and each man was a law unto himself. Whatever tools he possessed were his to do with as he desired; there was no commerce; no industry and no labor question to solve, therefore no labor unions under savagery.

The next stage in the development of man is know as Barbarism. Barbarism differs from savagery in that under barbarism there began the first forms of government. Men began to form themselves into groups for mutual protection. They began the cultivation of the soil and to domesticate some of the wild animals. Some of the arts found their beginning under barbarism. Human slavery also found its beginning under barbarism. But the labor that was performed to do the necessary work was chiefly slave labor.

The next stage is Civilization. But under this stage we have two distinct forms of development. While they existed side by side some historians refuse to separate them.

But for the convenience of illustration, I will separate them as Feudalism and Capitalism. Feudalism is but the logical evolution of barbarism. Under feudalsim began the private ownership of land, and the workers living on this land we called serfs; they belonged to the land and when the ownership of the land changed hands they, the serfs, were unmolested. The only free-labor was in the cities and was confined to very few crafts. Feudalism applied chiefly to the land or agriculture, but it carried with it many of the trades as

we know them today. The weaving and spinning trades or textile workers as we call them today were chiefly serfs. Tanneries and shoeworkers as well as the flour and grist mills were also largely feudal.

The oldest free labor in cities were masons, carpenters, sculptors, copper and goldsmiths. But all of these free laborers owned the tools they worked with. It must be remembered that the power used by man up until the first of the 19th century was chiefly human power. True, there was water-power and wind-power, also animal-power.

Under capitalism the trade unions have flourished as never before. Organized Labor in the United States dates back over 150 years, but as in Europe the unions were entirely local in character. They were ever fighting the factory system that was encroaching upon their occupation. Capitalism with its free labor in the North was at war with feudalism with its slave labor in the South, which terminated with the Civil War and not until then was capital free to expand. And such expansion and development of industry the world had never witnessed. It was shortly after the Civil War that Organized Labor also began to develop and expand. The need of closer affiliation of the separate local labor organizations was felt by a few leaders and the result was the formation of the Knights of Labor. This was the first real effort of labor to organize on a National scale. The Knights of Labor was short-lived, but it showed the way to the leaders of the American labor movement in the organization of the American Federation of Labor.

In the early part of the last century we had here in the United States three stages of development of the human race, all at the same time. Barbarism with the American Indian; Feudalism with human slavery in the South and Eastern States and Capitalism in the Northern cities. In Europe under feudalism for over 2,000 years trade unions were formed in the cities, but they were strictly local and short-lived. In this country trade unions were local in character until after the Civil War. There are plenty of reasons why it could not be otherwise.

The discovery and adaptation of steam power was the greatest factor in changing our economic lives. Steam power made possible the power-driven machine, which in turn took from the worker his means of livelihood and placed them in the hands of a factory-owner. One hundred and fifty years ago nearly every home had its loom and spinning wheels. Today they are in the factory. The blacksmith used to make the agricultural implements in conjunction with the wagon-maker and the cooper, but today these trades cannot compete with the power-driven trip-hammer shapers and power-saws. Steam-power made possible our transportation systems that made it possible to cross the Atlantic in five days, where it used to take four weeks; and to cross our own continent in four days where it used to take 80 to 100 days.

It may also be fitting to state here that all capital and wealth is produced by labor. Capital never produced any wealth without the adoption of labor. And since pital is produced by labor it naturally follows that labor wants something to say about the way it is used. This process of separating the workers from the tools that he used to own and work with has been very gradual, and some whole generations have failed to see or feel the separation.

I can fancy some carpenter reading this and saying to himself, "Well I still own the tools that I work with, and would like to see the machine do some of the work I do." It is not much over 50 years ago when the carpenters in this country matched the flooring that he laid. He also made by hand every door and sash and every moulding in the building. Every stair and handrail was also made on the job. The floors in nearly all buildings were entirely of wood, now the only wood floors are in dance halls and private residences. The mills of today are doing over 50 per cent of what the carpenter of 60 years ago did, and who can tell what the next 60 years will bring.

Look at the development of the printing trades. Compare the printing press that Benjamin Franklin used with the huge press of our large daily newspapers. The hand printer with the linotype machine. The painter and his brush with the spray machine and the dip tank; the hand-drill of the machinist with the huge multiple drill; the automatic screw machine with the hand lather, the 5 lb. hammer of the blacksmith with the two-ton steam drop hammer; the huge locomotive with the

ox-cart; the blow pipe of the glass-blower with the latest glass-blowing machine. There is not a trade that has not been affected by the use of power machinery and some trades have been entirely eliminated as such outside of the factory.

We have no quarrel with the present development of industry. It's the logical result of the competitive system under which we live. But we believe that the workers who are contributing to this increased production should share in the benefits.

We have seen from our brief survey of the economic development of industry that power (mechanical power) has been the greatest factor in increased production and that in the several stages of advancement labor has always been about two jumps behind.

The early writers on political economy insisted that "free competition was the life of trade," but the history of industry proves the opposite. Competition among the owning or capitalist groups led to co-operation, consolidation, mergers and trusts; anything to do away with competition. They organized against competition. What chance had the laborer and farmer who had been fed up on this "Competition is the life of trade" theory against strong aggregations of capital who are daily making their position more secure by increased mergers and favorable legislation. The only chance they have is to do likewise. It is for this reason that we have our local unions; our District Councils; our Building Trades Councils; our Central Bodies; our State Federations of Labor; our Joint Legislative Boards and our American Federation of Labor.

PLAN TO REFOREST SOUTHERN STATES WITH HARD WOOD

(By Franklin W. Reed, Industrial Forester, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association)

THE importance of reforestation as a means of perpetuating the hardwood lumber industry was emphasized by J. H. Townshend, executive vice president, at the recent annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute at New Orleans. The conservation committee, recommended an active program, to be carried out by the institute, it also recommended an adequate federal appropriation for the maintenance of a hardwood forest experiment station, to deal with the technical forest problems of the hardwood region of the lower Mississippi delta and the Gulf Coast.

Work Begun

The recommendations were unanimously adopted and the executive officers, upon their return to headquarters at Memphis, have taken steps to start active work.

The rich alluvial lands of the Mississippi delta and of the smaller rivers entering into the Gulf have always been looked upon as primarily agricultural, and until quite recently it has been the common conception of foresters, lumbermen and laymen, that the lumber industry of this region would come to an end with the end of the virgin timber supply and would be immediately succeeded by agricultural settlement and developments throughout the 27,000,000 acres of land involved; and that there would be no room for the growing of timber crops. This, coupled with the notion that the rate of growth of hardwood timber is inevitably too slow to contain any element of profit, has discouraged giving any serious attention to the possibilities of hardwood forestry.

In recent years, however, it has come to be realized that progress in conversion of the cut-over lands into farms will be far slower than originally expected and that many years will elapse before many millions of acres of these rich alluvial lands will come under the plow. While such lands, therefore, are awaiting the coming of the farmer, there is ample time for the production of new crops and merchantable timber, and a number of instances have come to attention where the natural regrowth on cut-over lands without any definite care or attention has been sufficient to promise a material profit from the introduction of selective logging practices and proper protection.

Furthermore, it now appears more than probable that a large proportion of the Mississippi delta never can be converted to agricultural use on account of insurmountable obstacles in the way of drainage, and the necessity for leaving unutilized areas to take care of surplus flood waters. The prospects are that through proper planning based on adequate knowledge of timber-growing possibilities of the various different soil types in the region, that the hardwood lumber industry can be prolonged and even perpetuated to a certain extent through the proper growing of successive new crops of timber.

Timber Growth Possibilities

The first duties of the new sub-committee on forestry will be to formulate a plan, which will lead to determination, in a general way, where and how timber growing in the region will prove profitable. The results of such studies will serve as a basis for the individual forest owners to make specific studies of the timber-growing possibilities of their respective holdings. It is expected that an array of facts concerning what has already been accomplished in the way of proper regrowth in the regions will be assembled.

LABOR PROBLEMS STUDIED AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

INAUGURATED seven years ago to act as a clearing house of information on Labor problems for college students, business executives and trade union officers, the Industrial Relations Section of the Princeton University is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading research and fact-finding agencies for Capital and Labor in the United States. As set forth in a pamphlet recently issued by J. Douglas Brown, director, the section seeks "for the advancement of knowledge concerning adjustment of differences between employe and employer and for securing more perfect co-ordination of Labor and Management in industry."

"It is one of the aims of the section," said Director Brown, "to assist students during their college training to grasp the problems of Labor direction and leadership. In acting as a clearing house of information as to how employer-employe problems are being met in the industrial establishment of the country, it comes into the possession of authoritative up-to-date material, which is invaluable in the training of students in this field."

Labor Subjects Studied

Here are some of the Labor subjects studied by the Princeton students:

Accident prevention; Adjustment of disputes; Apprentice training; Collective bargaining; Employes represented; Employers' assn.; Employment guaranty; Employment methods; Trade agreements; Trade union policies; Union constitutions; Wage determination; Arbitration; Discharge; Fatigue; Hours of work; Housing; Meditation; Overtime; Pensions.

Why Sixty Seconds Make a Minute

How many seconds make a minute? Everybody knows the answer—sixty. But why? We can blame it on the Babylonians. In the system of notation which existed in that ancient nation two stood out—the decimal, which counted by tens, and the sexagesimal, which counted by sixties. The choice of sixty as a unit of notation was no accident, either. There is no other number which has so many divisors as sixty. It may be divided by one, two, three, four, five, six and ten.

The Babylonians divided the sun's daily journey into twenty-four periods. Each period or hour was sub-divided into sixty minutes, and each into sixty seconds. The whole course of the sun during the twenty-four equinoctial hours was fixed at twenty-four parasangs, or 720 stadia, or 360 degrees. The system was handed on to the Greeks, and thus it was carried down to the middle ages. When the French revolutionized the system of weights, measures, coins and dates, during the revolution, they refrained from interfering with the sexagesimal system of time. Gradually, for purposes of standardization, the system originating in Babylon spread all over the world—wherever the

sun rose and set an hour was sixty minutes, a minute was sixty seconds.

When the Babylonians were working on the standardization of time in their empire, their astronomers compared the apparent progress made by the sun during one hour at the time of the equinox to the progress made by a good walker during the same time. Both accomplished a parasang, or 3.88 miles, in the same time.

Obedience To Union Laws

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has ruled that trade unionists can not secure court relief from decisions of their officials until they exhaust all means provided by their union laws.

The decision accords with similar declarations by other courts, that when an individual joins a voluntary association and agrees to abide by the laws of that association he must not expect court aid until he has taken advantage of these laws.

The decision was made in the case of certain members of Local Union No. 49, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, against officers of the Local.

Union dues were raised from 40 cents a month to $1 and this was objected to by individuals. A Superior Court enjoined the officers from enforcing the new rule, but this order has been annulled by the Supreme Judicial Court.

We had not noticed the case referred to but the principle of law is no doubt sound and previously well established.

When one joins a labor union he agrees to abide by its laws. As long as the Union and its officers carry on the Union business according to the Constitution and by-laws, the member has no other duty but obedience as he agreed when becoming a member.

The rights of membership depend on the obedience of all officers and members to the Union laws. If the member can violate the laws then all others can do the same and there then will be no laws that any will respect.

If the officers and Union administer the Union's affairs contrary to the Union laws, then the member could establish his rights under the Unions Laws. He would then be calling on the officers and other members to obey the Union laws. Even then he would hardly be justified in going into Court and if he did, the court would wish to know whether he had exhausted every possible tribunal within the Union.

For the most part Union constitutions and by-laws are very plain and specific in their provisions and are to be interpreted by General Executive Boards or Conventions.

In other words, a trade Union is a self governing body in which members are expected to obey the laws and constituted authorities. The courts are congested enough without taking up petty disputes within the Unions. Any member who takes a Union dispute into Court is almost certain to lose his case. Obedience to Union Laws is a duty that members of Labor Unions cannot escape.

Highest Sense of Duty in "Doing Unto Others"

Men talk much of duty, but chiefly spend the most of their lives in efforts to evade its full obligations as ideally expressed through the ages.

Tennyson says: "Sweet it is to have done the thing one ought."

To appreciate and realize this sweetness is the reward of duty. Sometimes it is hard to do the thing we ought to do, but conscious satisfaction invariably soothes the soul that has been true to itself.

Duty is protean in aspect, but there is never a possibility that one will fail to recognize it. in any expression, in any manifestation. There can be no mistake. It speaks a various language, but we inevitably understand.

The thing we ought to make for is spiritual growth and development always. We may evade, refuse to do our duty, but in so doing we invite suffering and loss of spiritual stature and estate.

To do unto others as we would that they should do unto us is duty in the highest sense. If men would but live this simple rule all our problems would be soon solved and the world be very glad.—Ex.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts,
not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs.
He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest,
acts the best.

—Philip J. Bailey.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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The publishers and the advertising agent use every possible precaution available to them against accepting advertisements from other than reliable firms, but do not accept any responsibility for the contents of any advertisement which appears in "The Carpenter." Should any deception be practiced by advertisers at any time, upon members, their duty is to immediately notify the Post Office authorities. Therefore, address any complaints to your local Post Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1930

New Bulletin For Carpenters

NO CARPENTER can afford to be without the bulletin "Light Frame House Construction," issued by the Federal Government. Prepared and published jointly by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce this bulletin contains invaluable information, much of which has never before been published in any form. First General Vice-President Lakey, Second General Vice-President Gauld and the General Secretary have read the manuscript of the bulletin and feel that it should be in the hands of every carpenter interested in improving himself.

Nothing is left in the bulletin to rule of thumb. For instance, it has been customary in the past to double joists under bearing partitions regardless of the load above. But experience has shown that in some cases even doubling the joists is not sufficient. From the tables and brief explanations contained in the new Government publication it is possible for the carpenter to determine quickly the required strength of joist necessary to support the various parts of a house. Many special studies are included in the publication also. "Bracing," for example, is discussed at length and the strength values of various methods of bracing are compared.

Have you not often wanted to know the answers to important questions such as the following: What are the safe spans for various size joists? What is the effect of cutting holes in joists to accommodate pipes? What is the best way to install sheathing and how many nails and what size should be used? How should framing be done over and around openings?

You can find the answers to these and dozens of other questions in "Light Frame House Construction." The bulletin is written mainly for those actively engaged in the occupation.

Fifty type jobs met with in the building of houses are discussed in this bulletin. For example, Type job No. 2, as described therein, is concerned with selecting, framing and installing a girder. The section devoted to the topic discusses size, type, number, grade and material to be used for a girder and gives specific cases as illustrations. The framing of a house from the cellar to the roof is fully considered.

The last two chapters discuss the structure of wood, its strength and characteristics, lumber grading and grade marking.

A copy of "Light Frame House Construction" is being sent to Recording Secretaries of all Locals.

The bulletin may be obtained from the offices of the Department of Commerce located in the principal cities, or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a nominal cost.

You Only Get Out of Your Union What You Put into It

DO you ever wonder what you get out of your Union? If so, what is the answer? Invariably you are in doubt as to whether you are getting anything out of it and why. What do you get out of your lodge that you belong to, your home or family? Do you get anything out of them? If you do, it is because you meet your obligations to them. For what you get out of anything you must first put in. And generally what you get out depends upon how much you put in.

Did you ever try and draw money out of a bank before first putting some in? If you did you had the experience of learning a lesson in gravity—that before you can expect to get something out you must first put something in.

You may purchase an automobile, but unless you put something in it—oil, gas and water—it will not operate. And so it is with your union. Because you join a union does not make that union function successfully. The union needs life to operate; it needs fuel, and that fuel comes from the membership of the union; they must supply it and from no other source can it come. Money is essential, but man-power and mental application supply the fuel. You can purchase oil and gas for your automobile but unless you apply them to their task they would be worthless. And so it is with the payment of moneys—unless you apply those moneys to the task to which they were contributed they become worthless.

In order to make money work and bring a return it must be applied to its task judiciously, and that requires the active co-operation of those who are contributors. When you pay your dues to the union you do not cease to be the possessor of that money, you are but placing it in a trust fund over which you have a voice and vote and your interest in the spending of that money should be just as keen as if it were still in your possession.

Try to look upon your union as your investment, your economic insurance against low wages, long hours of labor, unsanitary conditions of employment, poor food, excessive charge for uniforms and maintenance, and unfair treatment. If you can view the purpose of your union from that angle and realize the necessity of giving your help, then you will get a return on your investment; but if you are going to pass the buck to others and try and sit on top of the world and wait for the parade to pass by, there is little hope that your investment will prove profitable to you.

Honestly, this is a selfish world. It refuses to give you anything for nothing. That is really too bad, but we can overcome that selfishness by meeting the world half way, not alone by making our investment in the union of our trade, but follow up that investment and seeing that it is properly applied. Then, and then only, will you be paid dividends in the form of increased wage and other conditions of employment.

If you possess the thought that the world owes you a living you will find yourself an unfortunate waif of the street possessed of no communion with your fellow man. In truth, "you owe yourself a living," and the standard that you set for yourself must guide you in the course if you steer to reach that goal. If you have a desire for the higher things in life and for association with your fellows, then your Trade Union is the avenue through which that desire may be achieved. To depend upon your own resourcefulness places you in competition with the less thoughtful; to organize in a trade union eliminates that drug and through co-operation uniform standards can be applied and more befitting and wholesome opportunities of labor become available.

To be a member of a Union is one thing, and to be a Union man is another To what form do you subscribe? You can only get out of your Union what you put into it.

Arthur Brisbane says:

The way to make business better is to create more business.

Secretary Mellon knows, and asks Congress to increase appropriations for public buildings from $175,000,000 to $423,000,000, to be spent in ten years.

The plans are made, the buildings are needed. Why not proceed now?

The country didn't hesitate a minute when other countries wanted $10,000-000,000 to continue fighting each other. If it could afford that, it can afford something for this country.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10814 Bernard Ave., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office.

Careful attention to the foregoing will assist this Office materially in getting our Journal out promptly and to the parties interested.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

Local Union No. 1912 Celebrates

Local Union No. 1912 of Prescott, Ont., had a great Labor Day celebration in that city. Local Union No. 1354 of Ogdensburg, N. Y., took part in same and both Locals turned out in large numbers, with two bands, floats, and everything necessary to make the parade fitting to the occasion. From 10:30 to 12:15 the time was devoted to excellent public speaking on matters relative to the principles of the Organized Labor movement, and the afternoon was given over to a good program of sports, followed by band concert and street dance at night. The members decided to let the people of Prescott know they had a live Local Union of carpenters in their town and feel confident that the impression made will last in the minds of the people of that city for some time.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling members are requested to stay away from Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, as there is a scarcity of work in that district. Secretary Frank Bosely reports that many of the members of Local Union No. 44 are idle and that when men are needed local resident carpenters are preferred. He asks that no attention be paid to contrary reports in the newspapers.

* * *

There is very little work going on in Wareham, Mass. and vicinity. A large number of the members of Local Union No. 1579 are idle and the future prospects are not very bright, according to Business Agent Robert French who advises carpenters to stay away from that district.

* * *

Carpenters are requested to stay away from Ithaca, N. Y. At the present time a large number of the members of Local Union No. 603 are idle and the prospects are not bright for the coming winter months, according to Secretary L. E. Moore.

* * *

On account of the widespread newspaper publicity of the amount of building going on in Oklahoma City, Okla., Secretary Cook of Local Union No. 329 reports that members from all parts of the country are flocking there only to learn that half the resident members are out of work and walking the streets. He requests that traveling members stay away from that city.

Traveling carpenters are advised to stay away from Escanaba, Mich. for the present, due to lack of building operations, Recording Secretary Amundsen of Local Union 1832 also reports that the Madsen Construction Company of Minneapolis has the job of erecting a new high school there and the work is being done with non-union labor.

* * *

Seattle, Washington, is being over run with carpenters coming from cities all over the United States and Canada, according to Secretary Johnson of the Seattle District Council, who states that men are welcome who come there, but not at a time when there is a great number of men out of work and when the Community Fund is in the Red taking care of men who have been misled by advertisements, news items and moving pictures of the Denny Hill Regrade (which is now almost completed). The truth of the matter is that only about 20 men are employed on the great project, all the work being done with machinery and the dirt placed in hoppers over a link belt which carries it out to scows and then is towed out in the Sound and dumped. Prospects for the winter are very poor and members should avoid that district.

* * *

Carpenters are requested to pay no attention to newspaper reports that a building construction program is under way and all men working at Nashville, Tenn., as these reports are untrue and misleading according to Recording Secretary John E. Gatlin of Local Union No. 507. Only about half of the local men are working and there is a sufficient number to take care of work that will be available this winter. Traveling members are urged to stay away from that district as their coming will only work a further hardship.

* * *

The Bay Counties District Council of San Francisco, Calif., requests carpenters to stay away from the San Francisco district.

Building permits in San Francisco have steadily declined during the last four years and there is no indication at the present time of any improvement in the near future. Thousands of building trades mechanics are walking the streets.

The situation is made worse by the fact that California is advertised throughout the country. The commercial interests in San Francisco spend several hundred thousands of dollars every year with magazines of national circulation, advertising the wonderful climate and other attractions of San Francisco. While these advertisements are intended to bring to San Francisco tourists who have money to spend, and manufacturing establishments that are looking for a location on the Pacific Coast, it is unfortunate that they seem to give working men, who read these advertisements, the idea that this is a land flowing with milk and honey, with the result that they come here with no financial resources and add themselves to the army of the unemployed.

In addition, California is the dumping ground for Mexicans, Filipinos and Japanese. This class of cheap foreign labor has constantly been trying and in some places has been successful in getting a foothold in the building trades. We are facing a race issue in California, that is never mentioned in the advertisements you read, but it is a menace that grows greater year by year, and it will, unless further immigration is stopped, make the Negro problem in the South look mild in comparison.

If you do come to San Francisco, we earnestly advise you to come well heeled with the wherewithal, so you can enjoy our climate in comfort, for that will probably be your main occupation.

Bay Counties District Council of
Carpenters, San Francisco, Cal.

Things Dull in St. Louis

The Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis takes this opportunity of informing our members throughout the country that conditions in this city do not warrant any of them coming here with the hope of getting work, as trade is extremely bad and has been for the last year, with no prospects for betterment this fall or winter. The majority of our members have been out of work all summer. There is no new work starting up and nothing in sight for the coming year. Take notice and give St. Louis a wide berth for some time.

J. R. Miller, Sec.,
Carpenters' District Council.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Michael Mogolevsky of whom the accompanying picture is a good likeness. He left Philadelphia last February to go to Chicago and has not been heard from since that time. His



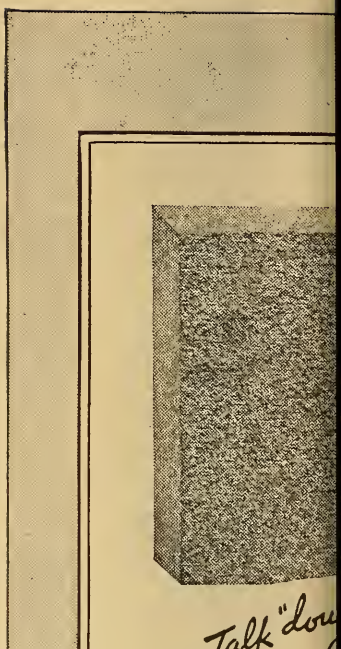
description is as follows: Age 55, but looks 45, 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighs 155 pounds, wavy brown hair, brown eyes, face and neck of red complexion. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Rose Mogolevsky, 1827 S. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Haden H. Johnson formerly a member at Houston, Texas, last heard from at Bremerton, Wash., will kindly communicate with his father M. N. Johnson, 537 East C Avenue, Glendale, Ariz.

Miami newspaper reports show that "permits" issued during August in Miami are much greater than the permits issued in other cities of Florida. These statements are misleading, as they are repeated every few days and thereby given wide publicity. Now here are the facts for carpenters and all other mechanics to consider before coming here for employment. It is a fact that there is much more building being done here than in many places, but L. U. No. 993 with a membership of over 700, has only had about 250 of that number employed a larger part of the time during the season, and the remainder have been idle, many of whom are in really needy circumstances, and there is little prospect of work increasing the remainder of the season. So Miami already has its share of dependents to take care of without union men from other sections coming here and adding to the already heavy burden. Please stay away or

Extra Earnings FOR YOU



in these remodeling jobs . . . go after 'em!

Wide-awake carpenters aren't facing a slack season this fall.

They're going after Celotex remodeling jobs—inside work that will keep them busy all winter.

Celotex advertising in national magazines is creating these jobs . . . pointing out to home owners how they can save money on fuel bills by repairing their houses with Celotex . . . how Celotex transforms wasted attic a basement space into useful, liva rooms.

Carpenters are in demand for t work. See to it that you get your sha

Every uninsulated house in your co munity needs Celotex repairing a remodeling in some form.

Attics, basements, garages, sun porc —all these should be lined with Celo



Extra Earnings For You in These Extra Jobs

A good many families in your community would like to have an extra room. They have the attic space—all they need is a few feet of Celotex and you to build it for them. Celotex shuts out winter cold and summer heat. Its natural buff color and texture make an attractive interior finish.

keep *out* the bitter cold, and to keep costly furnace heat.

ı'll find Celotex easy to work with. omes in big boards 4′ wide, from 7′ 12′ long, and 7-16″ or 7-8″ thick. ply just like lumber with large-ded roofing nails. Celotex builds well as insulates . . . adds lasting ıctural strength to walls and roofs.

otex advertising advises home own-to get in touch with their Celotex dealer. He is the man for *you* to see. He undoubtedly will have some excellent leads for you to start work on right away. And in the meantime write us direct for further information on this profitable extra work.

The Celotex Company
919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. Sales distributors throughout the World. Reliable dealers can supply Celotex Standard Building Board.

CELOTEX

BRAND

INSULATING CANE BOARD

The word
CELOTEX
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by
The Celotex Company, Chicago, Illinois

bring enough money to pay your expenses while here.

R. G. Holloman, Rec. Sec.

Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters

The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters was held in the Carpenters' hall at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, September 4, 5 and 6, 1930.

Brother J. J. Cavanaugh, president of Local No. 1659, called the convention to order. He welcomed the delegates in behalf of Local No. 1659 after which he introduced E. L. George, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Michaelson, and Reverend R. V. Sampson, all of whom welcomed the delegates to the city of Bartlesville, assuring them that everything possible would be done to make their stay in the city a pleasant one. The gavel was then turned over to President Frankenfeld, who responded in a few well chosen words.

Brother Frankenfeld introduced Brother G. E. Warren, who responded to the addresses of welcome. He assured the previous speakers and the citizens of Bartlesville that the delegates were glad to be here. He commended the business men for their changed attitude toward labor and assured them that all labor asked was a square deal, and would at all times co-operate with the various groups in an endeavor to advance the interests of the citizenship as a whole.

Mrs. Henrietta Walker, president of the State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries delivered a very interesting address, explaining their work and how the Auxiliary Council was organized.

J. W. Williams member of the General Executive Board of the Fifth District delivered a very interesting address, giving a brief history of the organization and reviewing its accomplishments. He asked the delegates to help eradicate petty jealousies and outside influences from Local Unions. He assured the delegates that the General Officers were just as interested in the small Locals as the larger ones and were willing at all times to lend their help and co-operation. He called attention to the fiftieth anniversary of the Brotherhood and asked that suitable plans be made to celebrate that event in a fitting manner next year.

Reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer gave in detail their activities in behalf of the Council the past year. More field work was done than for several years.

A number of legislative measures were discussed and suitable resolutions were adopted covering same. Among the most important measures were: Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation law, providing for a state administered fund and other important amendments; a law providing that a complete set of building specifications must be furnished purchasers of homes; placing all state work on a five-day week basis; favoring any plan whereby National and State governments can start road building and public improvements necessary to relieve the unemployment situation; an old age pension law.

Brother George Andres of Local No. 329 was elected Legislative Committeeman to urge labor legislation in the coming session of the Senate Legislature.

A resolution was adopted, asking all Local Unions to take steps to celebrate our Fiftieth Anniversary next year.

Other speakers were President Joe C. Campbell and Secretary Victor S. Purdy of the State Federation of Labor.

Secretary Meek addressed the convention briefly, discussing the future of the organization. He called attention to the fact that present conditions demanded different methods in our efforts to build up the organization than those employed in the early days of its existence. He advanced the idea of selling the organization through publicity.

A joint installation of the officers of the State Council and the State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries was held.

Retiring President Frankenfeld was presented with a gold watch as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the membership.

Lawton was selected as the next convention city.

Wage-earners who refuse to affiliate with a trade or labor union are pursuing either a selfish or a short-sighted policy—selfish if they would "save" the dues required for membership; short-sighted if they believe their interests will be better preserved by remaining out of the union.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board 1930

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements have been acted upon.

June 27, 1930.

Amsterdam, N. Y., L. U. 6.—Movement for the five day work week and an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour effective September 2, 1930. Official sanction granted.

July 1, 1930.

Merced, Cal., L. U. 1202.—Movement for the five day work week, effective July 26, 1930. Official sanction granted.

July 9, 1930.

Rock Springs, Wyo., L. U. 1620.—Movement for the 44-hour week. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when the provisions of section 59 of our General Laws are complied with.

Sept. 15, 1930

The regular quarterly session of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date. All members present.

Salem, Ohio, L. U. 1282.—Movement for the 44-hour week and an apprentice wage scale, effective November 15, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Roundup, Mont., L. U. 1783.—Movement for the 44-hour work week effective October 1, 1930. Official sanction granted.

Philadelphia, Pa. District Council (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to 90c per hour and the 44-hour week, effective August 1, 1930. No action necessary as a satisfactory settlement has been reached.

Bond No. 16-04-668-10 in the amount of $20,000.00 on the General Secretary was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

Local Union No. 1138, Toledo, Ohio notified the G. E. B. that they had complied with the orders of the G. E. B., issued at last regular meeting of that body and suspended Brother Frank Munce from attending meetings of that Local Union and from all local activities of the union, also that the orders of the Board relative to other Brothers of the Local Union were complied with.

Hoquiam, Wash., L. U. 775.—Request that pensions be paid monthly and that back pensions also be paid was non-concurred in.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Request to change our General Laws providing that contractors securing jobs in other cities be required to hire at least 50 per cent of local men was again denied and the G. E. B. reaffirms its former action that members of our organization have the right to transfer by clearance card to any Local and after doing so would then be a local member, as the G. E. B. cannot sanction any movement or proposition curtailing or abridging the rights of members.

South Shore D. C., Long Island, N. Y.—Request for financial assistance in behalf of trade movement was denied as section 59 of our General Laws had not been complied with.

Caldwell, N. J., L. U. 1515.—Appeal from the action of General President in the consolidation of their Local. The action of the G. P. in approving the plan submitted by the Essex County D. C. New Jersey in consolidating the Local Unions in that district was approved.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations for organizing purposes which had been investigated by him and he submits them to the G. E. B. for further consideration and action.

Akron, Ohio, L. U. 639.—Request for an appropriation of $1,000.00. Denied.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Request for an appropriation of $600.00. Denied.

Canton, Ohio, L. U. 143.—Request for appropriation of $500.00. Denied.

The application of Brother John Cole member of L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich., for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, was referred to the General President with full power to act.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

September 16, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 17, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Appeal of John G. Davis from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of John G. Davis vs. Boston District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Jay See from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Jay See vs. the Seattle District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Attention of the G. E. B. having been called to the fact that Communists in some places are again active in our Local Unions the matter was referred to the G. P. with full power to act.

Appeal of L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of R. E. Foster, vs., L. U. 943, Tulsa, Okla. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

The G. P. reported to the G. E. B. the condition of health and mind and conduct of Brother W. J. Williams of L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala. a guest at our Home at Lakeland, Florida, who it seems is suffering from hallucinations of some kind, against the balance of the guests at the Home and in general against everyone else.

On examination by three physicians and later by a specialist it was found that Brother Williams was suffering from senile-dementia and that this condition will grow progressively worse. The G. P. on request of the auditing committee of the G. E. B. then in Lakeland called the eldest son of Brother Williams at Atlanta, Ga. to come to Lakeland for conference which he did. After seeing his father and hearing the report of the physicians he agreed that he would arrange with his Brothers and Sisters to take his father home.

September 19, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 22, 1930.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.

September 18, 1930.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the United States Certificates of Deposit, and Government Bonds held by General Treasurer, Thos. Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

20	4th Liberty Bonds	$ 200,000.00
3	4th Liberty Bonds	1,500.00
10	4th Liberty Bonds	100,000.00
100	Canada Liberty Bonds	100,000.00
1	Certificate of Deposit Dated July 17, 1930	500,000.00
1	Certificate of Deposit Dated July 17, 1930	200,000.00
		$1,101,500.00

(Note)—Dominion of Canada Bonds cost $97,400.00 with a par value of $100,000.00 at 4½% interest.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)
T. M. GUERIN,
J. W. WILLIAMS,
ARTHUR MARTEL.

Appeal of the Camden County N. J. District Council from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of John Winton, Jr., vs. the Camden County D. C. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Information having been received that a World Wide Labor Conference will be held about the middle of next year in Europe and that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. had requested General Secretary Duffy to attend said conference and place before that body the attitude and position of the A. F. of L. on matters of importance affecting the wage workers of our country, the G. E. B. after careful consideration of the matter concurred in the action of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

In checking up the accounts of the U. B. the G. E. B. finds that expenses are charged to the General Fund that should have been charged to the Home and Pension Fund in administering the affairs of the Home and Pension. The G. E. B. after a careful check up directs that as the Pension went into effect on January 1, 1930, the sum of $1,500.00 per month be turned over to the General Fund from the Home and Pension Fund.

The G. P. is authorized to disband the Furniture Workers District Council of New York City and the Local Unions comprising same and organize them into a Local Union affiliated with the New York District Council of Carpenters.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were approved as read and it was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. be held in December, 1930.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Child Labor Evils

The National Child Labor Committee, which has been fighting child labor more than a quarter of a century, asks:

"Do you know—

"1 That more than a million children in the United States under 16 years are gainfully employed, and a third of these are 13 years or under?

"2. That 1,400,700 children between the ages of 7 and 14 are not attending school?

"3. That fifteen states do not require a certificate of physical fitness as a condition for employment?

"4. That over 52,000 children are employed in manufacturing in states which still permit them to work more than forty-eight hours a week?

"5. That twenty-one states permit 14-year-old children to run elevators, and fifteen permit them to oil, wipe and clean machinery while in motion?

These facts are a powerful argument for adoption of the child labor amendment and effectually dispose of the idea that child labor and its evils are largely a thing of the past.

Why Cut Wages?

A prominent trade publication asked Sweet-Orr not so long ago as to whether it intended to cut the wage scale. The answer was so prompt it could have been considered explosive—NO!

Wouldn't a wage cut help us to reduce the prices on our garments and thus make them easier to sell? Maybe a wage cut would but we believe that the news of such a cut by Sweet-Orr would have a bad effect on the work clothing trade in general so Sweet-Orr's wage scale does not go down.

There are a number of shortsighted manufacturers who have practically boasted that they have slashed wages right and left. They have felt that the reaction of the public would be to buy from the maker who had cut wages and ostensibly lowered prices by reason thereof. Sweet-Orr's opinion is that this attitude is all wrong and that the public is behind the man who treats those who work for him on the level.

Today, the prices on Sweet-Orr overalls, pants, shirts, etc., are closer to cost than they have ever been in the sixty years history of the company. But this is not at the expense of the operators who are responsible for the fine workmanship in Sweet-Orr products.

Sweet-Orr speaks for no one else but as for Sweet-Orr, there is no intention of agitation for wage reductions. Sweet-Orr has been through business depressions before and knows wage cutting is not the remedy.

It is the earnest hope of this company that manufacturers will quit this agitation for wage reductions, see things as they really are, keep wages where they should be, keep money in circulation and keep prosperity as a fact, not a myth.

Sweet-Orr readily fights shoulder to shoulder with the American Federation of Labor against unnecessary wage cutting in this industry during this period of industrial depression.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 198

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For two years, we, the Ladies Auxiliary No. 198, have been organized. These have been two years of struggle, raising funds and increasing our membership.

We meet twice a month on the second and fourth Tuesdays. The first meeting in the month is held strictly to business, while the last meeting is divided, the first half devoted to business and the remainder spent in a social session in which the brothers of the Local take part, and refreshments are served. At each of these social meetings it has been the custom to raffle a piece of fancy work made by one of the ladies each in turn. At present we are raffling a pair of Carpenters Overalls, and for our winter program we are making an applique quilt to raffle.

We have an annual summer picnic at which all Carpenters and their families are welcome, games and races are enjoyed and prizes awarded to the winners.

The letters from other Auxiliaries published in "The Carpenter" have motivated our letter and we are always glad to hear what other organizations are doing.

Mrs. Annie L. Francis, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 198. Billingham, Wash.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 240

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 240 of Sacramento, California was organized March 14, 1930 with twenty-five ladies enrolled as Charter members, at which meeting addresses were delivered by Mr. E. G. Johnson and Mr. Arthur Ferguson, both speaking of the large field of opportunity for this organization, it being a pioneer Auxiliary. Mr. Ewing of Orange County and Mr. Bigelow of Pasadena were also speakers of the evening, both mentioning the success of Auxiliarys in their Locals.

Election of officers for the Auxiliary was held April 4, 1930.

We, at first set our meetings for the third Friday of the month, but we found that too long a period of time intervened between meetings and members were apt to lose interest; therefore we decided to meet the first and third Fridays of each month. After adjournment of the business meeting on the third Friday we serve refreshments to our husbands and friends. Local No. 586 meets that night also, and we find that this social hour adds greatly to the success of the Auxiliary.

Our first attempt at entertaining members of Local Unions Nos. 586 and 2170 was made July 27, 1930, when the Auxiliary sponsored a huge picinic at Crystal Springs near Auburn, Calif. The day was spent in swimming, races and horse shoe games. Lunch was served at 1:00 p. m. and seventy-five people were seated at one long table.

The affair was such a success that we are planning another for the near future.

Our membership is increasing at every meeting and we are justly proud of our organization and are happy for the privilege of standing by our husbands and brothers in the cause for which we are fighting.

We would be glad to hear from any sister auxiliary who may care to write.

Mrs. L. W. Parsons, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 240. Sacramento, Cal.

Machinery and the Carpenter

Editor, "The Carpenter"

There has been a great deal of talk the past few months about unemployment, about the cause of so many men being unable to get work, and when the hard times will cease. We carpenters may just as well face the facts and try to protect our own interests. A good many men think as soon as the stock market gets settled down that business will pick up and every man will have a job.

The real cause of so many men being out of work is labor-saving machinery. What is the carpenter going to do about it? Well, he can at least raise a protest. Some brothers will say you can't hold up progress. Well, if 2,000,000 men walking the streets is progress, I would hate to see some really hard times. It seems to me that anyone with ordinary intelligence can see that there will never be enough work for all with all the machinery we have in use. We carpenters who have steady employment, or do not lose much time, should think of the man who is out work and has been so for months. What can we do to better his condition? It is one thing certain that power-driven saws, drills, planers—yes and ready-cut houses built by a lot of cheap help—are not going to help the man out of work. I say let's give these machines a permanent lay off and give the working man a chance. I do not say this because I have anything against any builders, but I should think they could see that anything that does away with labor may help them, but God knows it will not help the working man.

When the hard times started last fall what did we find in most industries? We found overproduction. There is only one way to remedy that. Use less machinery and if necessary reduce the hours. We have the 5-day week on Long Island, but in some parts of the country they still have the 5½ or 6-day week. Above all, let us carpenters hold what we have, and if necessary meet the builders and try to do all we can to help the man who is out of work. The man who has a trade and wants work should be able to have at least some work. He doesn't want charity. I don't believe we should jump on the contractors and say: "Here, we just refuse to have anything to do with those machines, "but at the same time we have to look after our own interests.

Carpenters, get busy and see what we can do.

Howard A. Lyon,
L. U. No. 1093. Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 237.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 237 of Parkersburg, W. Va., which was organized in March of this year, sponsored a picnic on August 2, at City Park. Members of Carpenters' Union No. 899 were invited to enjoy the day with them and many of the members availed themselves of the invitation. There were one hundred and fifteen present for the six o'clock dinner. At the conclusion of a bountiful meal, ice cream contributed by Local Union 899, was served. A delightful time was had by all present. Ladies Auxiliary 237 would be glad to hear from other Ladies Auxiliaries.

Mrs. William Marquis, Rec. Sec.,
R. D. 2, Fairview Ave.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.

The Home at Lakeland or Pension

While traveling down south recently, I visited the Home at Lakeland. I have seen a number of photographs of the buildings and their interiors, but to realize the beauty and home facilities, you must visit the place yourself because pictures will not describe it the way you would find it yourself.

I was surprised on entering the grounds to find a place so well kept, a golf course to the left, benches under shady trees with the old gentlemen sitting around in two's and three's, chatting amongst themselves and bidding you a hearty welcome, pleased to take you in tow and show you all over the place.

I really believe that you could travel from one end of the United States to the other and you could not find a happier bunch of carpenters anywhere. They are all well pleased with the treatment received at the Home; some even go so far as to tell you that they are better off than they would be at their own individual home or in a first class hotel. They have doctor's services and the good-looking nurses (makes me feel like Jiggs.) Those of the old boys who are able to go about, pick up their trays, walk to the serving counter and have it filled with whatever they want and walk back to a spick and span table where they can sit at ease and enjoy an excellent meal. (I don't want to forget a clean napkin with every meal.) Then they go out in the woods or flower gardens or down to the lake or in the lounge, playing checkers on the sun porch or whatever they may care to do. They having moving pictures once a week and church services on Sundays.

Now a few words to some of our old brothers who are eligible and have no dear old wife or home of their own: my advice is, go to the Home and enjoy your declining years among the good

old brothers in Lakeland, the most beautiful spot along the Atlantic Coast, and forget all about the pension. That is what I would do if I were eligible.

R. Kretzmer,
L. U. No. 312. New Milford, N. J.

Labor Day in Santa Barbara, Cal.

A feature of the Labor Day celebration in Santa Barbara, Cal., was in the address of Mr. Dwight Murphy, one of the most prominent and well-to-do residents of that city who in a short speech on the picnic grounds said, in effect, that in view of the fact that local associations having found that in order to obtain a fair price for their products it is necessary for them to combine and fix a price at which they sell their products, "I can see no reason why those who have their labor to sell should not be given the same privilege of establishing a wage that will give a fair return for their labor. I do not mean a living wage, but a fair return above the living cost."

At the same meeting C. L. Priesker, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, also spoke and told how during the erection of the $1,500,000 Santa Barbara Court House, which had been erected by one hundred per cent union labor, by adopting the plan submitted by Union Labor during its construction, the county had been saved a quarter of a million dollars. He also announced that three days before, the Board of Supervisors had adopted an ordinance, submitted by Organized Labor, by which, hereafter it will be required that all public work be performed by Santa Barbara County home labor. In conclusion he added: "We have in effect the five and a half day work week and find that the output of eleven days now is greater than formerly was the output in twelve days. In the same connection we raised the wages ten per cent."

In concluding Mr. Priesker suggested that Organized Labor give more attention to educating public officials in the principles of the Organized Labor movement, because by so doing they would receive a greater degree of more intelligent co-operation from those who want to secure correct information on matters in which both Organized Labor and the general public are vitally interested.

George Broadley,
L. U. No. 1062. Santa Barbara, Cal.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 196

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read letters in "The Carpenter" about Ladies Auxiliary Unions, we desire to let you know of Ladies Auxiliary No. 196, East Liverpool, Ohio, which meets on the third Thursday of each month. At these meetings we have a very enjoyable time. We have a social committee to provide some diversion for each meeting after the business session is over. We are planning a bazar for early fall. We are not adding many new members as work has been very scarce. We would like to hear from some of the other Ladies' Auxiliaries as to their activities.

Mrs. Ethel Gibbons, R. S.,
L. A. No. 196. East Liverpool, O.

Control the Woodworking Machinery

Editor, "The Carpenter":

My apology for butting in again is that I am a sort of preacher and I should like "just one more word" to help defend my old specialist pardner of Yuba City, Calif., from the rating-cards and examinations of Brothers Cottrell and Jones in the August number.

Whether one calls them licenses, issued by the town clerk, or rating-cards, signed by the Financial Secretary, they emanate from the same source and automatically compel odious examinations. The only redeeming feature in such schemes is they might reduce the army of unemployed by providing political jobs on examining boards for fellows who went all the way in a b c's, know more multiplication tables than the editor of the arithmetic, learned all there is to know about the steel square and know how to get out of mistakes when they frame roofs at the lumber yard so the specialists out on the job don't have to re-cut anything. The sad part in all that funny story is that fellows who know all that much, are a waste of good material when used in a muddy basement to brace concrete forms.

The kid at the party always wants to play the game in which he excels and examining boards invariably conduct examinations acording to the fetishes of the members. For instance: Which end of a jack rafter should be cut first? (Answer, yes or no) When a hip rafter cut at the lumber yard doesn't fit, would

you send it back, or have Tom, Dick and Harry change the house to fit the rafter? A fellow who could answer correctly about 7 out of 20 hard questions like the above could be given a rating-card that entitles him to hang screen doors on Fridays, and, if he could guess right on all of 'em, he could be granted a state license to file all the saws at the lumber yard. Only, instead of carrying a rating-card or license in one's hip pocket, I think the kindergarten graduates ought to wear a red, green, or blue sash, like a colored lodge brother in a parade. That would be a lot more dignified, although I doubt if it would cause the boss to close the lumber yard on days his saw filer was laid up with rheumatism. He would more'n likely bootleg roofs framed by some un-rated bird without a license. As to state licenses: I think we all see the condition the farmer got himself into by becoming a ward of the politicians. The farmer ought to be a horrible example to us and if we ever pray, it ought to be the one prayer: And leave us carpenters out of the law books.

The point I have urged in previous letters is that the fellows who work have gotta fight continually, not to destroy the machine, but control it; to demand that every hour saved by a new invention be cut from the days or weeks work, the daily or weekly wages to remain the same, except for actual cost of machine and expense of operation, as before it was invented. Two things are vitally necessary to accomplish that end: To elect men to public office who will conserve every natural resource for use of the whole people; to build up the trade union movement to where it is powerful enough to enforce just demands. The latter in the opinion of the writer can never be done by licenses, rating-cards, petty examinations or other device, which if not meant to restrict membership, can serve no useful purpose. The machine isn't coming: it is here, and is a tool that a foreman can set up and the operator doesn't need to know any more about carpentry than he does differential calculus to be able to "readicut" roofs at a lumber yard. If we can't take that machine operator in our union, we've got to provide a place in the trade union movement for him. We've gotta control that machine.

Fraternally yours, for more roofs to frame and less of 'em at lumber yards.

Lyman Wisely,
L. U. No. 1944. Coulterville, Ill.

Upholds Steel Square

The August edition of our Journal has incorporated in it a letter from Brother Wisely of L. U. No. 1944 that to say the least rubs my fur the wrong way. After reading it over a few times I am convinced that he does not mean only one-half of what he says. More I think to get a rise out the brothers than anything else. I grant him freely the fact that the steel square is not a necessity to carpentry, but if I were looking for an all around carpenter I am afraid Mr. Wisely would be out of luck if he applied for the position unless he carried a steel square.

It is my personal opinion that any carpenter that does not carry a steel square is either a good mathematician or a poor carpenter. I am willing to bet Brother Wisely does not know the full capabilities of the square for anybody that makes fun of the handiest framing tool in your kit is only fooling himself. More power to the journal and to Brother Jamieson of Ontario for I think we need more and better steel square men to advance our organization and let us hear from some of our experts on this subject.

Chas. Dailey,
L. U. No. 463. Hinsdale, Ill.

The Clearance Card Issue

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Not seeing anything in the Journal for sometime regarding Clearance Cards would like to say a few words. There are so many Financial Secretaries who fail to report brothers depositing their Clearance Cards in their Local to the one issuing the same. There has been a number of our brothers cleared out of our Local that I have never heard from in the three years I have been Financial Secretary. Whenever a member clears out of our Local I enter it in the day book with the date, then when I notify the Local from which he cleared I make a cross (x) opposite his name so I can easily tell whether it has been reported. Then when a report has been received I make note of same on ledger then when wanting to know where a brother went, all I have to do is to refer to the ledger. Also if a brother Secretary issuing a

Clearance Card would put his address below his name it would save the Secretary receiving same the time hunting address of Secretary. And another thing, in putting the seal on the C. C. be careful not to cover the No. of Local. I would like to hear from other Financial Secretaries.

M. S. Maze,
L. U. No. 16. Springfield, Ill.

The Carpenter and Home Carpentry

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Sometime ago—the month of January—the writer sent a letter to "The Carpenter" bearing on the above subject; he believed it was a subject that appealed to all Carpenters—that it would interest them; create a discussion and awaken a desire to cultivate a field that had been long neglected.

When the writer was in the State of New York, in conversation with a contractor—a home builder, he informed me that he was building avenues of homes; that he had a gang of carpenters with him who had not lost one day in five years. Surely a splendid record for the building trades mechanic, but he was a non-union builder and therein lay the tradgedy to Organized Labor. What an amount of money was passing our door, where it rightfully should have entered and gone into the pay envelopes of members of our organization. Where the blame lies the writer is not prepared to say, but being a fundamental in our trade we cannot afford to treat it with apathy nor indifference. Once we let slip the fundamentals the superstructure is sure to come down on our heads. Now that was the spur that made the writer address his complaint to his trade journal. Surely a worthy one.

There are fundamentalists in the country who are daily standing on their watch-tower looking out for the invader ready to declare; "Thus far, and no farther."

Now a worthy Brother by the name of Wisely from Illinois has entered the list as my opponent and declares that the writer is championing a lost art, that Carpentry evaporated at the advent of the white man into the country, or when the red man folded his wigwam and made for regions unknown. Now the writer refuses to subscribe to such a theory and further, there is no evidence to follow a false light.

Now, in the August issue of our Journal the Brother from Illinois returns to the fray. We thought that his armour had been penetrated and had been knocked "Hors de combat" but he is in the field again. Let us examine his outfit, he calls out "Keep step with the parade." Now unless we know where it is heading for we offer a defie. We are rational beings and the course determines our decision. We might enter a "cul de sac" and have to retrace our steps. That would be energy wasted.

The he cites a friend of his who started a cabbage garden on a vacant lot and, what between slugs and bugs, friends cabbage patch like Jouerlic Gourd disappeared over night and from that venture poor Franz discovered that there is a bug for "ever dings." However, let us hope that the Brother did not take Brother Wisely's unwise advice "Bow to the inevitable, buy an oil can, grease his garden tools, hang them up in his studio as relics of a lost art.

But let us believe he took Lady MacBeth's advice "Screwed his courage up to the sticking point" and went after those parasitical pests and exterminated the hord and that his next crop was a bumper. That is the stuff heroes are made of. But Brother Wisely declares that he is troubled with an itch also, which is rather provoking and has a tendency to upset one's "Compus Mentas" and make them irritable. He has gotten out of step and advises us to scrap our tools, bow to the inevitable, buy an oil can and have our grey matter transferred to the machine, led, so to speak like a lamb to the slaughter.

Brother Wisely is certainly the most docile carpenter that the writer has read of. I have read of one who made a lash and chased invaders out. Such heroes have their names immortalized. Then the Brother states "That he finds my application of the steel square to Bible stories diverting" and declares that that job Noah undertook and kept him busy for forty years could have been completed, compass adjusted, given the proper angle of inclination by his machine in forty days. Brother Wisely's machine must be geared high, but the writer has his "doots" about that ship weathering the gales and like many other American product have to be dry docked often for repairs. The ship that the old fellow built is liable to

turn up any day without a plank being sprung.

The Brother questions my statement that the square was used on the Temple at Jerusalem, that it was a ready cut building, that no sound of hammer or chisel was heard. Perhaps he has the idea that the whole structure was cut and assembled at the quarries and moved American fashion to the site it occupied. Not at all, Brother Wisely, they did not work that way, they carried their tools on to the job like workmen. The trusty square would be the principal tool used— set to work, put stone on stone, squared the corners, got the pitch of the doors and windows. The Carpenters would attend to the cedar beams, doors, oak altars and the pews. Why yes, that was a real job, lasted over forty years, and no doubt, many a carpenter would get a new square out of that job. But perhaps Brother Wisely will enlighten us, the time when the square was disassociated from the temple.

But let me take the Brother a little farther. There was a fellow by the name of "Nehemiah" who was boss on one occasion; he was stoutly opposed by some non-unionist, who laughed him to scorn and told him that it would not be done that he had better bow to the inevitable, buy an oil can; but he refused, got his tools on the job and the record says, that the workmen had their sword on the one side, while they held the square in right hand. So those fellows Sandballet and Tobiah were chased off and the workmen allowed to use their tools and the job was finished. There were giants in those days and their names are brought down in the minutes.

Let me again inform Brother Wisely that Carpentry is an art and will always remain such. By a strange coincidence in the same issue that the Brother's epistle appeared there was a splendid article on Heavy Timber Framing. The writer dilating on the number of jobs in the rural district, good work done by the carpenters framing barns. The jolly time they were having putting them together. The ability of the carpenter was tested and the reliability of his trusty square was proven in a splendid article taking up nearly three pages of our journal. Then another three pages are taken up on stairbuilding, profitable instruction for apprentice as well as for the journeyman and then to put a "Top Hat" on the whole outfit, Brother Perth in what he calls "The Modern Steel Square" gives many helpful hints on the use of that imperishable tool. It must have been rather disconcerting for Brother Wisely to see those splendid and illuminating articles following his Apologies and no doubt his countenance would fall and make him declare: Well, Well, I must be an Ishmaelite.

However, I am afraid this article is all too long, but I know the Editor, Brother Duffy, has a lot of patience. We had the pleasure of meeting him when he visited Hamilton and found him a very estimable gentleman. He gave the speech of the evening and after that task consented to address the Trades and Labor Council. The speech and presence still linger with us.

He did not tell us to bow to the inveitable or buy an oil can, but rather work, live and strive for the organization to which we belong. So I would advise Brother Wisely to shake off this fatalism which has enshrouded him. Be a Daniel and refuse to allow any one to push anything down his throat and by asserting his manhood he may yet sit in the seat of the mighty. Let me quote Invictus to him;

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole;
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the full clutch of circumstance,
I have not winced nor cried aloud;
Under the Bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears,
Looms but the Horror of the shade;
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me, unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll;
I am the master of my fate
I am the captain of my soul.

Wm. Jamieson,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

The truest teaching is living; and the primary philanthropy is to live a good life.—Edward Howard Griggs.

Unalterably Opposed to Exams

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Carpenter is better than ever this issue, got mine today, and I find it full of very timely items and topics, all very well composed.

I notice several brothers do not agree with my opinion gainst any examinations in our trade. I will always be opposed to such exams, and I mean always! I cannot change that opinion or give it up. I am like the old boys who cling to their steel squares, in that respect. Right here, I want to say that I have all the respect and reverence in the world for the old boys who have founded and maintained the LIGHT which we call trade unionism. Our organizations have done ten times more for the good of the working man, than all other organizations combined.

Brother Cottrell, you have a very pleasant way of disagreeing with my letter, I liked your way and style of writing. Brother Jones, however, has me sized up as a jerry-builder because I am opposed to exams, etc., because they are so antique and old-fashioned. However, I am an exception to the rule, I am not "pretty but dumb," as the saying goes; but I am both good looking and well educated. He also says, "we mechanics" do so and so,—well, maybe there are some super-craftsmen in our trade after all. He says I had better wake-up before it is too late and look around and I might learn something. But he also says, "We mechanics do not say that we do not make mistakes, but when we do, we know how to get out of them and that is what counts." Ah! Ha! Well brothers if I am ever on such said examining boards, making a mistake and patching the old job up to get by, won't count with me, not at all! It will be whole hog or none with me.

I will erect any type of roof frame without anybody's help and I won't use up much expensive time fiddling with a square either. And I won't be very long doing the job either, but I will probably make a few miss-cuts though, before I am done with it. We are legislated, licensed and examined to death now-a-days and millions of us are sick and tired of it and that is my reason for opposing same. Brother Wisely's letter is a "knockout." I got a great "kick" out of it.

No, I do not spend all my time filing saws like Disston says to file; nor all my time in Jerry building; but I am quite a musician and a writer. However I like carpenter work, my father was a carpenter, but he was wise and quit it to go into business, before too late.

I could start another argument on subject of shingling, but I won't do it. If I were to tell how many thousands of shingles I have learned to lay and lay right, in 8 hours, many of you Easteners would say, "can't be done."

G. W. Ahner,
Yuba City, Calif.

White Collar or Overalls

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On Sunday, August 3, 1930 there appeared in the N. J. Herald Tribune a story under the caption: "The White Collar Clerk is Right" by Walter B. Pitkin author of the "Psychology of Happiness," "The Twilight of the American Mind," etc. After reading his story —I sent the following reply to this paper which appears to be willing to print all raps against Organized Labor but does not believe in printing anything in labor's defense or favor—so I am forwarding my remarks to "The Carpenter"—for publication in defense of Organized Labor and the building trades. To begin with I wish to correct some of his erroneous statements that those who work at manual labor have an intelligence level below average or barely average. To this statement I wish to answer this chinaman's friend and inform him that he has a kink in the neck and should undo his collar before it chokes him.

We, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters are proud to follow the calling of the Greatest Man of all times—Jesus of Nazareth. All that I learned of about Him and all the pictures I ever saw of Him—I never saw Him wearing a white collar, I have seen His picture with a crown of thorns and beads of sweat upon His brow. Was it not the command of the Divine Father—that all men should earn their living by the sweat of their brow? That crown of thorns has been borne by Organized Labor since the beginning of time—and the laboring man will continue to bear it to the end of time. If the most gentle man—The most loved and intelligent mind the world has ever known or will ever know chose to earn his living, be-

fore His great work as teacher began, by doing manual labor—what criticism I ask you should be hurled at or toward any line of work that is honest and honorable.

There is no room today in Organized Labor for the shirker or unskilled man. Competition is too great—with hundreds of skilled men idle—an unpleasant reminder. The Carpenter of today must be a specialist—also be thoroughly acquainted with his trade to succeed—must have a knowledge of geometry because he is often called upon to read plans and lay out his own work. In order to produce good work, he should know the nature of the wood or material he uses—where it grows or what it consists of—since the quality of the material he is to work with will prove whether or not his efforts to effect good work have been of avail. It is always with great pride that the carpenter points out to his friends—the different buildings he has worked on and how they are rated. Speed as well as good work is required—if the mechanic wishes to successfully compete with the other fellow. Bosses these days not only look for quality but quantity also—this is what is called the Machine age—it's the mechanic that knows this only too well and for the white collar man to learn. It's the wages of Organized Labor that get the white collar man's goat—but they are greatly exaggerated—when one strikes a yearly average less months of idleness owing to weather, financial conditions or illness—it is safe to say that a man is lucky in the building trades when he has a weekly wage of $40. It is rare indeed to find a carpenter, or any other mechanic free from financial worries or one that can leave his widow well provided for—when he passes on. That same crown of thorns that was placed upon the head of the first carpenter is still in evidence upon the brows of every carpenter today.

There are men in our craft as highly intelligent as any white collared college man or counter jumper—whose hands may be white but whose pockets are very often empty. There are many many men in the Brotherhood of Carpenters—as highly educated as any rich man's son, or college professor—and their following the building trade is a natural one. It is an inheritance—they simply followed the footsteps of their fathers or grandfathers.

Without trying to sling mud or inject a personal element into this discussion—a carpenter thoroughly acquainted with his trade is as capable of teaching or instructing others as a college professor would be—in fact he would be better—because the professor has only a theoretical knowledge—while the carpenter has both theory and practice—and as to editing a Journal—don't let any white collar author attempt to talk on labor questions without first consulting the editor of "The Carpenter"—who is not only a carpenter, but a well educated man and a good editor.

There is another thing that I hope to enlighten Mr. Walter B. Pitken the Author—of the White Collar Man—and that is just this—watch the white collar man when he gets a seat in the crowded subway—after sitting at a desk all day—watch him and his paper as soon as a woman and child get in the car—or an old man. Did you ever see him very often get up and give them a seat? No, up goes the paper so he can't see them. Who is it that get up and gives away his seat after climbing around a building all day? The man that wears the overalls that's the fellow—that gives up his seat to hang on a strap with his tired arms and stand on tired feet for another half hour or so—the white collar man lacks the strength to stand that long, poor fellow—he needs constant rest and comfort. Let Mr. Pitkin put this in his pipe and smoke it. We may wear overalls and our hands may be calloused but our brains are in good working order and we read snooty papers and are well versed on the topics of the day—in fact more so than many white collar men.

In conclusion let me impress upon the mind of Mr. Walter B. Pitkin—the next time he passes a building in course of construction and sees a crowd of white collar men standing around—as an ambulance carries away an injured man in overalls or a police patrol driving away with the dead body of a man in overalls—let him and them remember he was a few moments before a living, breathing image of the first mechanic whose life was sacrificed in the name of progres and greed and that somewhere is perhaps a wife and children waiting for the man in overalls—who kissed them in the morning goodbye—hale and hearty—and is brought home—a mangled bunch of flesh and

bones—while the building he worked on is just another monument to the man in overalls. So Mr. White Collar Man don't envy him—and remember we're all brothers under the skin.

Jack Rivers,
L. U. No. 385. New York City, N. Y.

Local Union No. 54, Sends Resolution to Congress

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Please publish the following resolution in our monthly journal "The Carpenter" which Local Union No. 54, Chicago, Ill., endorsed.

Fr. Pekarek, R. S.

* * *

Resolution on Unemployment

Hon. Adolf J. Sabath

Member of 71st Congress of United States.

Carpenters' Union No. 54 at its regular meeting held 1st day of October, 1930, unanimously accepted the following:

Resolved—That unemployment breeds misery, suicide and outlawry.

Resolved—That people over 45 years of age are thrown out of employment as incapable, without any further thought or care as to their welfare, while provisions, clothing and material necessities of life are wasted and spoiled in the great warehouses of our country and kept for profit instead of liberal distribution among the needy.

Resolved—Further that hundreds of millions of dollars are expended annually for armament and prohibition while every working man knows that the immense wealth of this, our powerful republic, has been produced by the great masses of toilers.

We feel that we have a right to call upon our Government of the United States, which was established by and for the people, in this hour of dire need and crisis, to give immediate relief. Tangible funds being in readiness, only good will is necessary for help. For these reasons we demand that the armament and prohibition expenditures be divided so that a specific sum can be set aside for government, state and country projects, i. e., schools highways, institutions for aged, crippled and disabled, waterways, etc. In this way the misery and unemployment can be checked and later eliminated.

In view of the above we bring our appeal before you and trust you will give it the prompt support we believe it merits in the introduction and support of the bill entitled The Social Insurance Bill. This bill is now before the House of Representatives of the present Congress.

Signed:
Joseph Kucera, Chairman.
Frank Pekarek, Secretary.
Carpenters Union No. 54.

Witnesses:
John Lejcar,
Adolph Misare.

Be Cheerful

In the coming Yuletide season let us take on a little more cheerfulness. If we wish to cultivate a cheerful disposition we will do well to cultivate cheerful friends. Melancholy is as contagious as the smallpox and its scars are worse. Those who naturally see the bright side can afford to share their sunshine with those whose sky is always overcast, but those of us who are a little disposed to be melancholy need the friends whose influence will help to counteract that tendency.

If cheerfulness is not spontaneous we should make it deliberate. It is very pleasant to wake with a smile, to find ourselves humming a song whenever we forget ourselves, to see the humor in all the little mishaps which occur in the best regulated day. But even when our mood is far removed from this ideal, we can sing and smile and teach ourselves to search for the bright side. If nature did not give us a cheerful disposition, let us "grow" one. No plant ever rooted in the heart better repays cultivation.

The chief end of education is a correct estimate of values, and a corresponding choice.—Charles Wesley Emerson.

Experienced

Piano Mover: "Think we can get it through this door?"

Mrs. Groucher: "Certainly. Don't we take in three Sunday papers through it every Sunday morning!"

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXX

We stated in the lesson preceding this one, that no one, excepting a structural engineer, had a right to determine stresses for the purpose of computing the sizes of the various members of a truss. We went so far as to say that not even an architect had a right to do that. And to that opinion we still cling.

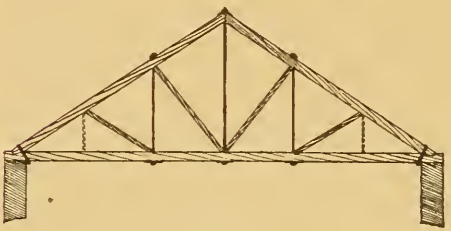


Fig. 172

But lest we be misunderstood, we want to make this qualification: An architect, who is at the same time reliably versed in structural engineering, could do this work, but he would then be acting in the capacity of a structural engineer. We can carry the exception farther, and say that a carpenter who is reliably versed in structural engineer-

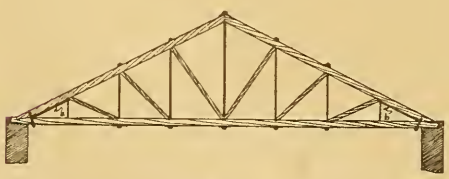


Fig. 173

ing, is also qualified; which is the same as saying that a structural engineer is the only person who should be trusted with such a responsibility. Let us take an example: A roof truss of an auditorium breaks, and a number of persons are killed, and a great many are injured. Investigation reveals that the truss was built exactly as the architect had designed it, but in determining the

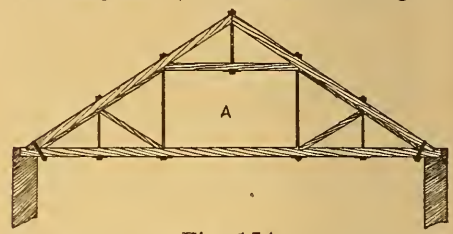


Fig. 174

stresses he overlooked a number of important things, and consequently the truss was too weak to carry the load. Who was responsible? Of course, the architect. Had he employed a structural engineer, the engineer would have been responsible, not for the accident, for in all probability, it never would have occurred, but for the safety of the truss. In designing trusses, "Safety First" is a good policy to follow.

Regarding the illustrations: The king-rod truss shown by Fig. 171 of the

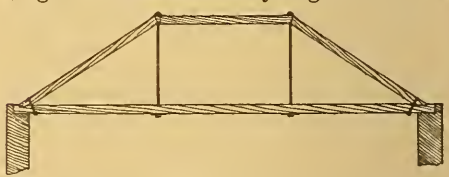


Fig. 175

last lesson, brought us up to the six-panel queen truss, which we are showing in Fig. 172. When the rafters of a truss are longer than 24 feet, there should be at least two struts supporting each rafter, as shown by the illustration. If the tie-beam must carry a ceiling, or some other load, two additional rods should be placed as indicated by the dotted lines.

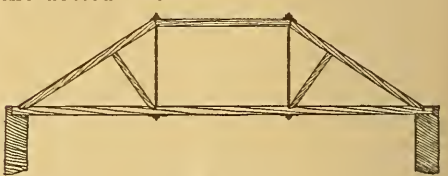


Fig. 176

An eight-panel queen truss is shown by Fig. 173. This truss has two more

struts than the six-panel truss, shown in the previous figure. Notice the pieces of timber placed under the rafters in the two end panels, pointed out at a and at b. These pieces are to prevent the two short struts from slipping on the rafter.

A form of truss, that is neither a king-rod nor a queen-rod truss, but more nearly a combination of the two, is shown by Fig. 174. This truss is desirable when it is necessary for some reason to have the space marked A, without obstruction. This unobstructed



Fig. 177

space might be needed for doors or it might be needed for attic room.

A simple queen-rod truss is shown in Fig. 175. This truss is not as firm as the king-rod truss, because of the horizontal piece joining the rafters at the top. However, there are many places where this truss is desirable. Adding two struts, or braces, as shown in Fig. 176, will stiffen the truss a great deal. In spans from 30 to 45 feet, a construction such as shown by Fig. 177 is advisable.

Continuing, in alphabetic order, our trade terms: we find these coming under N:

Nails. Metal dowels used to fasten timbers together.

Nailing. The act or process of fastening timbers together with nails. The substance into which nails are driven, as in, wood makes good nailing.

Nailing Blocks. Block placed in angles or elsewhere, back of the lath and plaster, for a nailing background for finish.

Needle-Beam. The horizontal timber, onto which a wall rests in shoring up a building with needles, usually, for repairs.

Needling. Shoring up a wall or a building with needles. Placing the needles into a wall, in shoring.

Newel. A post onto which the hand rail of a stair is fastened.

Niche. A recess in a wall for a statue or some other ornament.

Night Latch. A night lock that can not be operated from the outside except-ing with a key, but has a small knob on the inside.

Nippers. A small pinchers for cutting and holding.

Non-fire-proof. Not fire-proof.

Nose-and-miter. The return nosing mitered onto a tread of an open stair.

Nosing. The rounded part of a step that projects beyond the riser. Any rounded projection.

Notch. A small part cut out of a timber. To make notches, as for a ribbon board.

Notching. A method of joining timbers by notching them and interlocking the notched parts.

Novelty Siding. A sort of drop siding with two beads.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenters Calculator"

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER NINE

In the previous chapters it has been mentioned that there are several makes of Steel Squares on the market today. All these instruments are built on the same principle, all have tables prepared by skilled mathematicians and all are absolutely correct and reliable. However, some squares are different from others in the manner of figuring the lengths of rafters.

Thus one manufacturer is making a Steel Square with tables computed on the "Length per foot run" basis, while others have prepared their tables to the end of giving the exact length of rafters for the given pitch and run.

The student has no doubt a clear idea in his mind that in order to compute the length of a rafter two or more values entering in the construction of the roof should be known. Thus we can determine the length of the rafter if we know the span, or the run and the rise per each foot of horizontal run. We also can correctly calculate the length of this roof member if we know the pitch of the roof and the run or the span.

Therefore it is evident that all these Steel Squares accomplish the same purpose even though the way to accomplish same may be a little different with two different makes. We will analyze all the popular makes of squares in the following chapters—and will begin with an instrument known to the trade under the mark "R-100."

The Rafter tables on this Steel Square are based on "the rise per foot run"

which means that the figures in the tables indicate the length of rafters "per one foot run" of common rafters for any rise of roof. This principle is clearly illustrated in Fig. 17.

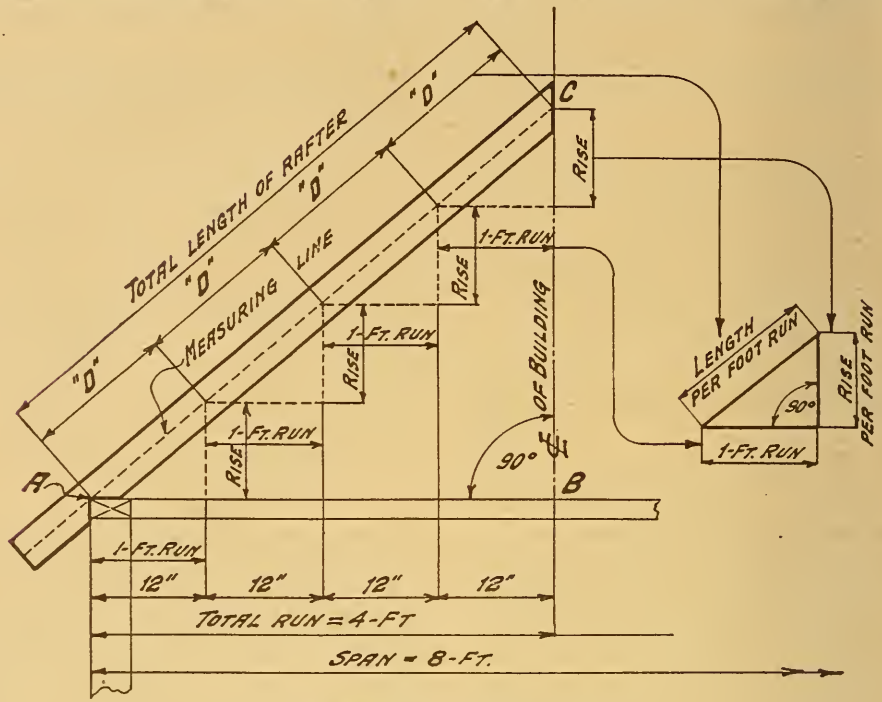


FIG. 17

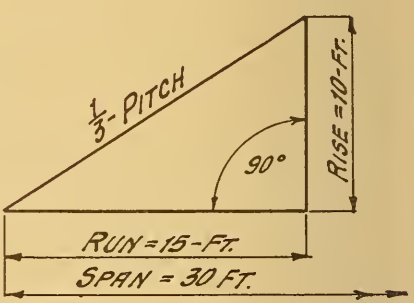
The roof has an 8-foot span and a certain rise per foot. The figure may be regarded as a right triangle "ABC" having for its sides the run, rise and the rafter.

The run of the rafter has been divided into four equals parts, each representing "one foot run."

It will be noted by drawing vertical lines through each division point of the run the rafter will also be divided into four equal parts "D."

Since each part "D" represents the "length of rafter per one foot run" and the total run of the rafter equals four feet it is evident that the "total length" of rafter will equal the "length D" multiplied by 4.

The reason for using this "per foot run" method is that the length of any rafter may be easily determined for any width of building. The length per foot run will be different for different pitches, therefore before you can establish the length of a rafter you must know the rise of roof in inches or the "rise per foot run."



RISE = 10-FT.

RUN = 15-FT.

PITCH = $10 \div 30 = \frac{1}{3}$

RISE PER FOOT RUN = $\frac{10 \times 12}{15} = 8"$

FIG. 18.

Rule.—To find the rise per foot run,

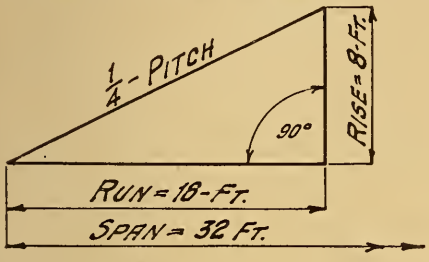
multiply the rise by 12 and divide by the length of run.

The factor 12 is to obtain a value in inches, the rise and run being expressed in feet. Fig. 18 and 19.

The rise per foot run is always the same for a given pitch and can be easily remembered for all ordinary pitches, thus:

Pitch	½	⅓	¼	1-6

The members of well constructed roof frame should fit snugly against each other. Rafters that are not properly cut make a shaky roof and impair the stability of the structure. Therefore it is very essential that all rafters should be



RISE = 8-FT.
RUN = 16-FT.
PITCH = 8 ÷ 32 = 1/4

RISE PER FOOT RUN = $\frac{8 \times 12}{16} = 6''$

FIG. 19.

of correct length and their ends, properly cut so as to provide a full bearing against the members to which they are connected.

Connect lengths proper top and bottom cuts and the right side and cheek cuts are the very important features to be observed when framing a roof. How this is being done by use of the Steel Square will be explained in detail in the lessons that follow.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 10
Drawing No. 722.2

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To make a full size layout of newel No. 1, to determine the height and location of stations, to receive the string, treads, risers and handrail.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, guage, try square, bevel. 1 piece ⅞" x 10" x 2'0" for layout board.

III—Specifications:

1—⅜" top rails to show after all members are in place.

2—¾" bottom rail to show after all members are in place.

3—¼" to show below top handrail and above and below intermediate handrail.

4—Hand rail ⅞" x ⅞".

5—Cap ½" thick.

6—Cap and base moulding ⅜" thick.

7—Base ½" x 6¾".

8—Shoe ⅜" thick.

9—Strings ¾" x 4".

10—Rise 2".

11—Height of hand rail 10". To be measured over face of riser to top of hand rail. (Note) Experience has demonstrated that if a hand rail is placed so that it measures 30" immediately over the face of a riser from face of tread to top of hand rail, it will best serve the average person. This problem is being developed one third full size which accounts for the above height of 10".

12—Drop ½" thick.

IV—Operations:

1—Dress layout board to a parallel thickness and width.

(Note) Conventional methods do not permit a hand rail to butt against a wooden panel or sunken surface. Square stations must be provided to receive the various members of the stairs and the purpose of the layout is to determine the exact position of these members and the proper construction of the newel.

2—Set marking gauge to thickness of newel No. 1, 2¼".

3—Scribe a line on face of layout board parallel to one edge with marking guage, 2¼". Drawing No. 722.2.

4—Square a line across newel near right hand end, locating floor level and starting point for all measurements.

5—Measure up from floor level 6¾", height of base.

6—Measure up from top of base ⅜", thickness of base moulding.

7—Measure up from top of base moulding ¾".

(Note) The base moulding being the highest bottom member, the specification calls for ¾" bottom rail to show.

8—Square lines across layout at the 3 points obtained in operations No. 5, 6 and No. 7. Drawing No. 722.2.

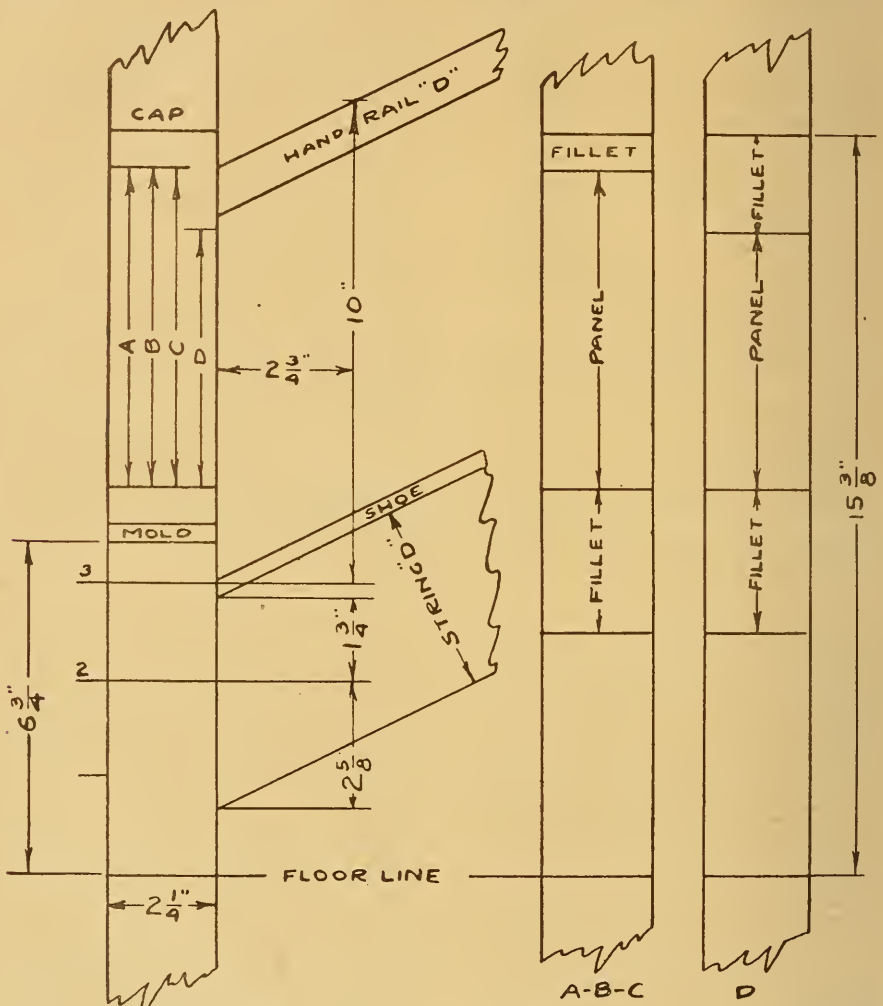
9—Measure the distance from face of riser No. 3 to face of newel No. 1 on the layout, Unit No. 2, drawing No. 722.1 or 2¾.

10—Step off the 3 riser heights that enter the newel and number as shown in drawing No. 722.2.

11—Gauge a line parallel with newel 2¾" away.

12—Continue the level of tread No. 3 out until it intersects this line.

(Note) This intersection is exactly the same point measured on the layout



(Note) The height of the hand rail should measure 10" above the face of a riser. Riser No. 3 is the nearest riser to the face of the newel, therefore the measurement must be taken over riser No. 3 and the pitch of the handrail projected down until it intersects the newel.

No. 722.1 or 2¾" from face of newel and 3 risers high from floor level.

13—Measure up on this line from the level of tread No. 3, 10".

14—Set bevel to pitch of string (D).

15—At the above point apply bevel and project top of hand rail down until it intersects face of newel.

16—Measure ⅞", thickness of handrail, measuring at right angles to above line.

17—At above point apply bevel and draw bottom edge of handrail.

18—Measure up on newel from top of hand rail ¾". ⅜" for top rail and ⅜" for cap moulding.

19—Marks the various sides of the posts on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 beginning with the lowest side or the lower right hand side receiving the end of the bull nose and curved riser for indentification a-b-c-d-etc.

20—Square a line across the layout, level with the top edge of the hand rail. The panels begin at this point on sides a-b and c.

21—Measure ¼" below the bottom edge of hand rail on layout.

22—Square a short line across at this point. The panel on side d begins at this point. All four panels end as shown on drawing No. 722.2, ¾" above base moulding.

23—To locate the position of string (D) measure the distance on the newel line on string (D) from the level of tread No. 2 to top of string, 1¾" and from the level of tread No. 2 to the bottom of string (D), 2⅝". Drawing No. 722.18.

24—Transfer these measurements to layout, drawing No. 722.2, measuring on edge of newel 1¾" above the level of tread No. 2 and 2⅝" below the level of tread No. 2.

25—Apply the bevel set to pitch of string (D) at above points and draw top and bottom edge of string (D).

26—Measure ⅜", thickness of shoe, measuring at right angles to top of string (D).

27—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (D) at above point and draw top of shoe.

28—Construct newel as shown in Drawing No. 722.14—Unit No. 4.

29—Glue pieces in sunk panel on all 4 sides as shown in drawing No. 722.2.

(Note) Letter sides of newel to correspond with letters on layout. Each side will be different and are therefore not interchangeable. The letters and arrows shown in the drawing indicate the sunk panel, the rest of the post being square to receive the various members of the stairs.

30—Dress all 4 sides of newel square.

31—Sandpaper all 4 sides of newel.

32—Glue base on sides.

33—Glue base on front and back.

(Note) Show joints of base on sides and not on front.

34—Dress and sandpaper base.

35—Miter base moulding around post.

36—Nail cap on.

37—Miter cap moulding around post.

38—Sandpaper moulding.

(Note) The post is now ready for housing and will be treated in Unit No. 14. All reference letters indicating the various sides should remain on the post until laid out for housing.

V—Questions:

1—What is the usual height of hand rail on the rake?

2—At what point on the stairs is the measurement taken?

3—Why is the starting newel usually larger in diameter than the angle posts?

CABINET MAKING

(By Charles A. King)

LESSON I

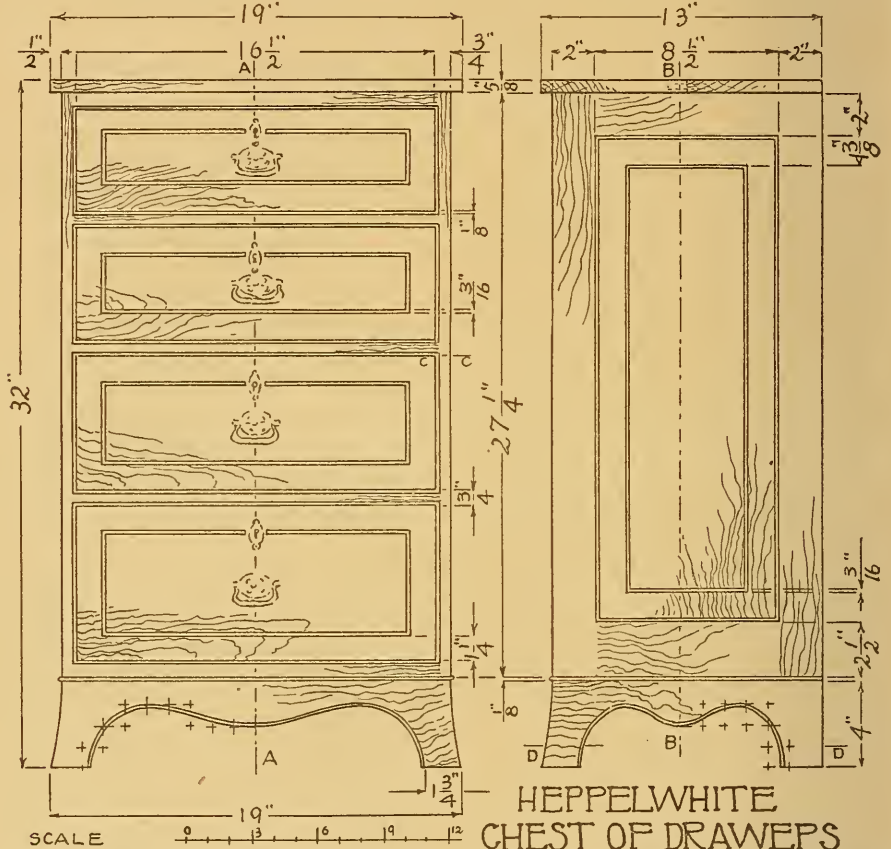
Heppelwhite Chest of Drawers

Certain tools, materials and processes are common to both carpentry and cabinet making and within a narrow range of work craftsmen of either trades may swap jobs with some assurance of success. There are however, many points of difference in the practice of each craft which have no parallel in the other.

Anticipating that many carpenters will be interested in some of the phases of cabinet making we will start the series of lessons with the assumption that the reader has access to the ordinary woodworking machinery; also that he is familiar with the common bench tools, with the dowel, groove, miter and glue joint, which if not required in his daily work have been described many times in the popular magazines with the anatomy of panel work as used in building construction and with the reading of working drawings.

The lessons will deal with cabinet making from the viewpoint of the mechanic who wishes to build a piece of furniture for himself or for a customer which will show the earmarks of the handiwork of a capable cabinet maker. Probably the carpenter or cabinet maker will wish to design the project, in which case he will find the following suggestions regarding proportions of some value.

Because of spatial inhibitions each lesson must be limited in its range but we will study step by step the problems involved in making a "Heppelwhite Chest of Drawers." This comparatively simple project includes many of the essential problems which must be solved in building all case work, and if the chest is made by the reader the result will be a worth while piece which will need no apology when placed in the aristocratic society of well designed furniture.



HEPPELWHITE CHEST OF DRAWERS

The sketch shows the front and end views of the chest which will be sufficinet basis for a few comments upon its design, the most conspicuous element of which is always proportion. While the purpose for which a piece of furniture is made may be perfectly satisfied by making it nearly equal in both length and height, or twice as long as high or vice versa, the first impulse of the skilled designer is to make the case of pleasing proportions. He tries to minimize the square or the double square appearance of the case by changing over all the dimensions to attain the proportions of, we will say, eight to thirteen, or five to seven or eight. If space or other considerations prevent him from accomplishing this to his satisfaction, he will emphasize certain lines of the construction by simple embellishment, or modify others by concealing them if possible for the same reason that a dress designer emphasizes horizontal lines and masses in a dress for a very tall and slender woman of the minaret type, while vertical lines are made conspicuous if the client is of the Eskimo type of architecture. The skillful furniture designer can, by the arrangement and treatment of lines and masses go far toward minimizing the effect of bad proportion and creating an illusion of grace.

The proportions of this particular case are such that they need little or no treatment. Both types of lines may receive equal emphasis and the drawer fronts and the end panels may be en-

riched by the addition of double strip inlay. The variety in the height of the drawers, the largest at the bottom, the bead between the feet and the case itself and the curves of the feet all add to the illusion of greater stability and furnish elements of variety which makes the design more attractive than if the drawers were all of the same width and the feet straight. The projecting beads around the drawer openings and panels, and especially those on the curves of the feet add surprisingly to the refinement of the design.

We can, at this time do no more than point the way to profitable study, but the interested reader will do well to observe carefully the proportions of furniture known to be well designed, more especially those of the old masters, Chippendale, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, Adams, Pfyfe and others. Plenty of these are illustrated in popular magazines or may be found in books in any public library if the furniture itself is not available. If the proportions of these are measured and the influence of openings between legs, projections and of leading lines are considered, he will be convinced that in a definite way they conform to the general rules suggested above. The facts, that while the designs of these masters were in bad repute for nearly a century they have again by their excellence come into their own. They have displaced those designs which held the popular fancy until a few years ago and are still going strong, speak for themselves.

Here is Brother McCracken's Information

My attention has just been called to J. B. McCracken's request, in the August Carpenter, for information relative to framing a hip roof, and more especially to the part of hip roof framing that relates to obtaining the length of hip rafters and cuts of jack rafters.

In the February, March and April numbers of the 1927 Carpenter, I have covered in detail hip and jack rafter framing, and if Brother McCracken can obtain these numbers of the Carpenter, either from the files at the General Office, or elsewhere, he can thoroughly inform himself in regard to hip roof framing.

As to Brother McCracken's trouble: —A building ten feet by twelve feet, would have a run of five feet. The roof being a third pitch roof, it would take the base figure, 17, on the body of the square, and 8 on the tongue. With these figures step off five steps on the rafter timber. 17 and 8 also gives the bottom and the plumb top cuts, respectively, of the hip rafter. The side cut of the hip is obtained by using 17 and 18¾ on the square, the latter gives the cut. The plumb and horizontal cuts of the jack rafter are exactly like those of the common rafter. The side cut is obtained by taking 12 and 14⅜ on the square, the latter gives the cut. If the rafters are spaced 2 feet from center to center, each jack would be 2 times 14⅜ inches shorter than the rafter preceding it, or 28¾ inches. For 16-inch spacing, each jack would be 1⅓ times 14⅜ inches shorter than the rafter before, or 19 3-16 inches (nearly).

It should be remembered that to explain the "whys" and the "wherefores" of the above figures, would require a great deal more space than I am justified in using here.

H. H. Siegele,
Emporia, Kans.

Says L. Perth is Right

Under the heading "Who is Right" in the September issue of "The Carpenter," Brother Edward Gaby of L. U. No. 186 calls attention to what he terms an error made by Brother Perth in the July issue.

I would like to say that Brother Gaby is wrong and Brother Perth's diagram is absolutely correct. With a span of 24 ft. and a rise of 10 ft. the pitch is 10-24 or 5-12 as shown by Brother Perth.

H. L. Freeman,
L. U. No. 36. Oakland, Calif.

* * *

I wish to make a little correction to Brother Edward Gaby's statement to the author of The Modern Steel Square, in the September, issue. If I understand what a full pitch is, the author is right as to the 5-12 pitch for a 10" rise and 12" run would not be a ten-twelfth pitch, for we call a 12" rise and 12" run a one-half pitch and is the accepted practice. What is true in this case must naturally follow when other figures are taken on the blade. What I would call a ten-twelfth would be a 20" rise 12" run and it would be called a five-sixth pitch. 12" run 24" rise constitutes a full pitch.

Member Local 1004,
Selma, Calif.

Bad Luck

Avery was a hard worker—he admitted it. He would come home from work every night, tired and worn out, bitterly complaining of his hard lot. Why did he have to work so hard when his brother had such a snap, nothing to do all day but boss others?

Avery could drive a nail as straight as anyone—if somebody told him where to drive it. He could saw a board as straight and as clean cut as the best of them—if somebody told him what board to saw and where to cut it. He had seen hundreds of blue prints, but decided that he had no right to try to read them—that privilege was for the higher-ups only.

So he trudged daily from home to work and from work to his home, still grumbling, still complaining, and it never once occurred to him that there was nobody to blame but himself.

The boss was looking for some wide awake man to help him, but Avery was too busy nursing his "bad luck" to see the opportunity.

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Davis Urges Shorter Workday For Relief of Unemployment

Secretary of Labor Davis urges employers to abolish the 7-day week and the 10 and 12-hour day as a means of relieving unemployment. An investigation of hours of labor by his department revealed that many concerns still impose these long work periods.

Commenting on the hours of labor in the iron and steel plants of Birmingham, Ala., Secretary Davis said:

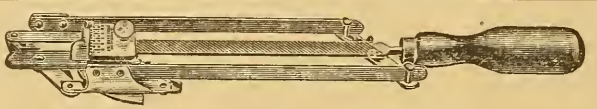
"A straight eight-hour day, even with six days a week, would considerably more than double the employment in those plants.

"And if that district with one industry would go on an eight-hour day and five-day week it would regularly employ three men where it now employs one, which would make a very appreciable dent in, if not entirely absorb, Birmingham's unemployed."

Thrift

The late Myron T. Herrick, former American Ambassador to France, who for many years preached the gospel of thrift, said:

"The habit of thrift is not born in us. A dog will bury a bone for tomorrow, and a squirrel will store food for the winter, but a child has to be taught to put something by for the time of need. It is easier to live and spend in the present than save for the future. Yet in the long run the great majority of us will learn that a contented life and an old age free from anxiety depend on economy and saving during the early years, which pass all too quickly."



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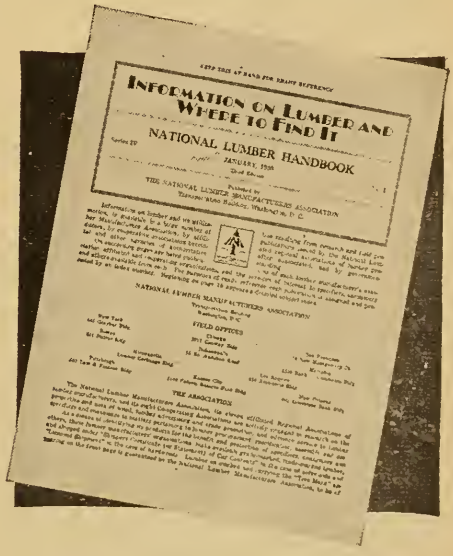
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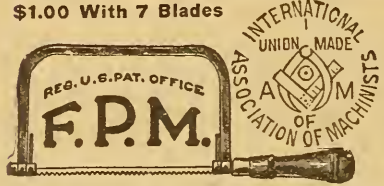
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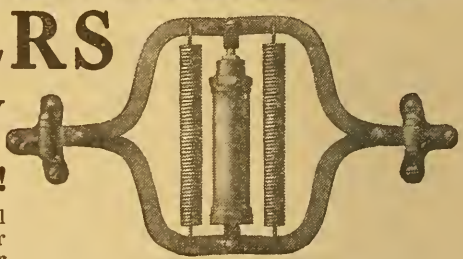
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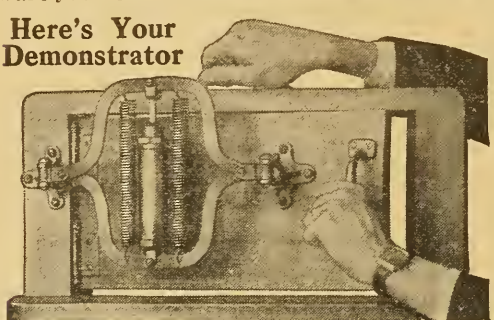
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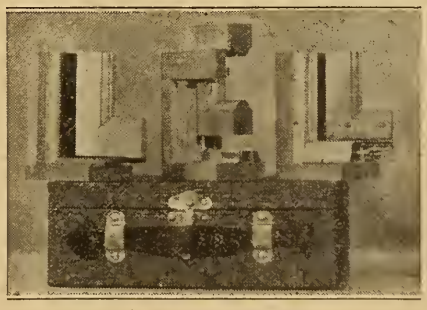
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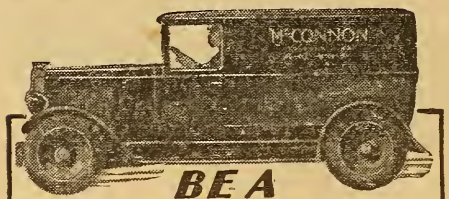
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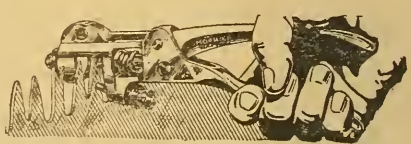
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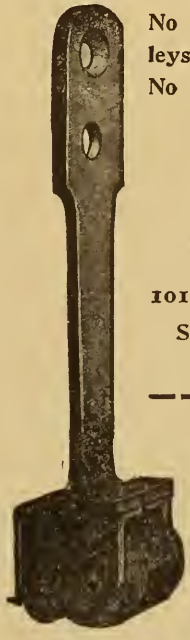
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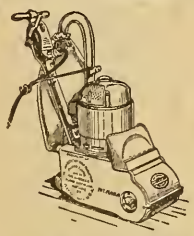
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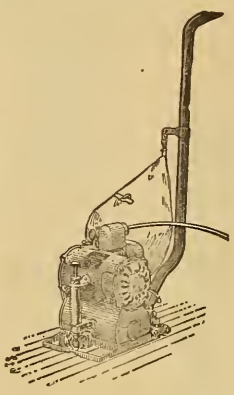
with any one of these American Floor Sanders



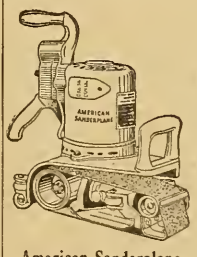
American High Production Floor Sander

Why be idle? Cash in on your spare time like many other carpenters are doing. *Big profits are yours* sanding new floors and resurfacing old ones PROVIDING you use any of the speedy AMERICAN Floor Sanders. No experience needed—and the work is easy to get.

The 8" *American High Production Sander* (a one-man machine) is recommended for the bigger sanding jobs—while the 6" *American Handy Sander* (operating from any wall plug) is specially adapted for residence and apartment house sanding. Both are dependable sanders that will make extra profits for you month after month.



American Handy Sander



American Sanderplane

Here's just the portable electric sander you should have—the *American Sanderplane*. It will save you a lot of time and money sanding and refinishing floor edges, st ir landings, trim, sash, doors, etc. Weighs but 30 lbs.—operates from any wall plug.

Get the Facts! Mail This Coupon TODAY

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.,
522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, O., Dept. J

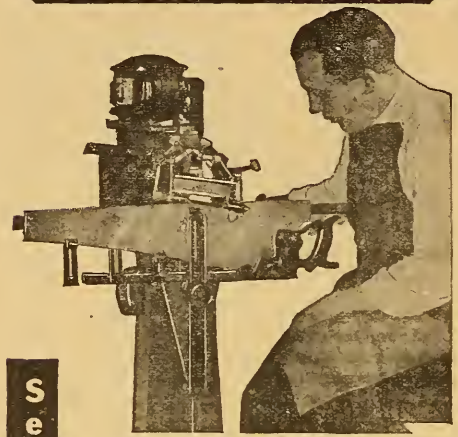
Gentlemen: Without obligation, please send me the facts on making extra profits sanding floors with the ☐ American High Production ☐ American Handy Sander ☐ American Sanderplane.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Extra Money This Winter



Send Coupon for FREE PLAN

$2 to $3 An Hour In Spare Time

Start Your Own Cash Business NOW! Don't let another winter catch you out of work and out of money. You can make a steady, fine income the year 'round filing saws on the Foley *Automatic* Saw Filer. Easy work. You can turn out perfectly filed saws quickly. Paul J. Davidson writes, "*. . . have made as high as $12 in one day . . . My business is increasing all the time . . .*"

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER Files All Types of Saws

This one machine files all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws up to 24" diameter with such mechanical accuracy that every tooth is exactly uniform in size, height and spacing. It joints at the same time it files. Foley-filed saws cut better, faster, cleaner, truer and stay sharp longer. You'll like your own saws filed on the Foley, and will get many customers when they see what a fine job you can do.

Free Plan Helps You Start

Send for Free Plan and see how easy it is to start your own fine-paying cash business. T. P. Wilson writes, "*. . . I get plenty of saw-filing from all sources. I continue to keep my old customers and am adding new ones continually.*" YOU can make extra money this winter, too. Don't delay—get started now. Send coupon for Free Plan TODAY.

Foley Manufacturing Co.

495 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

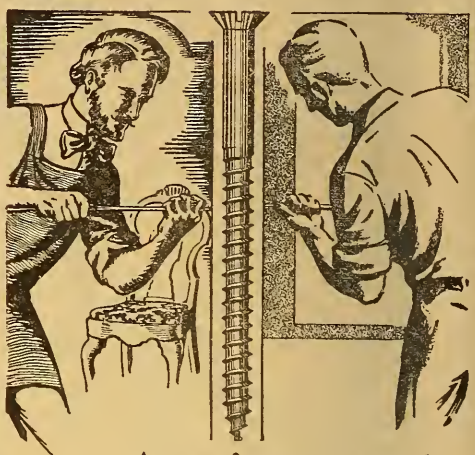
Please send me Free Plan and tell me how I can start my own fine-paying cash business filing saws on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City & State ----------

HISTORY



- - Ancient and Modern

IT seems like ancient history to go back to 1849, when the first gimlet-pointed screws were put on the market.

Through the 92 years of its history, the American Screw Company has made countless contributions to the perfection of its products, materials and efficiency. For all these years it has produced the standard screws of the world.

When you specify American Screws you get screws that will "hang on" as long as the job lasts—they are *true* from head to point.

WOOD SCREWS | TIRE BOLTS | STOVE BOLTS | MACHINE SCREWS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.

WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"



Whatever the style in which you build—Colonial, or English, or French Provincial, or others—floors of oak will be the most congenial setting for your furnishings. Photograph by courtesy of Colonial Village, Wayne, Pa.

Women want Oak Floors ... the richest background for their furniture

OF THE MANY materials from which flooring *can* be made, oak still stands alone as the one which is most congenial with all styles of furnishings, whether they be in the Colonial, English, French, or any other manner.

This is a point familiar to every housewife, and for that reason an oak floor in your house will win her favor when she first opens the door.

But aside from their mellow sympathetic beauty, oak floors appeal to women for their convenience and economy when it comes to up-keep, and for their cleanliness and sanitation. They are floors which never need refinishing if regularly waxed, and they will always be the safest place for playing children.

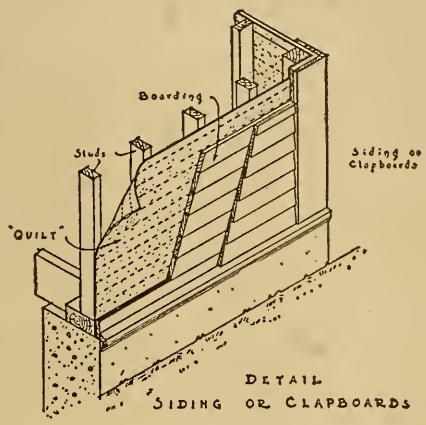
For an astonishingly small amount you can put oak floors into your house and add hundreds of dollars to its selling value. . . . Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States, 1851 Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tennessee.

OAK FMA USA

THIS MASTER TRADE-MARK *is stamped on the under side of all Oak Flooring produced by members of the Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association of the United States. It is complete protection for you. Every piece is air-seasoned and kiln-dried, then milled, and thoroughly inspected and accurately graded, insuring uniformly high quality.*

This Free Book

Will Make Friends for You



This is one of the pictures in our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

Cabot's Quilt

Send the coupon below for our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot INCORPORATED

141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

Name.....

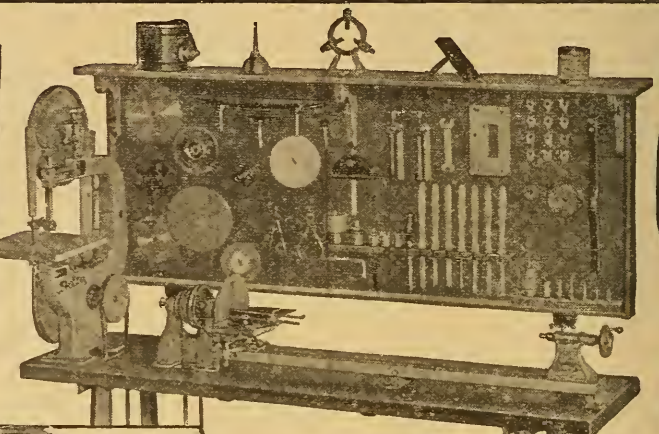
Address.....

C-11-30

New Units, *New* Features, *New* Improvements in Complete 1931 "Delta" Woodworking Line



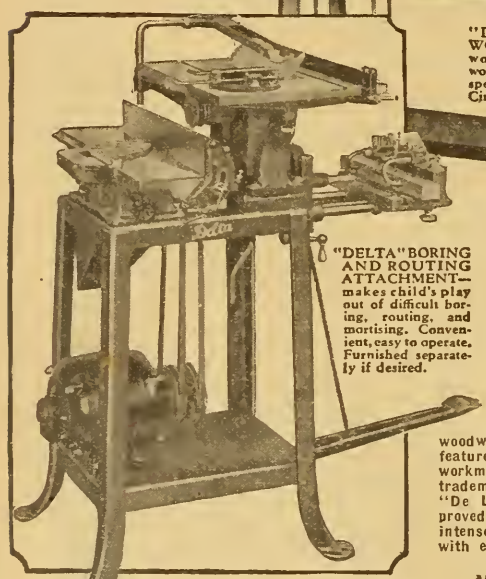
No more drudgery—no more tedious hand work when you use "Delta" motor-driven tools. Working with wood becomes a real pleasure with the help of these time-saving, efficient, practical machines.



"DELTA" DE LUXE WORKSHOP — the last word in motor-driven workshops. Includes a 4-speed Lathe, Band Saw, Circular Saw, and Jointer.



"DELTA" BAND SAW has many exclusive features. Provided with special extra-safe guard. Furnished with or without stand.



"DELTA" BORING AND ROUTING ATTACHMENT—makes child's play out of difficult boring, routing, and mortising. Convenient, easy to operate. Furnished separately if desired.

Practical Motor-Driven Woodworking Equipment Now Within Reach of All

Again "Delta" blazes the trail toward woodworking efficiency with the announcement of its new 1931 line! Now are available at astonishingly low price levels a complete series of compact, rugged woodworking machines incorporating numerous exclusive constructional features. Each unit embodies the practical, efficient design, the careful workmanship, the dependable quality of materials—for which the "Delta" trademark stands. The new "Delta" Boring and Routing Machine, the "De Luxe" Workshop, the new "Delta" Band Saw, as well as the improved "Handi-Shop" are but a few of the Delta Units that will be of intense interest to all those who work with wood. All units now operate with either electric or gasoline motor power.

"DELTA" COMBINATION JOINTER and CIRCULAR SAW. Can be operated separately or together—no interference. Furnished with or without motor.



Make Things Quickly and Easily With These Modern Motor-Driven Tools

They save time and labor, and produce better work for artisans, farmers and mechanics. Up-to-date carfismen everywhere are flocking to motor-driven woodworking equipment to eliminate tedious hand labor And for full or spare time work, "Delta" Units quickly pay for themselves.

"DELTA" HANDI-SHOP — A complete, compact, practical motor-driven workshop. Popular priced. Includes equipment for wood-turning, circular-sawing, scroll-sawing, boring, sanding, grinding and buffing



"DELTA" LINE-SHAFT SHOP

Includes 4-speed Lathe, Band Saw, Jointer and Circular Saw. Operates with either gasoline or electric motor. Very efficient.

10-Day Trial EASY TERMS

Send coupon today for free illustrated literature describing the new 1931 "Delta" line. Also details of 10-Day Trial Offer and Easy Payment Plan.

DELTA SPECIALTY COMPANY
Division of DELTA MFG. CO.
1661-67 Holton St., Dept. W-1130
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Delta Specialty Co., 1661-67 Holton Street
Milwaukee, Wis., Dept. W-1130

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE illustrated literature describing 1931 "Delta" line and details of 10-day Trial Offer and Easy Payment Plan. (Check items of particular interest.)

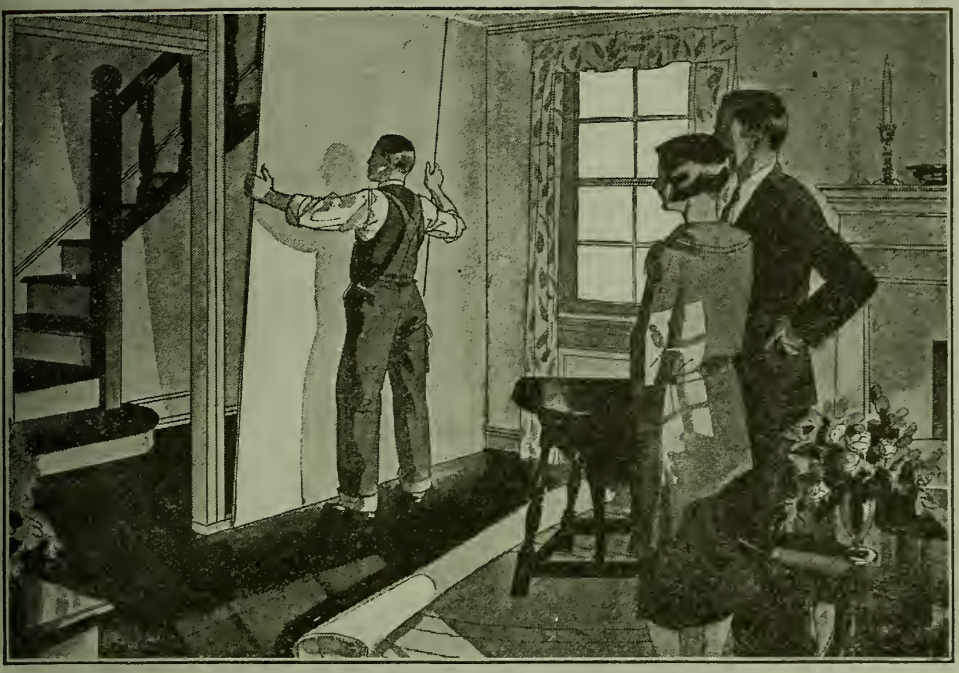
- ☐ "De Luxe" Shop
- ☐ Handi-Shop
- ☐ Band Saw
- ☐ Line-Shaft Shop
- ☐ Routing Machine
- ☐ Jointer
- ☐ Circular Saw
- ☐ Moulding Cutter

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

_____ *Age*_____

A MESSAGE TO CARPENTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY



Here is a Plan to Keep You Busy Every Day

IF new building is slack in your town, here is a plan that is keeping carpenters busy week in and week out.

The United States Gypsum Company is conducting a special drive for remodeling jobs with Sheetrock. Our dealers are co-operating in this campaign—they want the business, just as you want the work. They are sending out Sheetrock and remodeling literature to the home-owners in your town. They are canvassing their towns for remodeling jobs.

The thing to do is to call on every Sheetrock dealer in your community. Let them know you want remodeling work and that you will co-operate with them, if they will co-operate with you. Together you can work out a plan that will take up the slack and make money for you. We have worked out a great deal of literature and other material to help you get this work. Let us tell you about them. Please address the United States Gypsum Company, Dept. 4A, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

USG

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD



—"Sure, it's an Atkins"

Any dealer who is proud of his store because he handles good tools sells Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, and that is the reason this dealer says—"Sure, it's an Atkins" when he shows an Atkins SILVER STEEL No. 401.

He knows that every time he makes a sale of Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools or Saw Specialties, he is giving the carpenter or saw user the most value for his money, and that the user is protected.

We want you to know that Atkins makes the finest saws, and that you can get more service per dollar invested. They will last longer, cut easier and faster than just "ordinary" saws because of the material—SILVER STEEL, design, balance, workmanship and beauty.

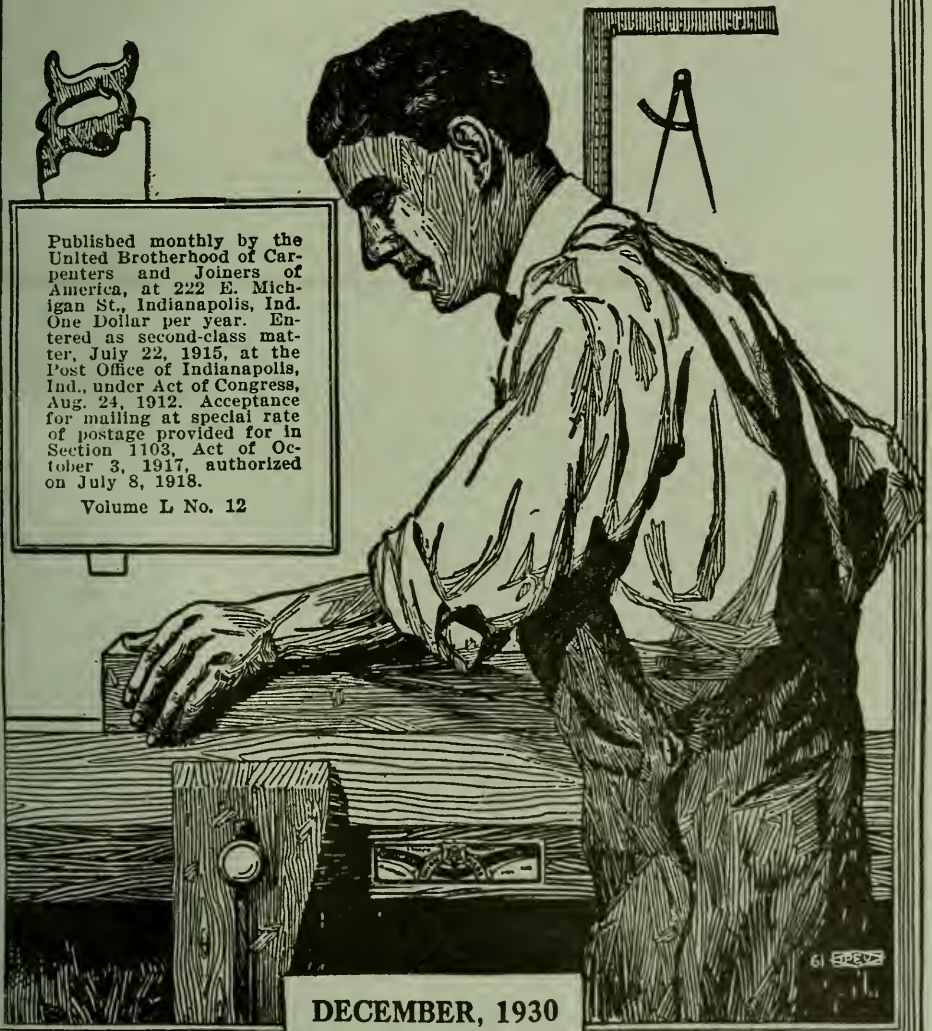
This holds true, not only with Hand Saws, but Hacksaw Frames and Blades, Scraper Blades, Files Trowels, Circular Saws, and Band Saws for power machinery.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY
402 So. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario
Branches

Atlanta	New York City	Seattle
Memphis	Portland, Ore.	Paris, France
Chicago	San Francisco	Vancouver, B. C.
New Orleans		Toronto, Ont.

Demand Atkins *Silver Steel* Saws

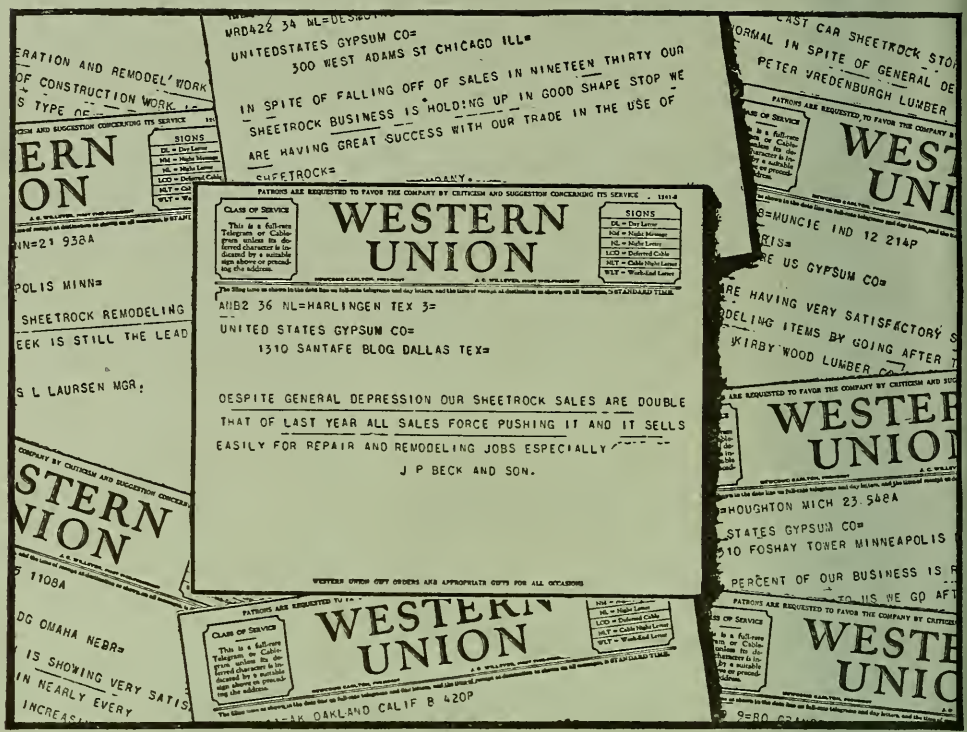
The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume L No. 12

DECEMBER, 1930



These Sheetrock Telegrams Tell the Story

SHEETROCK advertising is telling over 6,000,000 magazine readers why it will pay them to do their remodeling now. It is pointing out to them that materials are low in cost and you, the carpenter, have time for this work now.

We know that this advertising is stimulating an interest in remodeling from the many telegrams like the above which we have received. They prove that Sheetrock is selling for remodeling—and every time a job is sold, some carpenter is doing the work. Many carpenters are keeping busy and making up for the slack in new construction in this way. You can do the same.

We will gladly give you all possible help and information on how you can cash in on remodeling work now. Call on your Sheetrock dealer or write to us. United States Gypsum Company, Dept. 412, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. In Canada: Canadian Gypsum Company, Limited, Toronto.

USG

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

Eugene, Oregon
September 1st, 1930

L. S. Starrett Co

Gentlemen:

In the year 1884 my brother died and his tool chest containing a full set of the latest and best tools of the time, fell to me, then a boy serving my apprenticeship. That was forty-six years ago. Since then everything that chest contained has worn out, been lost strayed or stolen and become obsolete except the Starrett Combination Square. That square, in practically constant use during those forty-six years and perhaps a year or two more, is still going strong. The marking is about worn off the blade and the little scriber is gone, but as a square, a miter, a gage, a level and a plumb it just cant be beat. Nearly fifty years of hard and almost constant use and still going, looks like a good record to me.

Respectfully yours
Sanford Hayden

Use Starrett Tools

The Starrett Combination Square which Mr. Hayden describes, together with over 2500 other fine Starrett Tools, are all illustrated and priced in the new Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E". Send the coupon for your copy.

THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY
ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS

Please send me Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E".

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

4475

1930 has produced many

Here are a few

LEVELS

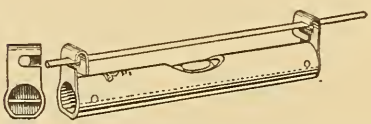


Aluminum Plumb and Level
No. 233—24"

Combines the two features which make aluminum levels so popular — light weight with exceptional strength. The patented "Truss" construction adds greatly to the strength and prevents bending.

No. 233 has six solid set, non-adjustable glasses (2 double plumbs and 1 double level.)

It's a first quality tool all the way through.



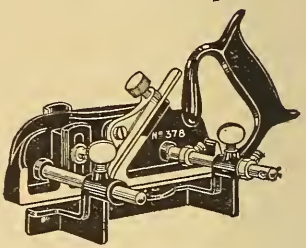
Line and Surface Level
No. 87

Particularly useful for laying foundations, walls, fences, pipes; also for ditches, hedges, etc. A patented guard on the hooks makes it practically impossible to shake it from a line.

The flat bottom makes it adaptable for surface leveling.

Made of ¾" tubing, 3¼" long. Weighs less than ½ oz. Useful for a big variety of everyday jobs.

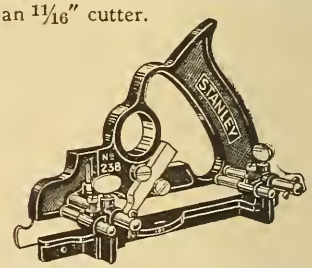
PLANES



Weather Strip Rabbet Plane
No. 378

A plane designed for installing weather stripping. It simplifies the work greatly and saves time over makeshift methods.

No. 378 can also be used for all kinds of rabbet work within its limit. Plane has an 11/16" cutter.



Weather Strip Grooving Plane—No. 238

Designed for cutting the groove into which the weather stripping fits. It can also be used for all plow work within its limits.

Furnished with seven cutters—⅛", 5/32", 3/16", 7/32", ¼", 5/16" and ⅜" wide.

More complete description of any or all of these new tools will be sent upon request.

STANLEY TOOLS

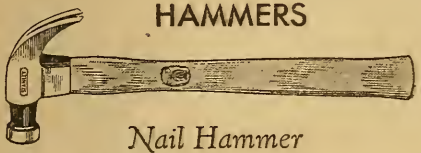
THE STANLEY RULE
New Britain,

STANLEY

important Stanley Tools

representative ones:

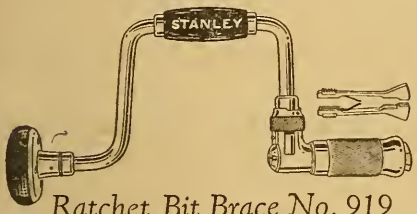
HAMMERS



Nail Hammer
No. 51½—16 oz.

A new method of heat treating makes the head stronger, tougher and more resilient. The "Ever-Tite" processed handle prevents loose hammer heads.

BIT BRACES



Ratchet Bit Brace No. 919

The new and improved chuck construction of the No. 919 Brace provides the best seat and grip for taper shank bits. The bit rests in a socket (solid driving seat) in the chuck, the jaws center the bit and prevent it from slipping.

Nickel Plated, Box Ratchet, Ball Bearing Head. Made in five sizes: 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14" sweeps.



Bit Extension No. 180

An exceptionally strong tool—shank and socket are drop-forged in one piece, hardened and tempered. Sleeve is made of seamless steel tubing. One of the handiest and most strongly constructed bit extensions on the market.

Made in three lengths: 16", 18" and 24".

RULES



"Zig Zag" Rules with Chromium Plated Joints

Chromium plating of the joints of Stanley "Zig Zag" Rules means longer wear, easier operation and improved appearance.

This outstanding improvement is in keeping with the constant purpose of the manufacturer to make Stanley "Zig Zag" Rules the best rules you can buy.

SCREW DRIVERS



"Grip-E-Grip" Screw Driver

An innovation in screw driver construction. The handle is finished with a gritty non-slip substance which assures a solid grip.

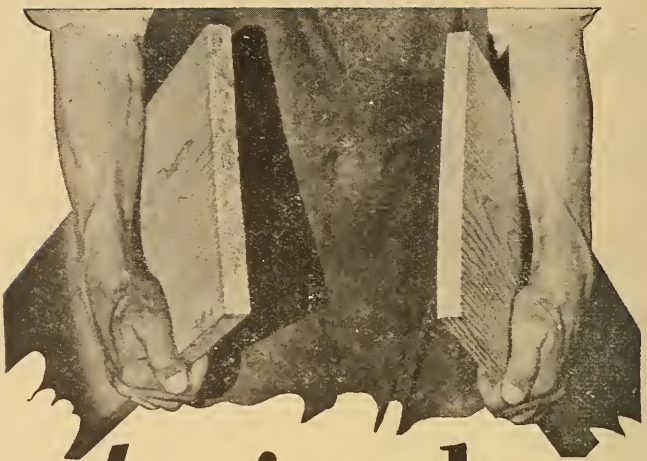
By actual test with the "Grip-E-Grip" Screw Driver you can get twice as much twisting power when your hand is dry and eight times as much when your hands are covered with grease.

Take hold of the handle of a "Grip-E-Grip" Screw Driver—you will note the difference immediately.

AND LEVEL PLANT
Connecticut

STANLEY TOOLS

TOOLS



Born twins but—

look at the *Construction Differences* between them now!

It takes more than a trademark, a guarantee and national advertising to make these boards different.

When boards of the same species and grade come to you as different as the two boards shown in the photograph you can see why good carpenters get excited about 4-SQUARE Lumber.

And when you compare 4-SQUARE with ordinary lumber of the same quality you see the *construction differences* that make ordinary lumber merely lumber, while 4-SQUARE is an aid to good construction.

You find every 4-SQUARE board cut to exact designated length. You see on every 4-SQUARE board two machine-trimmed, perfectly square ends—proof that 4-SQUARE saves you hours of tedious hand-trimming on every job.

You find 4-SQUARE Lumber properly seasoned, ready as you get it to go right into good construction. You find it clean and protected from the damage, dirt and depreciation that makes some lumber unfit for use in a good job.

Every piece of 4-SQUARE *Lumber gives you these*

ELEVEN PLUS VALUES

1 FULL LENGTHS
2 SQUARE ENDS
3 PROPERLY SEASONED
4 BETTER CRAFTSMANSHIP
5 BETTER CONSTRUCTION
6 PROTECTED ENDS AND FACES
7 BETTER APPEARANCE
8 MARKED FOR SPECIES
9 MARKED FOR GRADE
10 TRADE-MARKED
11 GUARANTEED BY WEYERHAEUSER

Once you examine and use 4-SQUARE you know that two boards may be twins in species and grade quality, but the *plus values* which have improved 4-SQUARE make it the *good construction* lumber you prefer to work with.

You'll be interested to know more about how lumber has been brought up-to-date. Mail the coupon for the book that tells the story, "Eleven Plus Values."



This message to carpenters is published by Weyerhaeuser as spokesman for

4 SQUARE DEALERS
FROM COAST TO COAST

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
Merchants National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minnesota
Please send me a copy of "Eleven Plus Values."

Name.....
Street and No.....
City.....State.....
Lumber Dealer's Name.....C-12

Wanted... Men To Read Blue Prints *And Run Big Building Jobs!*



Builders! Here's A Message of Vital Importance! To Help You Win Promotion In Building At Man-Sized Salaries, This Old Established School For Builders Now Offers Practical Home Training in Plan Reading. Coupon Below Brings You FREE Valuable Book, "How To Read Blue Prints; Also Set Of Real Building Blue Prints. Write At Once!

SEE HOW QUICKLY YOU CAN BECOME A SUPERINTENDENT OR BUILDING CONTRACTOR BY THIS NEW EASY BLUE PRINT WAY TO BIG PAY

YOU'VE needed it, you've prayed for it and now at last Chicago Tech brings it to you! For by a marvelous new practical blue print method, this old established and recognized School for Builders brings to you in an amazingly short time everything you need to put you on the "headwork" side of the Building Industry. Prepares you for big pay and a real future right in your own home and in your spare time—right while you are on the job! It doesn't matter what your age is. You don't even have to have previous education. If you can read what is written here, you can grasp every money-making principle easily.

No Textbooks—Simple as A. B. C.

This astonishing blue print training is entirely different from ordinary schooling. No study grind. No text books to wade through. No useless theory. Practical from start to finish. Based on many sets of real blue prints which we give you to examine and keep. Twenty famous experts go over these actual working plans with you step by step and explain everything in plain, everyday language you can easily understand. Fascinating throughout and as easy to understand as your newspaper.

This is the kind of training that has enabled builders throughout the country—practical, ambitious men like yourself—to make the kind of money they wanted. Samuel Schrier, Pennsylvania, reports that he has been raised to foreman with an increase of $72.50 per week. W. Fout, Virginia, was promoted from workman to superintendent as a result of his training. Percy F. Blair, Oklahoma, writes: "When I started your course, I received $19.50 per week working with my tools. Now I am superintendent and make $100 a week for the same concern."

Mail Coupon For FREE Facts

Investigate this short-cut to promotion at once! Don't send one penny. Simply fill in and mail the coupon. It brings you promptly a valuable free book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and actual working blue prints as well as convincing proof. No cost or obligation. Write today—NOW!

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. R-103, Chicago Tech Building, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU LIVE NEARBY

Visit our big Day and Evening School attended by over 1,000 builders. You can get the same training at home by mail—same lessons, plans and instructors—in your spare time.

FREE!

BOOK and BLUE PRINT TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS!

WITHOUT cost or obligation every ambitious, practical man may now secure a copy of "How To Read Blue Prints" and a set of valuable working blue prints. Also, full facts and details about the new easy at-home training that has made possible promotions and bigger pay checks for scores of builders all over the country. Remember—there is absolutely no risk for you, so fill in and mail the coupon below.



Chicago Technical School For Builders,
Dept. R-103, Chicago Tech Building,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me at once your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ---------- State ----------

The building paper that's used *more than once*—



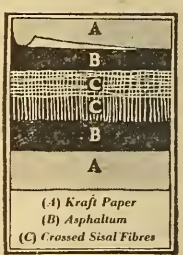
This illustration shows a few of the many uses of Sisalkraft in home building. Here it is used as sheathing paper and for protecting mill work and other supplies. Another wide use is for closing-in, and on temporary structures.

ANOTHER feature of the reenforced waterproof paper, Sisalkraft, that carpenters like is its exceptional ability to stand punishment. It can be used over and over again.

At this time of year, carpenters are using it widely for protection as well as sheathing paper. Outside, it covers mill-work, brick and other supplies to keep out rain and snow. Inside it protects finished floors and furnishings from construction dirt.

Have you ever tried to tear a sample of Sisalkraft clear across? Its almost unbelievable strength comes from its exclusive construction—crossed layers of untwisted, *non-elastic* Java sisal fibres, which are imbedded in asphalt and covered with heavy kraft paper. It can be walked on and wheeled over without damage. The asphalt core does not become brittle in winter.

Ask your lumber dealer for samples to test and show your customers.



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THE SISALKRAFT CO.

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Chicago, Illinois

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SISALKRAFT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

"*more than a building paper*"

C12 Gray



Building a hammer to order for the carpenter

PLUMB Tool designers go right out on the job to learn what features the carpenter needs in a hammer, what will help him do a better job, in less time, at less cost.

They work with carpenters and mechanics; making suggestions; getting criticisms; designing tools in the only practical laboratory—that of *actual* use. Over a period of years this method has developed many improvements in design. . . changes that have brought Plumb Tools to a high peak of efficiency.

No wonder the carpenter picks a Plumb Nail Hammer: With its broad face for greater accuracy; with its short neck for better balance; with the sharp bend of its claws which gives powerful leverage; with its vise-like grip that pulls the slimmest headless brad; with its balance that makes it work like a part of his arm; and with that famous Plumb invention which takes up any looseness in the handle, just by a turn of the screw.

Greater usefulness . . . longer life . . . less cost in the long run: Those are the reasons more and more tool users are asking for a Plumb in their hardware store. Nail Hammer H F 81, 1-lb. head. Price $1.50.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc., Phila., U. S. A.



Leverage
Scientific bend of claws gives tremendous leverage.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes

THE DISSTON D-15

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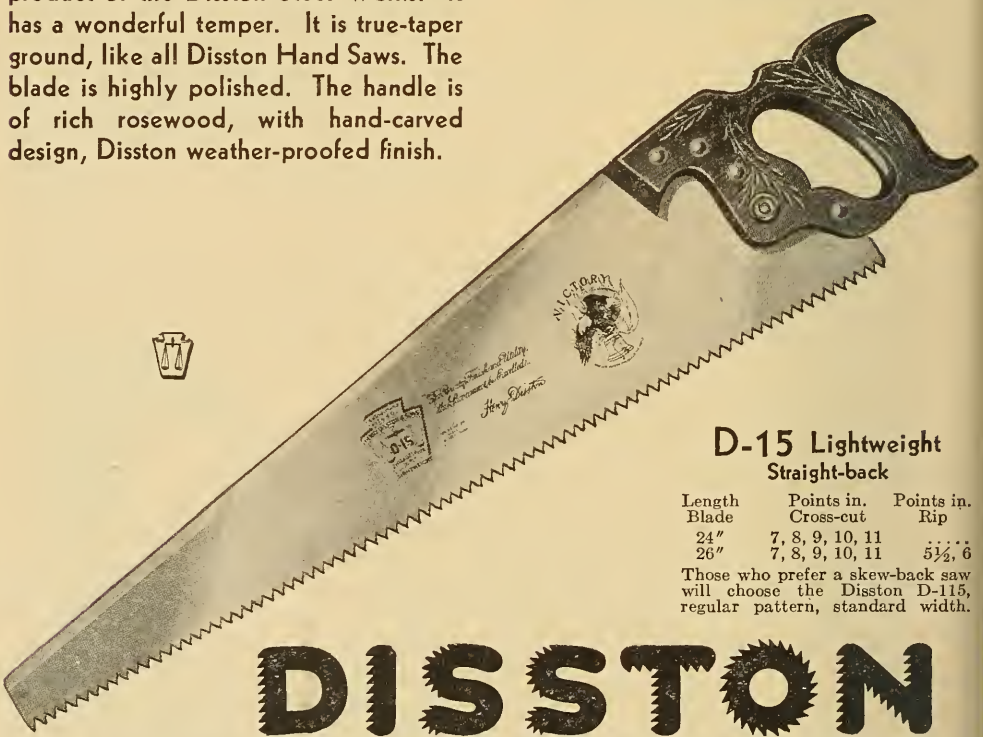
MADE FOR EXPERT MECHANICS

FINE mechanics and fine tools go together. The carpenter who takes pride in his workmanship and skill takes equal pride in his Disston Hand Saws.

The Disston D-15 Lightweight, the finest saw that Disston makes, is made for expert mechanics: men who know and can appreciate extra quality in hand saws.

It is made of a special steel, the choicest product of the Disston Steel Works. It has a wonderful temper. It is true-taper ground, like all Disston Hand Saws. The blade is highly polished. The handle is of rich rosewood, with hand-carved design, Disston weather-proofed finish.

Examine this more beautiful saw at your hardware dealers. It costs more—but it's worth it. And when you divide the cost by the many years of faithful service that it will give you, you will realize how little, each year, it costs to have the finest saw made by Disston—the beautiful D-15.



D-15 Lightweight
Straight-back

Length Blade	Points in. Cross-cut	Points in. Rip
24″	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	....
26″	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	5½, 6

Those who prefer a skew-back saw will choose the Disston D-115, regular pattern, standard width.

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC., PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.»» Canadian Factory: TORONTO

THE WORLD'S FOREMOST SAW MAKERS

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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51

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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

MYSELF

I have to live with myself, and so
I want to be fit for myself to know;
I want to be able as the days go by
Always to look myself straight in the eye.
I don't want to stand with the setting sun
And hate myself for the things I've done.
I don't want to keep on the closet shelf
A lot of secrets about myself.
And fool myself as I come and go
Into thinking nobody else will know
The kind of person I really am.
I don't want to cover myself with sham.
I want to go out with my head erect;
I want to deserve the world's respect,
And in the struggle for fame and pelf
I want to be able to like myself.
For I never can hide myself from me;
I see what others can never see.
I know what others can never know.
So, no matter what happens, I want to be
Self-respecting and conscience-free.

Ex.

DISPLACEMENT BY MACHINERY

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

THERE is a phase of employment which is just as tragic as any form of unemployment. This character and form of unemployment is ever present and is becoming more and more acute. Through the development of mechanical processes, hand labor and individual workers have been displaced at a most rapid rate until it has become a serious social and economic question. In 1920 there were 2,022,832 employed upon the railroads of the country. In 1930 this number had been reduced to 1,565,056. Here is a decrease of approximately half a million men within a ten year period but notwithstanding this reduction in the number of men employed the railroads are now handling a vastly increased tonnage and business. In manufacturing a million and a half less workers are now producing an amazing increase in manufactured products and commodities. Factories are producing more and our railroads are transporting more now than they did in 1920 with a million and a half more employes.

Through the introduction of power and machinery, the producing capacity of the average wage earner increased 11% in the 20 years from 1899 to 1919 but in the short space of ten years, from 1919 to 1929, half as long, it increased 53%. This form of industrial progress and scientific industrial evolution, resulting in the displacement of thousands of workers, has destroyed craftsmanship, skilled trades and mechanical training. Many men who had acquired a trade through years of apprenticeship and training have found themselves reduced to the status of common laborers through the introduction of machinery which displaced them. This resulted in social readjustments, the lowering of standards of living and a change in living standards and environment.

Mechanical improvement, however, means greater human progress and the creation of enlarged opportunities for the enjoyment of leisure. The price paid for the substitution of mechanical processes for hand labor and human service has been and is very great. Art, as represented by the musicians, is undergoing a tremendous change. The legitimate theatre is struggling for existence and in its stead we find the sound picture and mechanical music. We find ourselves unceasingly asking the question, what is to become of these artists, musicians and actors, with their artistic attainments? This presents a most serious problem. How are we going to meet it? Those who dismiss this problem of technological unemployment by stating that some undefined influence operating in industry and in society will take care of the workers and the artists who are displaced manifest a lack of understanding of the seriousness of the problem as it now exists. No serious attempt has yet been made to deal with the problem of technological unemployment or to extend assistance through expert advice and information to those who are the victims of mechanical displacement. Only recently has the subject been discussed to any appreciable degree.

No one can foresee the development of a new industry within the near or remote future, comparable to the automobile industry which, during the last decade, called for the employment of hundreds of thousands of workers. This industry, with the airplane, radio and other industries, smaller and of less importance, has absorbed thousands of men who were displaced during the last two decades through the introduction of mechanical processes and the extension of the use of power. But, we cannot reason that because that development took place during the last two decades the same will happen during each additional two decades. The point of absorption will inevitably be reached, while science, invention and human ingenuity will continue to find ways and means through which and by which machinery will displace working people.

I am not presenting this phase of unemployment as an opponent of industrial progress and of the extension and use of mechanical processes and power. Long ago representatives of Labor recognized that we were living in an age of industrial evolution and that the sub-

stitution of power and machinery for human drudgery and human service was inevitable.

In bringing about this change, however, I have always recognized the necessity of maintaining every human being as a consuming unit and this can only be accomplished through steady employment at the highest wage which industry can afford to pay.

CHILD LABOR EVILS

LOW wages received by heads of families is emphasized as a factor in causing children to leave school to go to work prematurely, in a recent study of child labor by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor. Another factor stressed is failure of the schools to prepare children to earn a living in modern industry.

Results of the study are given in a new bulletin, "Child Labor—Facts and Figures," just issued by the Children's Bureau. The bulletin presents five study outlines dealing with the history of the child labor movement; the extent of child labor in the United States; the causes, social costs and prevention of child labor; present legal status of child labor; and vocational guidance and vocational education.

Reports of investigations made in various localities indicate poverty and dissatisfaction with school as outstanding reasons given by children for leaving school to go to work.

"Though many children undoubtedly leave school because of restlessness, impatience with discipline, and personal and family ignorance of the value of continued school training, an important cause of dissatisfaction with school is found in the fact that, despite improvements in recent years, many school systems do not yet provide training adapted to the needs of an industrial society," the bulletin states.

Although much need exists for investigation in regard to the effect of employment on the child's health, evidence as to the effect of working life on young adolescents on the whole indicates that it is favorable. Because of the thoughtlessness natural to their years and ignorance of the results of carelessness in operating machinery, children are more prone to accidents than adult workers, and thousands of industrial accidents to young workers are reported annually, many resulting in permanent loss or loss of use of a member, in serious and permanent disfigurement, or in death.

In a study of industrial accidents to working minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, the Children's Bureau found that in each State a larger percentage of the accidents to children 16 and 17 years of age was due to power-working machinery than of the accidents either to children 14 and 15, who are more adequately protected by the law, or to working minors of 18 or over, who have more mature judgment and better powers of muscular co-ordination, despite the fact that a greater proportion of minors 18 and over are employed in the more dangerous occupations.

Illiteracy and lack of the rudiments of a general education are other results of early child labor, the bulletin points out. Although it is the tendency of modern legislation to prescribe an increasingly high age and educational standard for entrance into industry, a number of States still permit children to go to work before they have received the rudiments of elementary education. Less than three-fifths of the 14 and 15-year-old children taking out employment certificates to go to work in 1927 in representative industrial communities throughout the United States reporting to the Children's Bureau had completed the eighth or a higher grade and one-fourth had completed only the sixth.

Entering into competition with adult labor, child labor lowers the standard of adult labor, and children with sufficient intelligence to profit by further education are condemned by too early entrance upon wage-earning to a lower economic plane than that to which their abilities entitle them.

Three methods of prevention of child labor are outlined by the bulletin of the Children's Bureau under the headings of legislation, readjustment in economic life, and education.

While child-labor and school attend-

ance laws adequately administered are described as necessary under existing conditions, to insure children protection against the evils of premature employment, the bulletin states that "no just and final solution can be found through legislation alone." The other conditions are:

A wage earned by the father, sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living.

A system of State aid to widows and dependent children, sufficient to enable the children to remain in school up to the age of at least 16.

An educational system that will offer children a real training for present day life, work and citizenship.

PRESENT DAY CONDITIONS

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor)

MACHINERY in industry lightens labor, but it often eliminates labor. More than this, it destroys skill that has been acquired through generations of workers and eliminates pride in craftsmanship and creative faculties that distinguish skilled workers. This is more than individual loss. It is a social loss because the worker, if he does not pass to the unemployed ranks, secures employment at some repetitive process where skill and initiative are unnecessary.

From the standpoint of dividends and huge output, there is no question but that mechanization is a success, but the spiritual values a skilled worker loses, and the passing of a social sentiment based on craft pride and independence, can well be considered.

Another changed viewpoint since the World War is the acceptance of what is termed "stabilization of industry." This means that industry shall produce only to meet requirements of consumption.

In the days of individual initiative it was considered a social offense and even a statutory crime to agree with one's associates or competitors to decrease output. Workers, when they urged a ten or nine-hour work day, were charged with attempting to lessen production and thereby increase costs.

Today, business men meet with government bureaus to arrange "stabilization" plans while other government officials call on wheat and cotton growers to produce less.

The theory of initiative and no-government aid has been discarded to such an extent that the government has purchased millions of bushels of wheat in an effort to hold prices, while farmers are urged to shorten their next crop that the purchased wheat may be disposed of. This government aid, regardless of its effectiveness and its necessity, was undreamed of before the World War.

This summary of present-day conditions and tendencies that are indicative of profound changes in our social and economic life, is an additional reason why labor's demand for shorter hours, higher wages, abolition of child labor, old-age pensions and other demands should be approved.

We are living in a new world. Old policies, old outlooks, old customs, old standards and old shibboleths are useless in the new day. New social and economic paths are being blazed.

The things that labor alone urged even a few years ago are now accepted by citizens in other walks of life. Only recently a United States Senator declared in an address to New York business men, that the five-day week and the six-hour day is a certainty.

"Improvement in labor-saving machinery is the reason for this," he said, as he asked "What are we going to do with the men thrown out of work by this economic change?"

Men are beginning to question the correctness of a social order that displaces workers through machinery, making it impossible for them to buy goods produced by the machine. Business depressions are logical as the machine becomes more perfect and as new scientific processes are installed to place more workers on the streets and enlarge the number of non-buyers.

Change is the law of life. This applies to the individual and to every activity of groups and nations. Fixity is no part of nature, that expresses itself in silent transition or physical upheavals that terrify. In either case men are alarmed when they are unacquaint-

ed with the natural laws and forces that cause these changes.

The important question in our country is an understanding by citizens of the forces that are bringing economic changes.

Such understanding is essential to national welfare if we are to adapt ourselves to new conditions and apply proper remedies.

Such understanding is necessary, for instance, in the case of old-age pensions. We are told that pensions develop dependence. This theory would apply to the individualistic age when we were a nation of agriculturists, skilled craftsmen and small traders. Today we are living in a new world and under new conditions. The mergers and combines, the mechanization of industry, the abolition of farm life and the chain stores system, have no place for the men over 40 and 45 years. Their lives, in many instances, are hopeless. They become a charge on society through the poor house system, which government reports show are a failure because of excessive upkeep, or through charity organizations or welfare societies. To call an old-age pension an incentive to pauperization and an additional burden to society, while ignoring the tremendous wastes and humiliating failures of our poor house system and our institutionalized charities is a reflection on our reasoning abilities and even on our boasted tendency to reckon values from a materialistic standpoint.

Hungry and shelterless men must be cared for, either in poor houses, bread lines, by charity organizations or by a pension system that will remove the sting of charity and permit these men to retain their self respect, an essential quality in a democracy.

I venture the opinion that an old-age pension system in this country is inevitable. Sentiment for this legislation will grow as mechanization of industry is intensified, and as scientific processes become more general, with the consequent enlargement of the number of unemployed.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Training of the Many

(By Perry W. Reeves, Member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education)

MUCH has been said about the value of cultural education, the theory being that certain kinds of subject-matter tend to make the individual more refined and more cultured. Those who advocate this theory fail to realize that while the glorious architecture of Rome and Greece was conceived in the minds of the cultured few, the magnificent columns, archways, and pilasters had to be fashioned from the rough native stone by the work of skillful hands. Without the skill, job pride, and loyalty of the common people, who did the work, history would have little to bring down to us about the culture and refinement of the peoples of those two ancient civilizations.

Vocational education for work is not of a lower order than academic or classical education to our civilization; it is simply different. It was Abraham Lincoln who said: "Educated people must labor. For the most part those who labor must labor at something productive, for the country can sustain only a relatively small proportion of the population in idleness." It follows, therefore, that the great majority of our boys and girls must work in industry, in agriculture, in the office, or in the home and to condemn this great majority during their formative years between fourteen and twenty to a purely academic type of education which does not fit them for doing anything useful is an economic waste.

The population of the United States is estimated at 120,000,000. Of this number about 45,000,000 are engaged in gainful occupations on the farm, in the home, in industry, or in the office. This is the group that the framers of the National Vocational Education Act had in mind when the law was passed. In 1926, the last year for which the Office of Education has complete data, there was expended in the United Sates, including a part of the Phillippine Islands and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, for all kinds of education over two and one-half billion of dollars. Out of this total there was expended for vocational education in the public schools

about twenty-five million, or approximately one per cent. The enrollment in vocational schools in all of the States and the Territory of Hawaii is now over one million boys and girls and men and women, to be exact 1,047,112. This number is between four and five per cent of the total enrollment in all public schools.

For the year 1929, the enrollment in federally aided trade and industrial schools included 563,085 individuals. Of this entire number enrolled approximately ten per cent were boys and girls of high school age who were receiving pre-employment training for entrance into some form of wage-earning. Ninety per cent of the entire number were employed as wage-earners. They had already left the regular schools, many at an early age, to enter into wage-earning. Few, if any, had secured any definite vocational training which they could use in connection with their daily work.

The picture, however, is not as pessimistic as we are sometimes led to believe, since the public in general is beginning to understand that an intelligent, well-trained workman is becoming more and more necessary in our economic life. But when we spend approximately sixty million dollars a year in teaching algebra and foreign languages alone in the public schools of the nation, and only one per cent of all educational funds for vocational training, one wonders why the ninety-two per cent who work with their hands and their heads are not given the same chance as the eight per cent who go into professions.

Vocational education is not new. We are told in the Book of Genesis that more than five thousand years ago "Tubalcain was an instructor of all those who worked in iron and brass." No doubt the needs of industry at that time were very limited. There were no automatic machines, no precision tools which required the skill of a present-day craftsman, but from that day to this the inventor and the scientist have continued to add to the skill and technical information which the worker must possess in order to meet the needs of his employer. Thus, industry has become more scientific in every way and day by day demands a higher grade of worker. While it is true that the automatic machine, as the "iron man," performs the work of many skilled craftsmen, yet some one must invent and build the machines; some one must keep them in repair; and others attend to their operation. For these reasons, we ought to provide more vocational education to meet the needs of our time.

I cannot conceive of the day when the "mechanical man" will displace the man of skill and technical knowledge. The invention of new machines and new processes on the other hand develops new opportunities for employment. Within our memory the telephone, the electric light, the radio, the airplane, the automobile, the airship, and many other servants of mankind have been developed. Each of these new industries rapidly employs those released by modern machinery in older occupations.

As these new industries develop, they require additional training on the part of their workers. In the early stages of the World War it was said that in the whole United States there were not more than ten all-around gas welders. Today, there are thousands and tens of thousands who join together pieces of metal by gas and electric welding, and the end is not yet, for the opportunities to use this new mechanical process are almost unlimited in the manufacturing and constructive industries. The only limit which surrounds the use of the welding flame and the electric arc is the skill and technical knowledge of the welder.

The traditional school, as most of us know it, was founded upon the theory that only youth could profit by instruction. Under this theory we developed the all-day school through the elementary and high school grades. The vocational school, however, must fit its organization to the needs of the problem and the needs of the occupation. We must have schools for those who have not yet gone to work and schools for those who have already entered upon employment.

A swimmer who is not trained is unable to get out in the channel and forge his way against the current. He must be content to stay near the shore among the driftwood. Likewise, the person who is not prepared to battle with the stream of life must drift aimlessly with his fellow idlers and seek sustenance from the titbits that come within reach.

THE UNION LABEL

(By Claude B. Huston)

WHAT is the intent of the union label upon manufactured products? In the interest of labor the union label is placed upon products of fair employing institutions as an advertisement to the public, and particularly to the organized wage workers, that the concern manufacturing or producing the union label products is a fair employing concern and is employing wage workers with due respect and competent understanding along the prosperity line.

It cannot fail to be acknowledged by every employing institution that it is employing labor for profit and for the purpose of sale of products that the value and importance of wage workers exists as a material market advantage. It is only through the conniving selfishness of unfair employing concerns that inflates low wage employment and unemployment, and thus stagnate market privileges to the producers. This should come as a clear concept to merchants, manufacturers and other profit employing concerns.

It is true that the unfair low wage manufacturing concern places the products upon the market and withholds the publicity of unfair competition with fair employing concerns and such products are purchased without giving proper consideration as to the source of such products. This has been known to Organized Labor from the early inception of the organizing of wage workers, and that was the inspiration that brought into existence the union label so that, at least, the organized wage worker would know from what sources came the products that he was buying. In that the union label is brought into existence by the organized wage worker, naturally, the organized wage worker in entering a market as a purchaser will look for the source of the product he is seeking to purchase. It is his purpose to learn whether this product is a product manufactured or presented on the market by a fair employing concern. That is his duty under his obligation as an organized wage worker.

The duty of the organized wage worker in the interest of himself and his associate organized wage workers throughout the country is to promote the sale of products produced by fair employing properties. This he naturally does to the extent of his ability to do so. It is brought forth in the meetings of the organized wage workers that it is the duty of the organized wage workers in contributing to the market of products as a purchaser or customer, he understands that the assistance he is giving in marketing these fairly produced products or stimulating them upon the market, he is not only assisting that fair employer or employing concern but is contributing to the uplift of his own class, the wage workers.

Today, there is a vast army of unemployed. What are those wage workers who are unemployed contributing to market conditions and prosperity? Is it not a fact that organized wage workers are contributing vigorously to extend employment and to establish a condition to be known as a prosperous condition? Organized wage workers are the only element outside of fair employing concerns that are contributing to establish prosperity. This fact alone is an abundant reason why organized wage workers should be encouraged in their organizations.

Organized wage workers through their endeavors to reduce the service day to 8 hours and less have done this to effect a greater privilege of employment. Right now organized wage workers are recorded as endeavoring to establish the 5 day week, for no other purpose than the extension of employment to the yet unemployed. Organized wage workers have increased wages to make labor conditions livable and prosperous.

It is natural that organized wage workers are assisted by fair employing concerns. It is also natural that organized wage workers endeavor to assist fair employing concerns. It is reasonable that organized wage workers shall use every endeavor to advance to consumers and purchasers information bearing on the importance of patronizing fair employing concerns. This is where the union label originated. It is a marker that carries with it to the purchaser the assurance that he is purchasing a product manufactured and

placed on the market by a fair business concern that is entitled to the patronage not only of organized wage workers but of all the human family. The label is not only an advantage to the organized wage worker and to the fair employing producer, but also to the general weal in the way of advancement in the endeavor to restore prosperity to all mankind.

Organized Labor should be supported. One of the very clear methods of supporting Organized Labor is the purchase of union label products. Another very clear means of supporting Organized Labor is to give patronage and seek patronage for fair employing concerns. The fair employing concern employs organized wage workers under collective agreement relations. That concern should be patronized upon the markets, not only by the organized wage workers but by all who wish to stimulate the direction of prosperity.

Bearing the union label in mind is one of the means of restoring prosperous conditions. It is one of the means of extending employment. It is one of the means of bringing patronage to the fair employing property. No one should be more favorable to the strengthening of Organized Labor and in encouraging organized wage workers in their movement than the merchant who is continually seeking market conditions, as his business depends upon market conditions. As a matter of fact, all business of all employing concerns depend upon market conditions. Favorable market conditions cannot be maintained by cheap wages and diminishing the privilege of employment. Organize. Support fair employers by purchase of union made products.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 8.—That wood should be painted to beautify it.

WHEN one of the more suitable woods is used for a specific purpose, such as Appalachian white oak for trim, furniture, and similar uses where real beauty is desired, there is nothing more beautiful than a natural finish. It is foily to believe that mankind, with the mere use of paint, can improve the beautiful designs made in wood by the Master Craftsman. Mankind, however, by the use of various fillers and different shades of transparent finishes, can derive beautiful variations.

Paint finishes are often used for the purpose of marketing less valuable, less suitable or defective material. Such painted products may then be marketed on an equal basis with superior material that is painted. When a beautiful paint or enamel finish is really desired, a consumer should be just as particular in choosing the wood as if a natural finish is desired. A wood, such as Appalachian yellow poplar, which has the fine, uniform texture necessary to take and hold paint and enamel to the best advantage; and then has the ability to hold its shape without causing the finish to check, mar, or flake off should be used for a quality paint or enamel finish. A wood that looks nice freshly painted does not mean that it is the best wood for that purpose.

Misconception 9.—That Paint Is A Preservative

Paint is not toxic, or at least sufficiently toxic, to prevent the growth and destructive action of decay-producing fungi which may attack wood.

When damp or wet wood is painted, the paint may actually be a factor in causing the wood to rot and stain.

Dry wood exposed to unfavorable weather conditions, especially at joints and places in which moisture may temporarily accumulate—during rain storms, for example,—is preferably painted. The wood should be painted when dry. The paint, when of approved standard quality and properly applied, then assists in preventing weathering and retards moisture impregnation—moisture being a necessary factor in decay. It also prevents fungus spores from lodging on or in the wood and germinating there.

Under extremely unfavorable conditions, when long life is desired, wood, especially the less durable woods, should be treated with a toxic substance, such as creosote. The sapwood of practically all species or kinds of wood is less durable than the heart-wood. However, by selecting a very durable

wood, such as Appalachian white oak or chestnut, and pieces with a large percentage of heart-wood, it is often more economical to use the untreated wood of such a species than a treated but less durable species.

It may be stated that wood does not rust or corrode and its properties are not affected by salt air, coal smoke and the like, and neither paint nor creosote is required for protecting wood against such agencies.

CARE OF THE EYES

DR. B. FRANKLIN ROYER, medical director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in an address before the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, said: "The medical profession has long known that irritability and at times irascibility in workmen may often be directly traced to easily corrected eye defects, and that workmen frequently suffer bodily fatigue out of all proportion to the amount of physical labor performed in a given period of time simply because delicate muscles of the eye are kept under constant tension in holding the eye adjusted for long, heavy loads of close work.

"When a foreman disciplines an individual who has a tendency to glance over at his neighbor's work and the habit of engaging his neighbors in conversation, probably the physiological urge for eye rest was much stronger in prompting this distraction than was the desire for any other physical relief from the job. With workers, as with school children, difficulty in holding to the job, if close vision is required, is an almost certain indication that the continuous muscular effort required to adjust the eye, and to focus it properly for the work at hand, is more than the eye can undergo without showing fatigue somewhere in the body, and often remote from the eye itself.

"Some of us are fooling ourselves when we do not connect serious bodily fatigue and irritability toward the end of the day, and still greater fatigue and irritability toward the end of the week, with the eye that has actually shown no pain during all that period. Many a workman having just such daily and weekly manifestations of increasing fatigue may have his symptoms disappear by wisely applying present day medical knowledge of the cause, have the fault corrected, and still keep at the same job and the same kind of work, with the fatigue and discomfort rapidly disappearing.

"In some instances, the workman may be facing a glaring light, such as the naked filament of an electric lamp, or be directly facing a window, the glare from which irritates his retina until it makes him almost as mad as the animal in the bull ring when the red flag is flung in front of it. A rearrangement of the lights by hanging the fixture at a different level, or by shading it, or changing the position of the individual facing the glare in his work, may remove the cause of the irritation and enable the worker to pursue his job comfortably.

"Recklessness and persistence in the use of the eyes, either under the faulty lighting conditions indicated or when the eyes are sufficiently off normal, gravely imperils the individual's vision. The organ of vision is a most delicate structure, and the vision once lowered, from a number of different causes, can rarely be restored.

"In these modern days, we put the eyes to tasks calling for the greatest of concentration over long periods of time, without ever planning for relief or brief intervals of eye rest. Many men and women work practically all day long without eye rest, save for those tiny intervals of time when the front of the eye is covered with the lids while blinking. Other workers may borrow a few minutes' eye rest by looking up occasionally from their work.

"Many eyes, which, if used out of doors at ordinary occupations not requiring great acuity of vision, would have carried the burden without reflecting symptoms along the nerve trunks to other important organs of the body, are unable to stand the hour by hour close vision work required in the manufacturing plant without showing strain."

THE BROTHERHOOD

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE word "Brotherhood" in the name of our organization, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, carries with it the thought that represents the strongest binding element in existence. Brotherhood,—it means more than membership ties; it means membership ties, plus . . . Plus that feeling that holds persons together when nothing else under the sun will. It is true, that this feeling does not in all cases constitute the binding element; but it is also true, that where this feeling is lacking, there is a weakness in the tie, that will sooner or later bring about a break.

Ours is a brotherhood of carpenters and joiners; a brotherhood of men who work with their hands in order to, on the one hand, contribute their parts to the needs of society as a whole, and on the other hand, to gain the means wherewith to provide the necessities of life for themselves and for their dependents. It is only fair, and it is only right, that when a man contributes his part to the maintenance of society, that society owes that man those things that are necessary for him to provide for his loved ones in a manner befitting decent American citizens. This is the contention of organized labor in America, and it should remain unadulterated.

The Carpenters Union is a labor union, and has no right to be anything else. Any effort, no matter on whose part it may be, to use the organization to advance opinions and movements, that are not in harmony with the American labor movement, should be nipped in the bud. Those who have opinions and movements to advance, other than those which are in perfect accord with the principles of unionism, should build up their own organizations, and carry on their work of whatever nature it may be, with them. A labor organization cannot live long as a political organization; its life depends entirely on its ability to elevate the trade, and advance the interests of its members individually and collectively. And in order to do that, it must constantly be at work improving the working conditions and aiding its members in whatever way possible; hence, will have no time to "rake chestnuts" for radical political organizations.

That the communists are deliberately endeavoring to gain control of the labor unions in this country, is being recognized especially in the more densely settled parts. Their purpose seems to be, to gain control first, and then to use the unions as tools in order to advance opinions that would ultimately mean the destruction of unionism in America. The points of contact with them, are the local unions. Members of their own organizations join the local unions, and immediately work for control. They do not stop with that, but wherever they can they inject themselves into district or state councils. Their aims, though, are still higher, as was plainly evident, some four or five years ago, when Morris Rosen, then a member of the Carpenters Union only a year and ten months, ran for General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Rosen was known to be a communist, and at the last convention of our Brotherhood was expelled with others who were also communists, because of their communistic activities in our organization, especially in Local Union No. 376.

Communism is a foreign product. It originated in Russia, and is a radical political movement that has hardly reached the experimental stage of its development in America. Communism and Unionism have nothing in common. The deceptiveness with which the communistic advocates operate, leaves a a sense of suspicion in the consciousness of every loyal union man. American unionism is a principle that has been tried, and, although not faultless, has been permanently established as a refuge for the toilers. Communism, as we have indicated already, has not been tried in this country, and those union men who have for years contributed to the establishment of our union principles, are not going to turn over their organizations to the Communists to be used as laboratories for trying out highly explosive and destructive political opinions.

Our own union, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of

America, is being infested with the Communistic elements in many localities, and it behooves every loyal member everywhere to be on the lookout for these elements, and when they are discovered, guard against them. Communism, no matter what it is,—good or bad, —will destroy unionism if it is allowed to inject itself into the unions to the extent that it will have controlling power . . Here is a quotation from a Communistic paper, called "The Daily Worker":

"It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers (Communist) Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the labor unions. The labor unions are the basic mass organizations of the workers. They wage war against the employers on one of the most important sectors on the front of the class struggle. The capture of the leadership of the labor union masses in their struggle is vitally necessary not only for the strengthening of the Workers Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task."

This quotation from a Communistic paper, shows conclusively that the Communists are doing their utmost to gain control of the labor unions of America, and among them is The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; therefore, all who love our Brotherhood, should acquit themselves like men, and defend the union that has meant, and is still meaning the "bread and butter" for themselves and their families.

Stockton Man Praises Carpenter's Home

In a letter to the officers and members of Carpenters' Union No. 266, of Stockton, W. R. Brown, who is now at the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Florida, has the following to say:

"I arrived at the home, and outside of a little tire trouble, for about one-half the distance, the trip proved all O. K. in every way, and of all the places and institutions I have ever seen this has them all beat. I cannot find words to describe this wonderful place. I believe it is as near perfection as any institution can be.

"The water, the food and the furnishings are of the very best, and everything is free. Your laundry, shines, suit pressing, doctor, medicines, and even your wearing apparel, are furnished you.

"This is one of the show places of Florida and people come from all over the country to visit it, and it is surely worth going out of your way to see.

Of those who came here ten have died and are buried in the Home Cemetery since it opened. There are several brothers here who are blind and there are a number of very sick men in the hospital all receiving the very best care and treatment. There are also several who came here very sick, but have greatly improved and are getting well."

Non-Unionism Proven a Failure

Twenty cents an hour for sixty hours is all too little for altogether too much. When some years ago the chamber of commerce of Gadsden, Ala., widely broadcast the announcement that the little mill village was on the "American plan" local merchants and business men were warm supporters of the movement. Vast industrial enterprises would be attracted to Gadsden and money would roll into the coffers of the dealers of the village. Prosperity was just around the corner.

But it stayed around the corner, or turned the other way—it never reached Gadsden, and loud was the wail that arose.

When representatives of Organized Labor reached Gadsden in the American Federation of Labor organizing campaign merchants and business men welcomed them with open arms; labor listened and became animate; unions were organized in the main industry—the knitting mills—and in other lines. The light of reason and common sense had made known to all that not a great volume of business might be expected from workers who toiled sixty hours a week at the pittance of 20 cents an hour.

The finest education is the education that has been acquired by daily labor, by saving; not so much money as saving what is still more precious—time and opportunity.—J. Ramsay MacDonald.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1930

Farewell 1930

ONCE again we extend to the members of our organization our sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year and in doing so we know that you will not mourn the passing of 1930. To many of us it was not a good year for employment, but we look forward with confidence that the year 1931 has better things in store for us.

Many things of serious import have taken place since we expressed these wishes a year ago, and while organized labor is undergoing one more crisis, we feel confident it will come out with colors flying and with a new determination to go onward and ever onward as it has always done in the past. In former times conditions such as exist were attributed to the so-called American plan, with unemployment and low wages as a consequent result. Today we are told that much of it may be attributed to the high protective tariff causing the foreign market to boycott American manufacturers and American goods. Then again we are not in the dark as to what the machine in industry has done to throw thousands out of work, but whatever the cause we know the remedy lies in the shorter work day and the five day week. What we look forward to in 1931 is a job for every man willing to work and at a wage that will provide for him a sufficient amount to maintain himself and his dependents in that degree of comfort to which they are entitled.

Labor Seriously Handicapped by Injunction Edicts

EIGHT particular injunction decisions by the United States Supreme Court in the last thirty-five years may be of no interest to the Senate Judiciary Committee, but these court orders have stripped Organized Labor of every constitutional right and has made it possible for the judiciary to smash any strike they elect. And yet the majority of the members of the committee in voting against the Shipstead anti-injunction bill now pending in the Senate declare that one of their principal reasons in opposing the measure is that there have been "few" Federal injunctions and that most of these writs issue out of State courts. This adding-machine argument is illogical. It is the favorite plea of attorneys for employers' associations who ignore principles that may be outraged by one decision.

The Dartmouth College case, in 1819, illustrates this point. Here was a dispute between the president and trustees of a small educational institution in New Hampshire that finally reached the United States Supreme Court. The decision has become historic and is now used by public utility corporations to hold perpetual franchises. No decision

has been so effective to thwart popular control of these corporations.

A purely local strike may now be thrown into a Federal court on the plea of one shareholder residing in another State. This was done in the recent New Orleans car strike, when Federal Judge Borah placed Federal deputy marshals on the cars at the request of a New York banking house.

The first of the eight decisions was the Debs case, in which the Supreme Court held that an injunction Judge can deny constitutional guarantees to citizens who suspend work.

The Debs case was the first time the Supreme Court held that Federal courts can issue such orders.

In the Bucks Stove and Range case the Supreme Court outlawed freedom of speech and press when profits are interfered with. The court took the same position in the Danbury Hatters case.

In the Tri-Cities case the court again denied free speech and ruled that picketing (permitted under the Clayton law) is unlawful unless directed by the court.

In the Truax case the court held that patronage is property and workers can be enjoined as conspirators if they induce others to withhold their patronage. The same position was taken in the Duplex case.

In the Coronado case the court held that trade unions can be sued for individual acts of members. No other voluntary association is held liable for unauthorized acts of its members.

In the Bedford Stone case the court ruled that union stone cutters cannot refuse to handle non-union stone. They must work against their will, as refusal is "an interference with interstate commerce."

When the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee say "few" Federal injunctions have been issued, they fail to point out that these "few" are the starting point by which every right is taken from Organized Labor. Under these decisions the Constitution means nothing when employers would smash strikes and drive citizens back to objectionable working conditions.

It seems incredible that ten skilled lawyers in the United States Senate are unaware of this fact and attempt to minimize the unlimited effect of these injunctions.

Happiness

THERE are words that it is exceedingly difficult to define and happiness is one of them. All agree that it is a state to be desired, but as to what that state is, or as to what is necessary to attain it, there is the widest difference of opinion. A noted humorist recently suggested that one of our greatest troubles today is an oversupply of "debatable questions". There is none more debatable, or at least none that has been more debated, than "What is Happiness?". Some have held that the chief business of government is to make people happy. Certainly that would be a wretched excuse for a government that deliberately planned and strove to make them unhappy. The world has known governments of that sort.

Whether there is any such thing as a right to happiness is another question that may perhaps be debated. One authority speaking on this subject was chiefly concerned to point out what happiness was not and to make it clear there was a far higher state, in which every man could participate, and that was blessedness. So people can be blessed without being happy, and happy without being blessed.

The more closely we look into the matter, the more clear does it become that this question like most questions, is one of definition. There lies the "crux" of the problem. The Psalmist speaks of one who "while he lived counted himself an happy man", and he seems to have given the prescription for this sort of happiness: "So long as thou doest well unto thyself, men will speak good of thee."

There is however one point on which all great philosophers are agreed, and that is that happiness does not in any way depend on external and cannot be promoted by them—wealth, possessions, health, ease and comfort. If it has nothing to do with externals, happiness must be an inward condition and can be enjoyed no matter what may be the outward state. Marcus Aurelius said: "A man's happiness—to do the things proper to a man". If that is true and one believes with another sage that "virtue is sufficient of herself for happiness", it is within the power of everyone to be happy. Certainly this experiment is worth trying. Happiness does not

seem to be a right or a gift, but rather something to be won.

It is remarkable that it should be so easy to acquire the habit of unhappiness, and with it the habit of self-pity. What is needed is a proper ordering of inner life both intellectual and spiritual.

Five Years More of Life

ACCORDING to a statement issued by the United States Government, after a study of a large cross section of industrial workers, the conclusion has been gained that if you are a worker twenty years old today, you may expect to live five years longer than if you were that age in 1913. That means an average of five years added to life expectancy among industrial workers in the last seventeen years. The deduction is based on a study of death causes by occupation as compared with a similar study carried out from 1911 to 1913.

Disease in almost every form has yielded before the attacks of science. Sanitation has improved. Habits of living are better. Wage standards are higher. People are better educated concerning their own health. The result is that the more we improve in these things, the longer we are going to live.

One of the most startling changes in health conditions shows that tuberculosis has lost its hold. It no longer leads as the principal cause of death. But even the present leading cause, organic disease of the heart, has subsided in marked degree from its previous toll of lives. Cancer, influenza and automobile accidents are practically the only causes which have shown increases.

The analysis was made from an army of three and a quarter million male white policy holders in the industrial branch of a large insurance company.

Various conditions have had a profound influence on the health situation of the industrial population, the report of the survey states. Chief among these are improvements in machinery, changes in industrial processes, new findings regarding the sanitation of factories, reductions in the hours of labor, increases in wages, and other such activities.

The betterment of living conditions and improved standards of living have made their impress very definitely upon the longevity and vitality of wage earners and have been immediately reflected in lower death rates.

Workers 20 years of age may expect to live, on the average, five years longer today than at the time the earlier study was made. These facts, brought out by the findings of the present report, are of great importance, as it is only by the wide-spread dissemination of such facts that a sound means of bettering working conditions and still further, raising the level of industry can be attained.

A Wood Shingle Has Been Approved

For the first time in history a shingle in which wood is used has been granted the Class "C" label by the Underwriters' Laboratories. For over a year the shingle known as the CED-A-ROC has been under investigation by the Laboratories and the subject is now closed with the recommendation in their report to the effect that—

"Edge-Grain Red Cedar Shingles, surfaced with asphalt and crushed slate. For installation as Class C prepared roof coverings."

This will open for these shingles a new field where anti-wood shingle ordinances are now in effect.

Know The Success Family

The Father of Success is Work.

The Mother of Success is Ambition.

The Oldest Son is Common Sense.

Some of the other boys are Perseverance, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm and Co-operation.

The Oldest Daughter is Character.

Some of her sisters are Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Courtesy, Care, Economy and Harmony.

The Baby is Opportunity.

Get well acquainted with the "old man" and you will be able to get along pretty well with all the rest of the family.—Exchange.

Union men protect and advance their own interests when they demand the Union Label on the articles they purchase.

* * *

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Sinclair Oil Company Employs Non-Union Carpenters at Sanford, Florida

Sanford, Florida, which is in the jurisdiction of Volusia and Seminole County District Council, reports there is very little work for carpenters in that locality, only a few repair jobs going on employing a small number of carpenters. In addition to this the Sinclair Oil Company is erecting a filling station in that city, on which they are employing non-union carpenters from other sections. Therefore Sanford, Florida, is a good place for transient carpenters to avoid at this time.

Milk Company Awards Contract to Non-Union Firm

We are in receipt of information from Secretary Dedier of Montreal District Council that the Guarantee Pure Milk Company of Montreal, Canada, has recently awarded a contract to a firm of general contractors who are hostile to our Brotherhood. Our members are therefore requested not to encourage the above-mentioned company while they continue to employ-non-union carpenters.

A Gift to the Home

Mrs. Bliss recently presented our Home at Lakeland, Florida, with a set of books which are much enjoyed by the guests and are a great addition to our library.

Words of Thanks

Brother Samuel B. Sanderson, a member of Local Union No. 79, New Haven, Conn., for 30 consecutive years, wishes to take up these few lines in "The Carpenter" to acknowledge receipt of first check for Pension on October 13, 1930; and takes this opportunity to thank the General Officers and members of the Brotherhood for bringing about this worthy act—the Pension. Brother Sanderson will be 72 years old on November 4, 1930.

Ernest A. Hartman,
Recording Secretary.

Workers Warned to Keep Away From Boulder Dam

Workers are warned to keep away from Boulder Dam as there are no prospects of work in the immediate future. It will be nearly a year before a contract can be let for construction.

In a report received by President Green, of the A. F. of L., on this project it is stated:

"It is unlikely that bids for construction of the division tunnel and the dam proper will be called for prior to July, next year.

"It will take considerable time for field surveys and investigations, technical studies, preparation of designs and specifications and the issuance of advertisements, so that it will be nearly a year before contract can be let for construction of the dam. It is necessary to emphasize this in order to correct the general impression which seems to prevail that a large construction force is to be organized at once."

It is expected that all construction work will be done by contract, and that the larger number of men in all grades will be employed directly by the contractors.

Traveling Members Attention

The Lower Anthracite Region District Council of Pennsylvania takes this method of informing the brothers that an out of town contracting firm is doing much work in this district on which they are paying but 75c an hour, whereas the scale throughout the district is $1.00 and $1.10. All brothers are asked to keep away from this locality, especially Shennadoah where a new breaker is being erected.

Ray E. Cannon, Secretary

* * *

Recording Secretary, Harry J. Archer, of Local Union No. 30, New London, Conn., requests carpenters to stay away from that city at this time. A great number of men are flocking there expecting to go to work on Coast Guard Job which is only in the making and is a year off so far as help is concerned.

* * *

Decatur, Illinois, is being overrun with carpenters, and Secretary Stump of Local Union No. 742 advises traveling members to stay clear of that city as more men coming there will only make the situation worse for the unemployed.

* * *

Work is very slack at Fort Myers, Florida, with little or no work going on and it is not advisable for transient carpenters to go to that city. In the event they do desire to go there they should take clearance cards and deposit them in the Local in conformity with the provisions of our General Laws. Anyone desiring to know the true condition of work there at any time is advised to write to Geo. Hoffman, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 2261 who will gladly give him all the information desired.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning Andy Parks, well known among carpenters in Utah, Montana, Nevada and San Francisco, who disappeared from a train at Carlin, Nevada, June 15th. He is 59 years of age, walks with slight limp, about 5′ 9″ in height, weighs around 175 pounds, ruddy complexion.

Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please communicate with his sister Mrs. Brown, 1735 Larkin St., San Francisco, Calif.

Report of the Delegates to the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Fiftieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. was held in the Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass., and opened on October 6th, 1930.

Addresses of welcome were made by the President of the Boston Central Labor Union, the President of the State Federation of Labor, Cardinal O'Connell, the Mayor of the city and the Governor of the state which were fittingly responded to by President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the President of the United States addressed the Convention.

435 delegates were present with a voting power of 29,524.

The following statement shows the bodies they represented:

National and International 93; number of delegates 277; number of votes 29,349; Departments 4; number of delegates 4; number of votes 4; State Bodies 34; number of delegates 34; number of votes 34; Central Labor Unions 78; number of delegates 78; number of votes 78; Trade and Federal Labor Unions 37; number of delegates 37; number of votes 55; Fraternal Organizations 4, number of delegates 5; number of votes 3; Total number of Unions 249; Total number of delegates 435; Total number of votes 29,524.

The Report of the Secretary of the A. F. of L. shows that it consists of:

104 National and International Unions; 4 Departments; 49 State Federations of Labor; 804 City Central Bodies; 348 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions; 663 Local Department Councils and 29,226 Local Unions, with an average paid-up membership of 2,961,096. This membership does not include those out of work, sick, locked out or on strike numbering at least 500,000 which if added to the average paid-up membership would make a total membership of 3,461,096.

Funds

Balance on hand August 31, 1929, $334,560.57; Receipts for year from all sources $560,603.74; Total $895,164.31.

Expenses for year $531,442.93; Balance on hand August 31, 1930, $363,721.38.

Divided as follows:

In General Fund $61,474.58; in Defense Fund $302,246.80; Total $363,721.38.

Gompers' Memorial Fund

Balance on hand August 31, 1930, $113,029.31.

The Report of the Executive Council covered many important matters such as:

Unemployment in all its phases.

Depression in Business.

Organization Progress.

Benefits of National and International Unions.

Older Workers.

Jurisdictional Problems and Disputes.

Work done in the South.

Education and Educational Work, etc.

Under the head of National Legislation the following matters are dealt with—

Immigration.

Conscription.

Convict Labor.

Foreign Convict Labor Products.

Old Age Pensions.

Modification of the Volstead Act.

Railroad Consolidation.

Anti Injunction Bills, etc.

Under the caption "The Five Day Week" the Executive Council says:

"During the past year, a serious effort was made to secure detailed information regarding the growth and extent of the five-day week. To this end, letters were sent to all national and international unions requesting their assistance and co-operation. These were extended cheerfully and the results will show, it is believed, more authoritative data on this new development than was shown by any preceding attempt. According to the detailed statistics there are 532,894 workers now enjoying the five-day work week. It will be seen from a glance that more than a million of people are thus adding to their recreation possibilities, and to this extent are able to enjoy more leisure.

"From all indications available, this growth of the five-day week has always been accompanied with an increase of wages sufficient to make up for the hours of employment lessened. In no instance have reports shown that there was merely a shortening of the hours, with no increase in the hourly wage scale.

"The figures given above, 532,894, have come to us from different sources. In all instances, efforts were made to substantiate the claim that a five-day week was being enjoyed. Where reports from correspondence, from newspapers, and elsewhere indicated that some local union had secured the five-day week, the national or international officers were written and advised that this information had been received and were asked to verify it. In some instances where the national and international offices had not received word of this, and where the source of information seemed to justify it, these Local Unions were included in our lists.

"Forty-eight national and international unions are in part enjoying the

five-day week. Naturally, the building trades unions lead in this respect. Of the figures submitted, over 420,000, or 78 per cent are members of the building trades industry. Over 71,000 or 16 per cent are members of the clothing industry. Of the crafts furnishing figures, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America leads with over 114,000 members working the five-day week. The International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America follows with over 71,000.

"According to reports the following organizations have been successful in obtaining the five-day work week for their memberships and to the extent noted by the figures appearing opposite the names of the organizations:

Asbestos Workers	1,215
Blacksmiths	258
Boilermakers	1,021
Bookbinders	779
Bricklayers	45,735
Brick and Clay Workers	3,000
Bridge & Struc. Iron Workers	11,722
Carpenters	114,614
Carvers, Wood	775
Clerks, Retail	300
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	3,565
Electrical Workers	41,045
Elevator Constructors	2,645
Engineers, Operating	11,225
Engravers, Metal	50
Engravers, Photo	4,946
Fur Workers	12,555
Garment Workers, United	5,000
Garment Workers, Ladies	53,130
Glass Bottle Workers	365
Flint Glass Workers	75
Granite Cutters	6,385
Hod Carriers	19,662
Lathers	7,376
Laundry Workers	40
Machinists	13,500
Marble Workers	3,460
Metal Workers, Sheet	7,886
Molders	551
Painters	72,070
Paper Makers	550
Pattern Makers	335
Pavers	125
Paving Cutters	225
Plasterers	27,886
Plumbers	39,216
Polishers, Metal	48
Roofers	2,726
Siderographers	40
Stone Cutters	1,204
Stove Mounters	252
Tailors	50
Teachers	7,014
Teamsters	70
Typographical Union	4,636
Upholsterers	4,071
Wall Paper Crafts	166
Weavers, American Wire	351
	532,894

"Of the states affected, New York leads with over 185,000 workers; next in order come New Jersey, 45,000; Illinois, 38,000; Pennsylvania, 29,000; Ohio, 26,000; Massachusets, 20,000; California, 19,000; Missouri, 16,000, and the District of Columbia 8,000. Only eight states are unrepresented upon our list; Arizona, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia and Wyoming. Of these states, four are southern states.

"These figures are not constant. New agreements are being made every month and a number of them will provide for the enjoyment of the five-day week. This is especially true of the building trades unions. Efforts will be made to keep our statistics up with present day trends, and the co-operation of all unions, so manifest during the recent months is requested for this purpose.

"The figures for the Photo Engravers cover workers who will have secured the five-day work week before the expiration of their contracts and agreements. Those for the Typographical Union affect only men in commercial shops. This also is true of the Photo Engravers. Those for the Granite Cutters and the Stone Cutters include those members who have only secured the five-day week for a portion of the year.

"It is conceivable that in the compilation and assembling of this data, some errors may appear. This is so, in spite of all precautions. It is suggested, therefore, that all delegates and officers make a careful examination of this data, and report at once any errors of omission or commission so that the necessary changes may be made and credit given to those organizations inadvertently omitted.

It is also suggested that before the next annual convention all affiliated unions make a careful survey of their membership and ascertain to what exact extent the five-day week has grown in their industry, both organized and unorganized. Such findings should be made available to the headquarters of

the American Federation of Labor upon request. It is only in this manner that definite and accurate information may be secured upon this most important development of present day industrial life and made available for further studies and surveys.

On this subject the following resolution was introduced:

Proposing Demonstration for Five Day Week

Resolution No. 86—By Delegate Thos. A. Slavens of Newport, Rhode Island, Central Labor Union.

Whereas, As stated in our Executive Council's report unemployment is the outstanding economic fact of the past year; and

Whereas, The greatest immediate factor for the reduction of unemployment would be the general adoption of the five day week; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the workers of the United States of America, organized and unorganized, to lay down their tools for one day as a symbol of their determination to secure the five day week as labor's contribution towards the stabilization of unemployment, and be it further

Resolved, That our Executive Council select a day for this demonstration as near in the future as plans can be conveniently formed; and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention call upon all State Federations and Central Labor Unions to arrange mass meetings in their respective states and cities at which Labor's program will be explained; and be it further

Resolved, That President Green be instructed to arrange for a national radio hookup, in the evening of above named day, over which he shall send Labor's demand for the immediate adoption of the five day week.

Referred to Committee on Shorter Work Day and was reported on as follows:

Your committee is convinced that there can not be too widespread educational effort in connection with the question of a 5-day week. Your committee, however, is of the opinion that setting aside a special day, and requesting Labor to shut down industry, would not be a satisfactory method of carrying on such education.

We cannot look with approval on the method of declaring holidays for special educational purposes, when other and more satisfactory and practical methods are at our disposal. Therefore, while agreeing with the introducer of the resolution, that it is most necessary that every practical educational effort should be made, we believe it advisable to non-concur in the resolution.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On the Shorter Work Day the following resolution was introduced:

Declaration in Favor of a 5-Hour Work Day

Resolution No. 21—By Delegate James O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor.

Whereas, One of the necessary and legitimate purposes of the trade union movement is to regulate the hours of labor in industry; and

Whereas, Trade union activity in the United States replaced the hours of labor from sunrise to sunset by a 10-hour day; pressed forward and established a 9-hour day, and continuing its efforts established an 8-hour day which is now generally applied; and

Whereas, Many wage earners now work less than 8 hours per day, and in a large number of instances have established the 5-day work week through agreement with their employers; and

Whereas, During the entire period in which the hours of labor have been gradually reduced the per capita production in industry has greatly increased instead of decreased; and

Whereas, Under existing industrial methods the use of power applied to machinery has trebled and quadrupled, and will be greatly increased in the immediate future, this increasing use of power being accompanied by new types of machinery and the application of chemical and other processes which of themselves greatly increase the per capita productivity of those employed in our industries; and

Whereas, The capacity of industry to produce has been so rapid that a steadily growing condition of unemployment has been established which operates regardless of the cycles of business; and

Whereas, The most reliable statistics gathered by the Federal Government,

associations of employers, economists working independently and the American trade union movement indicate that if our industries with their present equipment of machinery and use of power were to work at full capacity 150 days in the year the total volume of production would be greater than it has been; and

Whereas, The Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, after giving these economic and industrial facts careful thought and exhaustive examination in its Twenty-second Annual Convention, through a unanimous vote declared in favor of a basic 5-hour day, with the provision that where necessary two or more 5-hour shifts may be established in industries requiring partially continuous or continuous production, or where the demand may require a greater production during certain periods; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor declare for a basic 5-hour work day, and pledge itself to take the necessary steps to bring about its operation and establishment at the earliest possible day.

Referred to Committee on Shorter Work Day and was reported on as follows:

Your Committee in reaching its conclusions upon the intent and scope of this resolution, endeavored to secure information relative to the reasons for its presentation.

We found that the officers of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor had, for sometime past, studied all available official sources of information relative to modern methods of production, and their influence upon the capacity of industry to produce. We learned that the subject had received careful and exhaustive examination by the delegates to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department, and that, after this thorough-going examination of the subject, they had by a unanimous vote, declared in favor of a basic 5-hour work day with such additional number of 5-hour shifts in any plant or industry which were necessary because of the demand for production.

Before entering upon the reasons which have led your committee to submit their recommendation we desire to call attention to the apparent radical shortening of the work day which is involved. While this shortening of the work day may seem a radical change it fails to parallel the drastic change which has taken place in industry which has so enormously increased per capita production.

We would emphasize the fact that it is no longer possible to consider the length of the work day from the same basis which our trade union movement did when it established the 10-hour day, and later the 9, and then the 8-hour day. During that period the use of power applied to machinery, the types of machinery in existence, and the scientific methods, chemical process and other methods of accelerating production, had scarcely indicated themselves.

Comparing industrial processes and methods of production during the 10, 9, and the beginning of the 8-hour work day period, and those being applied today, and which to an increasing extent will be applied tomorrow, seemingly indicate that the change from a 10 to a 9-hour work day, or from a 9 to an 8-hour work day, was a much more drastic shortening of the work day so far as production is concerned, than changing the 8-hour to the 5-hour work day under existing industrial methods of production.

Federal statistics for the five-year period ending in 1927, indicate that approximately 2,000,000 wage earners were eliminated from the production and transportation industries. Over 900,000 were eliminated from our manufacturing industries. Approximately 240,000 from our railway transportation service (and this does not include the railway shopmen), and some 800,000 from agriculture. Yet with the elimination of 2,000,000 wage earners during this five-year period, we find that at the end of the period our manufacturing industries were producing more in volume and value than ever before; that the number of ton miles and passenger miles hauled by our railroads was larger than ever before, and that agricultural products had increased.

This five-year period was practically a normal one. There had been no artificial stimulation of industry. There had been no serious depression. While we would not attempt to forecast, the experience of this five-year period would

justify the conclusion that during normal times in the future, if scientific and technical methods continue to be applied to industrial processes, that there will be still further elimination of those employed to produce in the industries of our country.

The marvelous transformation in industrial processes, the continually growing capacity of industry to produce, has already had a marked influence in the attitude towards hours of labor on the part of a large number of bankers, investors and manufacturers. For some time a number of the leading spokesmen for these groups have asserted the necessity for reducing the hours of labor, not so much for the benefit of the wage earner as for the stabilization of industry and commerce itself.

It is the first time in the history of our nation that representatives of these groups should speak as they have, for during the period when we shortened the work day to 9 hours, and afterwards when we reduced it to 8 hours their voice was generally heard in strongest opposition, and they were frequently assisted in their position by men of prominence in the field of economics.

For several years some of our most prominent industrialists have publicly stated that in their opinion the hours of labor must be shortened. Many of them have placed their personal belief into operation, so that we have witnessed the establishing of the 5-day work week for a large number of workmen, without those violent conflicts of opinion and of action which occurred in connection with the establishing of the 9 and 8-hour work day.

Many of our trade unions have already declared for a work day considerably shorter than 8 hours.

In reaching our conclusions, we have been aware that no complete data exists which would enable us with absolute and scientific accuracy, to assert that a certain fractional length of work day would exactly provide for the volume of production which our own country could consume, and which could be exported. We have not, however, been without impressive and authoritative statistical and other information to guide us.

It has been recognized for some time that in a number of our industries a large degree of idleness and part time work had become a permanent condition, and that many groups of wage earners during what are considered normally good times, are unable to secure more than 150 to 200 days' work per year.

The reports submitted by statisticians employed by some employers' associations, and those compiled by governmental agencies, seemingly indicate that if our present industrial equipment, with its buildings, existing machinery and technical processes, were to work at their full capacity 150 days per year, that the total output would be even greater than what it was at the close of 1927.

Complete statistics of production for 1928 and 1929 are not yet available, but all data which has been collected indicates that there had been a steady increase in the per capita production during these two years, and a continued increase of displacement of men by power and machinery.

In connection with this subject, we desire to direct your attention to the fact that entirely new considerations enter into the question of shortening the hours of labor than those which moved us when our trade union movement first began to shorten the work day. Originally one of our principal purposes was to secure a little leisure time, to have a better opportunity of enjoying the social life, the relaxation and the recreation to which we believed the wage earners were entitled.

There were humane considerations. We were convinced that the wage earner should be something more than an industrial drudge, giving the entire day and practically all of his vitality to industrial labor. We insisted that the wage earner should have sufficient time to spend with his family in the enjoyment of his home, and in improving his mind.

While humane considerations must continue to influence us in connection with the part we play in industry, the facts which we must now consider are largely of an economic character. Old methods of production have been superseded by new ones. The old fashioned reaper is displaced by the combine. The transportation system has undergone as great a revolution as the displacement of horse drawn vehicles by the automobile. Power in continually increasing

volume is being applied to do the work which in our own lifetime was performed as the result of the wage earner's muscular effort and mechanical skill. New types of machinery and other processes applied to production, have rapidly replaced manual labor and craft dexterity.

Your committee, therefore, has been compelled to study the question of a shorter work day, in an entirely different manner from which committees dealing with the shorter work day considered it thirty, forty and fifty years ago.

We have been informed by some authorities, that the great displacement of labor which has recently taken place, due to improved methods in production, has been compensated for by new types of service employment. That the automobile industry has placed a large number at work as chauffeurs; that the electrical industry has created employment for many whose work is that of servicing household and other electrical equipment. That the amusement industry has absorbed a large number of those displaced in industry, transportation and agriculture.

While it is unquestionably true that new industries have absorbed a large number of those permanently displaced from the industries in which they had made their livelihood, no satisfactory evidence has been presented which would indicate that these new industries absorb those displaced in the older ones; neither is there any evidence that those securing employment in the newer industries are able to secure the same wage which they received during their previous period of employment.

The experience of our International Unions, the statistics which they have kept relative to their membership and employment, indicate that many of those who have been displaced have been unable to secure work, and that many others have been forced to accept employment under wage rates immeasurably lower than what they had formerly received.

In addition, there seems to be a conviction on the part of the leading authorities on the subject, that unless some new industry giving employment to hundreds of thousands or millions (such as the automobile industry has done), comes into existence in the near future we will be faced with a rapidly increasing number of permanently unemployed.

While technological unemployment has become a serious problem for the mechanic, there is developing a species of semi-permanent unemployment as serious for the semi-skilled and the so-called common labor.

Your committee feels it necessary to express its belief, that shortening the hours of labor is the only way of meeting the economic condition created by modern methods of industry, with their constantly increasing capacity to produce. In the presentation of this subject your committee must call attention to the economic fact that shortening the hours of labor can not be expected to cure unemployment. At best it can only relieve this situation. There is another necessary condition.

Unemployment such as we have experienced in our country, is manifestly due principally to the fact that the wages paid have not increased in proportion to our per capita production in industry, transportation and farming. The wages paid have been far from sufficient to enable the mass of the people to consume the products of their own industries. It is this unsound and uneconomic wage which has caused the piling up of manufactured goods in warehouses, and brought about periods of depression.

We do not intend to discuss the economic principles involved in wages, for this is properly a subject for another committee dealing with the question of wages, but we do call your attention to this apparently well-established fact, that the present depression with the tremendous suffering it has forced upon the wage earners, was due, not to the collapse of the stock market last fall, but to a condition developing during the past six or seven years when industry was gradually and then more rapidly producing more than the wages paid enabled the mass of the people to purchase.

"The question of the "shorter work day" and of the "wage rate" are closely connected, but the length of the work day is one of the factors determining the amount of production, while the wages paid is the factor which determines the volume of consumption.

In dealing with the resolution submitted to it, your committee has given

its consideration to the problem of production as it now exists, and as it is developing.

In view of the tremendous economic and social questions created by modern industrial methods of production and the shortening of the work day and work week which has become an industrial necessity, your committee recommends that the resolution and the committee's report be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to give the subject their immediate and thorough consideration; to secure all available statistical information related to the problem, and to present in its report to the next convention of the A. F. of L. their conclusions, and which will also contain a recommendation for the length of work day and work week, which the American trade union movement should apply all its energies to establish.

After a lengthy discussion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions Affecting the Carpenters

The Delegate from the Building Trades Department introduced the following resolution, for what reason we do not know as it contains many inaccuracies and misstatements. Although we are not affiliated with the Department they want us to obey any decision or decisions made by the Building Trades Department and for failure to do so they ask we be penalized in accordance with the laws of the A. F. of L., but they do not say what that penalty is. Evidently this resolution was introduced to embarrass the officers and members of our organization.

Building Trades Department vs. Carpenters

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate M. J. McDonough of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The following resolution was ordered submitted by the Building Trades Department:

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, affiliated to this body, but not in affiliation with the Building Trades Department, having withdrawn sometime ago; and

Whereas, This organization has repeatedly violated the jurisdiction of the various International Unions of the Building Trades who are also affiliated to this Federation; and

Whereas, The said Brotherhood of Carpenters have refused to adhere to or obey any jurisdiction that has been handed down by the late Jurisdiction Award Board or of the Building Trades Council of the Department; and

Whereas, By their actions on jurisdiction matters, they are attempting to break down the morale and weaken the militancy of the members of the various building trades mechanics within the ranks of Organized Labor; and

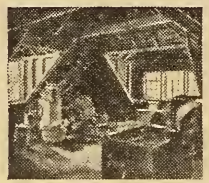
Whereas, Recently in the City of Washington, D. C., they permitted the members of their Washington, D. C. locals to infringe on the jurisdiction of some of the trades on what is known as the Garfinkle job and the Tower Building. After repeated efforts by the representatives of that Association and the officials of the local Building Trades Council to adjust the difficulty, the trades working on this job were compelled to stop work. Then the unfriendly contractor procured an injunction, and the Building Trades Council was restrained from compelling the contractor to obey the laws of the Building Trades Council, the Council claiming that the carpenters' representative assisted the contractor in procuring the restraining order. The local council also was put to considerable expense to fight the case; and

Whereas, The Building Trades Council of the City of Washington, D. C., have protested to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department against the carpenters' organization infringing on all the jurisdictions of the various unions affiliated with that council, claiming that it has cost the body considerable in fighting injunctions forced upon them by the action of this organization. The Council have requested that they be given some redress or remedy by the Department, so that the rights of those locals in affiliation with the Council shall be protected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention notify the Brotherhood of Carpenters through the officers of the Federation that they must cease infringing on the jurisdiction of the various International Unions who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, at once,

Celotex Na

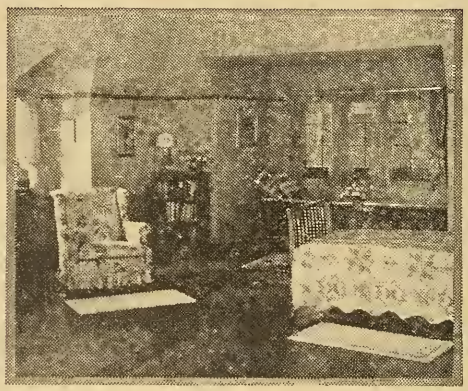
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST



BEFORE CELOTEX . . . Someone should present a few of these old-fashioned attics for us to show our grand readers. Of course, they have practically no value—too cold in winter and too hot in summer for anything but storerooms.

* * *

AFTER CELOTEX . . . Here is the attic of today and tomorrow—transformed by Celotex. The pleasing buff color of Celotex and its fibrous texture make a most attractive interior finish. Or it can be painted in colors that harmonize with your decorative scheme.



Believe it or not . . . it's the *same room!*

THE OLD PRE-WAR ATTIC WITH ITS DUST AND DARKNESS, IS COMPLETELY TRANSFORMED WITH $46.00 WORTH OF CELOTEX . . . AND PAYS FOR ITSELF IN FUEL SAVED

OLD-FASHIONED attics take their temperature from the weather outdoors. In winter the heat leaks out so fast you can always see your breath. And the summer sun keeps them hotter than ovens.

So the first step in modernizing is to shut out the two extremes of temperature. Celotex does both jobs well! Attics lined with Celotex insulation hold the costly warmth inside where it belongs—protect the upper rooms of the house from the raw cold—save you hundreds of dollars in future fuel bills. And in summer Celotex stops the scorching sun's rays.

Now all this waste space becomes promptly available for pleasant useful rooms—easy to keep comfortable through every season of the year.



Extra Strength From Cane Fibre

Celotex is made from the tough cane fibre of sugar cane, giving it long structural strength. So all around sturdiness has made it the preferred insulation. Many of our 500,000 homes are now insulated with Celotex.

You can have the playroom the youngsters need so badly—where you'll never have to worry about drafts. Or a delightful new bedroom for guests that stay overnight—or a maid's room so attractive that it's a real help in solving the servant problem.

Celotex *builds* as well as insulates—makes strong, enduring walls and ceilings for new rooms. And for plastered surfaces there is Celotex Lath, especially designed to protect against plaster cracks and eliminate all ugly lath marks.

Your Celotex dealer will gladly tell you how to insulate your new home or to transform an old-fashioned attic into the new variety. He knows how to insulate basements, garages, sun-parlors, or sleeping porches with Celotex. He'll plan the work so that it can be done quickly, easily, and inexpensively. He'll furnish the facts and figures you need—and recommend capable architects, builders or contractors. Get in touch with him, now. And ask him for your copy of our interesting new booklet "Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation."

And remember, when you buy a new home look for the Celotex sign. It is your assurance of greater home comfort.

The Celotex Company, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. Member of the National Building Industries Bureau. Sales distributors throughout the World.

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The word Celotex (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is the trademark of and indicates manufacture by The Celotex Company, Chicago, Illinois

EVERY home owner in your community would like to have a livable attic room like that shown above. They have the space—all they need is a little Celotex and you to build it for them! This advertisement appeared in full color in the November 8th issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Similar powerful selling advertisements will be read by your prospects in the December 6, January 3 and 31 issues. Watch for them.

onal Advertising

promotes extra jobs for you . . .

CASH IN ON IT!

ation-wide demand for Celotex ation offers every carpenter nity for making extra money .

g Celotex advertising in lead- l publications is constantly at nting out to home owners an increase home comfort and l bills by repairing and re- with Celotex.

ke carpenters are cashing in on ign. By going after these bs they find themselves with ra inside work to keep them inter.

er of Celotex jobs are avail- in your own community. Many ers are planning to remodel and basements with Celotex. alers are busy figuring Celotex garages, sleeping porches, and s. Roofs are being lined with prevent the costly leakage of at.

Carpenters are in demand for this work. See to it that you get your share.

Celotex is especially adapted to repairing and remodeling work. For it builds as well as insulates . . . adds lasting structural strength to walls and roofs.

Celotex is the only insulation made from long, tough fibres of cane. It comes in big boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long and 7-16″ or 7-8″ thick. Easy to handle and apply just like lumber.

Celotex advertising advises home owners to get in touch with their Celotex dealer. He is the man for *you* to see. He will probably have some excellent leads for you to start working on right away. In the meantime write us for further information on this profitable extra work.

The Celotex Company, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois. In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. Sales distributors throughout the World. Reliable Dealers Can Supply Celotex Standard Building Board.

CELOTEX
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and to obey the decisions handed down by the Building Trades Department in favor of the respective International organizations, failure on their part to carry out the decisions of the Convention, that the penalty be invoked in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and was reported on as follows:

Several representatives of the Building Trades appeared and discussed the subject matter contained in the resolution just read at great length; your committee realizing how essential it is that a spirit of co-operation should prevail in this important department, recommends that the Executive Council make an effort to compose the existing differences.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Painters Request Extension of Jurisdiction

Resolution No. 69—By Delegates C. P. Lindelof, Clarence E. Swick, James P. Meehan, Edward Ackerley, Harry Kauffman and Christian M. Madsen of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Whereas, A new product for the covering of ceilings and walls has recently been placed upon the market, and

Whereas, This product is being applied with an adhesive under the same principles that apply to the trade of paperhanging; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the charter issued by the A. F. of L. to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America giving to that organization jurisdiction over certain classes of work be amended by inserting after the words: "Walls and surfaces with liquid," the following words: "all materials applied to walls and ceilings with paste or other adhesives."

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report and was reported on as follows:

Painters Request Extention of Jurisdiction

This question comes to your committee through Resolution No. 69, introduced in this convention. It is our judgment that this request should be investigated and disposed of by the Executive Council. With this in mind we recommend the reference of the subject to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention.

During the Convention addresses were delivered by: Secretary of War (Hurley); Secretary of Labor (Davis); Senator Wagner of New York; Minister from the United States to Canada (McNider); Past Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars (Carver, Jr.); Mayor of Detroit (Murphy); Former Commander Department of Ohio American Legion (Martin); Rabbi E. L. Israel (Commission of Social Justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbies); Rev. W. J. McGuire, President St. Viator's College Illinois; National Commander American Legion (R. T. O'Neil); Rev. Chas. McFarlane, General Secretary Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rev. Chas. N. Lathrop, National Secretary of the Department of Social Service of the Episcopal Church; Senator Walsh of Massachusetts; the Fraternal Delegates from Great Britain; the Fraternal Delegate from Canada and several others.

The present officers were re-elected without opposition for the ensuing year and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada was chosen as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1931.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
Alex Kelso,
Jno. B. Tierney,
H. C. Rogers,
Thos. Flynn,
Joseph Kunz,
James Feeley,
Delegates.

Practice in the open what you preach in the meeting hall, and employ only people enjoying union conditions when making purchases.

DEATH ROLL

FRED E. LAWRENCE— L. U. No. 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.

JOHN AUFIERI—L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

A Bill To Regulate Wages Paid On Public Buildings Of The United States Government

Following is the full text and committee's report of a bill (H. R. 9232) introduced in the House of Representatives in January, 1930, and forwarded to this office by Local Union No. 31, of Trenton, N. J., with the request that it be published in "The Carpenter".

All Local Unions should get in touch with Congressional representatives from their district and urge them to get behind this bill when it comes up for vote.

The Bill

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this Act no laborer or mechanic, who is or may be employed by any contractor or subcontractor on the construction, alteration, or repair of any public work of the United States in any city or town in any State of the United States, shall be paid a less wage rate for any services rendered by him in such city or town to such contractor or subcontractor while so employed than the then lowest existing wage rate established for such services in private industry in such city or town, either by the joint action of private employers and an organization of employes belonging to or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or by the acceptance of such wage rate by private employers and organization of employes belonging to or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, if there be such an established wage rate for such services in effect at said time in such city or town.

Sec. 2. That on and after the passage of this Act, no laborer or mechanic, who is or may be employed by any contractor or subcontractor on the construction, alteration, or repair of any public work of the United States or of the District of Columbia, in the District of Columbia shall be paid a less wage rate for any services rendered by him in the District of Columbia to such contractor or subcontractor while so employed than the then lowest existing wage rate established for such services in private industry in the District of Columbia, either by the joint action of private employers and an organization of employes belonging to or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, or by the acceptance of such wage rate by private employers and an organization of employes belonging to or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, if there be such an established wage rate for such services in effect at said time in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 3. The provisions of section 1 hereof shall be incorporated in every contract to which the United States is a party and to which the provisions of section 1 hereof apply, and said provisions shall be a part of every such contract; and if any laborers or mechanics are paid less by any contractor or subcontractor than the wage rate required by section 1 hereof then, in that event, there shall be deducted from the contract price of the contractor, on account thereof, for each laborer and each mechanic so paid less than the wage rate required by section 1 hereof, a sum in dollars equal to five times the number of days he has been so paid less than the wage rate required by section 1 hereof, and the contract shall so stipulate. The whole amount so deducted shall revert to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. The provisions of section 2 hereof shall be incorporated in every contract to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party and to which the provisions of section 2 hereof apply, and said provisions shall be a part of every such contract; and if any laborers or mechanics are paid less by any contractor or subcontractor than the wage rate required by section 2 hereof then, in that event, there shall be deducted from the contract price of

the contractor, on account thereof, for each laborer and each mechanic so paid less than the wage rate required by section 2 hereof, a sum in dollars equal to five times the number of days he has been so paid less than the wage rate required by section 2 hereof, and the contract shall so stipulate. When the United States is a party to the contract the whole amount so deducted shall revert to the Treasury of the United States. When the District of Columbia is a party to the contract the whole amount so deducted shall revert to the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to contracts which were entered into prior to the passage of this Act and shall not affect contractors or subcontractors performing work under such contracts.

The Report

The purpose of this bill is to require contractors and subcontractors in constructing, altering, and repairing public works of the United States in any city or town in any State of the United States, and contractors and subcontractors in constructing, altering, and repairing public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia in the District of Columbia, to pay the union wage rate where such wage rate has been established in private industry.

The National Government has entered upon a large and expensive building program which will continue for a period of 8 or 10 years. The policy that the Government pursues in connection with said building program will have a far-reaching effect. The Government is in a strong position and it can use its strength to depress the price of labor or it can aid in maintaining existing wage rates.

When the President met the leaders of private industry some months ago they assured him that they would not reduce wages. This attitude on their part met with universal commendation. This committee believes that the Government should not be less considerate of labor than private employers.

Labor is in favor of the proposed law, but is by no means alone in its support. The fair contractors of the country who believe in fair wages and in decent standards of living also support it. They heartily indorse and approve it, for it will place all contractors on the same fair basis.

The proposed law will also be beneficial to the communities in which public works are to be constructed, altered or repaired. It will give the local contractors and local labor a chance. It will prevent the construction of public works from breaking down and destroying the local wage scale and the local standards of living.

The proposed law does not require the Government to establish a new and higher wage rate in any community. It simply requires the Government to recognize wages rates established by employers and employes.

It has been repeatedly said that the Government should set a good example as an employer. It is equally true that the Government should set a good example as a builder.

Workmen's Insurance And Compensation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Forty-four States and three Territories have enacted compensation laws, wherein willful negligence on the part of employes is stressed in thirty-three laws, specifically providing that no compensation will be allowed for injury or death due to and employe's willful misconduct or negligence, but no legislative provisions have been made in the thirty-three laws to secure compensation when the injury is occasioned by the misconduct or negligence of the employer or his agent.

Only six of the forty-seven laws have adequate legislative provisions for penalty when injury or death is caused by the willful misconduct or negligence of either an employe or employer, with increased compensation levied on a delinquent employer in three of the group of six.

Thirty-three laws permit employers to choose as to accepting the provisions of compensation laws, and in case of rejection it is usually difficult for an injured worker to secure compensation through public prosecution.

Accidents have repeatedly occurred in this and other States wherein compensation has been denied for the lack of legislative provisions made to secure compensation when injury has been caused by neglect or misconduct of the employer or his representative.

Each of these injudicious features constitutes an obstruction to securing adequate compensation. These inequalities are against public policy and are morally and economically indefensible. It is a debt we owe to injured workers who have faithfully and diligently proceeded with their duties, to treat all such workers or their dependents with justice and respect. If we can not impartially establish responsibility when injury has been caused by the misconduct or negligence of either the employer or employe, then this is not a country of laws; it is a country of injustice.

There is uniformity in most of the compensation laws in Canada, and all laws are compulsory as to employers and employes. All jurisdictions in Canada, except Yukon, require all private employers to insure, and an exclusive fund exists in every Province, except Quebec and Yukon Territory, administered by Workmen's Compensation Boards, which fix rates, collect premiums, act on claims and pay benefits.

The need for the introduction of a program of effective and economic scope and concerted action, so clearly affecting most employers and employes in the States, demands speedy solution for the welfare of the country.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics states: "The welfare of both employer and employe, as well as the public generally, would be served by the general adoption of uniform laws, just and certain in their operations, and not depend for their acceptance on the personal views or interests of individuals or groups of individuals."

Member, New York.

Building Code of Two Centuries Ago

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Some two-hundred years ago the following general rules were ordered by an act of parliament for the buildings of London, England.

(1) In every foundation within the ground, add one brick in thickness to the thickness of the wall. Next above the foundation to be set off in three courses equally on both sides.

(2) That no timber be laid within 12 inches of each side of the chimney jambs, and that all joists on the back of any chimney be laid with a trimmer 6 inches distant from the back.

(3) That no timber be laid within the Funnel (flue) of any chimney, upon penalty to the workmen for every default 10 shillings and 10 shillings a week for every week it continues unreformed.

(4) That no joist or rafters be laid at a greater distance from one another than 12 inches. No quarters than 14 inches.

(5) That no. joist bear at longer lengths than 10 feet and no rafters at more in length than 9 feet.

(6) That all roofs, window frames and cellar floors be of oak.

(7) That the Tile pins be of oak.

(8) That no Trimmers or Girders do lie less than 10 inches into the wall, or joist less than 8 inches, to be laid in loam, because mortar is apt to rot all timber.

(9) That no Trimmers or Girders do lie over the head of doors or windows.

(10) That good Oak timber be laid over doors or windows and good arches be turned over them.

Cost

Carpenter work is measured by the square 10 x 10 at London (1712). They will build a house 4 stories high for 40 pounds ($200.00) a square if built of oak and 30 pounds for Fir and furnish everything.

The carpenter work to build a barn in the country (one story) is 2 shillings a foot, if two-story it is 2 shillings 6 pence (about 60c). That is to measure one side and one end. Ex.—A barn 60 feet long x 20 feet wide equals 80 feet. To hew the timbers, saw it out, frame it, set it together, will come at 2 shillings 6 pence a foot, 10 pound if you furnish the timber.

There being no saw mills all sawing was done by hand. Sawing of timber is from 2 shillings and 8 pence to 3 shillings per hundred (100) B. M. measured in the middle of the log.

W. J. Hydon,
L. U. 993. Miami, Fla.

Steady Employment and Shorter Work Day Will End Depression

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Are we going back to the crude method of manufacturing of a century past with its standard of living far below what it is today? I think not. The

enlightened nations are not in a state of retrogression.

In Colonial times the meagre necessities of living were obtained by hard labor from daylight until dark, but we have been progressing steadily and today we have the machine with us (to stay). The output of a machine will represent the labor of many men thereby swelling the ranks of the unemployed. As the unemployed ranks swell the buying power is cut down in proportion and one menaces the other until who knows where it will stop?

President Hoover just made the statement that he did not wish to see the standard of living lowered. Well it has already been lowered in millions of families due to lack of employment. The shorter work day will be the logical remedy for this condition. Are we going to adopt it or are we going to stop progress scrap the machines and go backward a couple of centuries? I think not.

This country with all its riches and abundance, and to think of the people in need, it is an absurdity, still that condition actually exists and will exist until the remedy is adopted.

There are several millions of men totally or partially out of employment in the U. S. A.; think of the vast sum of money this represents in buying power and if put in circulation the many families it would put on their feet again and relieve present conditions.

The farmer is praying for relief, how is he to get it? As I see it he will get relief when the unemployment situation is settled and not before.

Many families went on farms due to city conditions, thus causing an overproduction of farm products, therefore, the farmer cannot get a fair price for his goods if he is able to sell. Now, if the present condition clears up and the 6-hour day is established many farmers will quit the farm for a short work day in the city and that is when supply and demand will adjust themselves and the farmer will come into his own.

The problem is worldwide and the principal nations should call a conference for a discussion of the limitation of unemployment.

Have we reached the pinnacle, and are we now to start backward toward the dark ages or are we to master the machines we have invented to curtail man power? I do not think we will stop where we are; the time will come when a man will only be required to work 4 hours a day or 16 or 20 hours per week to keep up with the demand and then the demand will be vastly greater than it is today.

Look at the consequences of conditions, less marriages, childless couples, the youth of our nation dwindling, and many other ills are caused by this state of affairs.

If the shorter work day is not established the nation will be bankrupt in a few years, many families are dependent on the boroughs and cities for sustenance. These treasuries can not stand the financial strain as it is hard and often impossible to collect taxes, it will eventtualy fall on our National Government for relief either as jobs or doles. Which would be best?

President Hoover says we can come out of this depression independent of the rest of the world, now let's see how long it will be until they get their gray matter working.

A. R. Wickwire,
L. U. No. 129. Hazleton, Pa.

Favors Control of Machine

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Permit me a few comments on that article in the September Carpenter, "Where Are We Heading?" The fact as stated, that the machine is displacing the worker cannot be gainsaid, for facts are facts, but the reaction of that exworker is what gives me the pain.

As to that big grinding machine to make the workers into fertilizer, that is all arranged for. Ex-worker should know about the military preparedness of this and other nations.

When the workers get too troublesome they will be tolled off in two camps and set to blowing one another into perfectly good fertilizer, and they will go to the task gladly and execute it with neatness and dispatch for patriotism's sake.

And then—Oh suffering Saints! Exworker wants a machine to do away with machines and give him back the work they have been saving him from. Perhaps he would like to have seed drills and harvesters abolished so farmers could once more plant with a hoe and reap with a sickle. For my part I am not wanting any of that work. I

am for the machine. I am just that indolent I want the machine to do all the work so I can have my time for other things.

Ex-worker should recognize the fact that these machines are here to stay, and it is up to him to assist in the task of making them function for the welfare of all mankind, not for the financial aggrandizement of a few.

Ira D. Kneeland,
Prather, Calif.

"Be Cautious of the Hand That Is Feeding You"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

What person, who at one time was not entirely dependent upon some protecting hand, has not lived to be rather cautious when responding to that innocent request—"Shut your eyes and open your mouth"?

During these somewhat idle days we have had many opportunities to read about the business depression that prevails throughout the country, and in spite of the fact that prominent persons have been devoting their time to explain their impressions of 'hard times,' I have yet to learn of any other solution to prosperity other than that the people should spend more money.

Our leading industrial men have acknowledged the fact that prosperity is dependent upon the welfare of the wage-earners and the fact that the wage-earners being the consumers, the consumers are in reality the producers.

At first I was antagonistic to the inference made against the working people as the direct or indirect cause of periods of prosperity and poverty, but upon serious thought I also had to admit that the consumers are no longer spending money in a lavish manner. It is quite unnecessary to state the reasons for the decline of buying by the consumer as we might as well confess that we are either 'broke' or nearly so; yet the consumer is confronted with the task of bringing business once more back to normal prospertiy. Since the consumer's lack of buying during these trying days is generally given as the reason for business depression, is there not a possibility that during prosperous days we have been inclined to spend money with no respect to prudence? True enough our wages do not warrant much in excess of the real necessities of life, yet how many of us today are existing on far less than we ever thought possible.

Our forefathers may have witnessed many cycles of prosperity and poverty, but I will only dwell upon present day conditions. We have often been informed that wages is always in accord with the law of supply and demand, yet prosperity creates inflated prices which in turn creates business depression.

Being somewhat familiar with the building industry, let us consider the building of a home. Please do not under any circumstances misunderstand my theory as being a detriment to one contemplating building a home, but on the contrary consider the thousands of commodities which we are confronted with from time to time. In building a house we find that the actual cost exceeds our own financial resources, and naturally we seek financial aid. The loan or mortgage may be our only salvation, but remember we must pay for this temporary aid; and if some one claims that the amount is almost negligible let him sit down and figure the outcome of money drawing 6% per annum at compound for eleven years. The building when completed represents an outlay of a certain amount of capital and yet when a prospective buyer contemplates buying this building, the original price is raised although the actual cost of building or capital paid out to produce, remains the same. The buyer is forced to meet the increased price with a bigger mortgage drawing bigger interest, and here is the first step of inflated prices.

The American farmer to my knowledge is suffering from no other reasons than inflated profits. Among my personal acquaintances are many farmers, those who acquired their farms in the early days are today enjoying life in retirement and comfort, while the younger generation is almost in despair trying to cope with the demands of inflated profits on unearned capital.

Opportunity has come to many of us to acquire many luxuries and maybe essentials of life through the means of partial payments, and today we find the American people in dread and almost in fear of the installment collector. One must admit that in the installment system is originated many of our inflated profits. Labor receives its recompense

at the completion of a certain commodity the 'over head' being practically the same, yet we must pay for the aid to acquire the same.

The day of the small town "General Store" is gone with the advent of the chain stores, and is it not possible that these agencies in spite of protesting voices, may not yet be a "blessing in disguise" in the method of cash business.

From time to time, to encourage more buying, commodities are offered at greatly reduced prices. This in my opinion is one of the worst false ideas of salesmanship. We have all at one time or another been the victims of unfair prices as we encountered friends who bought identical articles from the same store at a considerable difference in prices to that which we had ourselves paid. This method of salesmanship has always been repulsive to me and such a practice must certainly undermine the consumer's confidence of even honest merchants. How does the merchant expect stability of business when his own prices are fluctuating according to his fancy? We as union wage earners, with wages stabilized throughout the country, should be immune from the effects of business depression, yet we must all be a part in the misfortunes of inflated prosperity.

The services of a certain few have been at such a demand that at present the cost of their services is prohibitive to the consumer. How many eminent men are today paying alimony in excess of one thousand dollars weekly, while we are endeavoring to uphold the tradition of the American home and striving to maintain a wage scale of about ten or twelve dollars per day?

My vague idea of book-keeping is that salesmanship is classified with the producing class and its expenses on the credit side. A conscientious salesman is a credit to any organization, but what about the so-called high pressure salesman. He is the man who generally sells to the consumers at a time when we are striving to recuperate from the effects of over buying. Let us be more cautious of the man, who furnishes commodities today, when common knowledge instructs us that inflated prices must be paid during prosperous days. Government statistics are available whereby one may ascertain the amount of business turnover of the country and upon careful study we may perceive that labor is but a small percentage of the total. Since production is entirely dependent upon labor, we can truthfully state that the major part of the financial resources is devoured by unearned profits of non-producing capital.

The money paid on the installment system by the wage earners for inflated stocks and bonds was lost to them during the recent stock market crash, and thousands of people are today losing their homes to satisfy the unscrupulous parasites of the honest workingman.

The honest wage earner being somewhat a victim of unscrupulous profiteers often surmises his fellow worker with contempt, while he lowers himself to degrading ways in his anxiety to serve those that by all fair ethics should serve us.

Good times may be coming—but I venture to state that the resources to prosperity extended to us will only be a temporary relief until the day comes when the consumer as a producer learns to distinguish the true benefactor from the parasites of civilization; and blessed is the man who enters upon this new era without being under any obligation to any malevolence in disguise.

My ideas may not be in accord with the average American, but being of a rather stubborn nature I shall only be too pleased to have my ideas used as the stubborn fulcrum whereby some more learned philosopher will make use of his knowledge as a lever to enable us to have a better understanding of prosperity so that all honest consumers may enjoy their rightful share of honest production.

John E. Davies.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 6

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 6, of Houston, Texas, having read with much interest, letters from other Auxiliaries, requested me, to write a letter to "The Carpenter."

I wish to say first, that we get lots of items from these letters for use in our social affairs and also for raising money.

Conditions have been against us the past year but we are holding our own very nicely. Every year we have a Halloween dance. This year it was the

30th of October. We always have a good crowd. We always give a ladies and gents prize for best costume and also a door prize.

Once every summer we have a picnic supper in one of our parks and invite all the members of Local 213 and their families. We also have bathing parties at Galveston and on the beach at Morgan's Point.

This week we met at the hall, each lady taking a dish of food already cooked, and had an all day meeting and quilted. Chances are to be sold on the quilt.

Every summer the ladies take turns selling pop on Friday nights. The carpenters like to have a cold drink.

We were very much interested in General Secretary Frank Duffy's annual report. From it, we learned that Texas is the only state having a "Ladies' Auxiliary State Council," and that Texas has the most Ladies Auxiliaries. Of course Texas is the largest state in the Union and that may account for the most Auxiliaries. There were other states that have enough Auxiliaries for a State Council and I wonder why they do not have one. The Ladies State Council is certainly worth organizing. I have been a delegate twice to our State Council and we do quite a lot to better the condition of our Auxiliaries.

We were very much pleased with the song of the Los Angeles Auxiliary. We also have a song written by one of our members, Mrs. W. R. Coons, and it has been adopted by our State Council as the State Ladies Auxiliary Song. It is sung to the tune of "Blowing Bubbles." We sing it as an opening song at our meetings. Below are the words:

First Verse

We're dreaming dreams,
We're scheming schemes,
To help the Union cause.
And night and day,
In work or play,
We'll stand by all Union Laws,
And with the best of endeavor,
We'll boost the Unions forever.

Chorus

We're forever boosting labor
We're behind old 213,
We've had more fun,
Since we begun
To label everything we've seen—
Everything we're wearing,
Everything we buy,
Will have to bear the Union Label—
Or we'll know the reason why.

Second Verse

We have a rep,
We're full of pep,
Ladies of No. 6,
Lending a hand
Where'er we can,
Business and pleasure we mix.
Helping the sick and the dreary,
Cheering the weak and the weary.

We are very proud of our song. We also have a member who wrote a song called "The Union Man." It has been printed and bears the Union Label. The only soug we know of that bears the label. If anyone wishes a copy, send to our Secretary for information as to price, etc., Miss Ernestine Wickes, 930 Ashland, Houston, Texas. Our Auxiliary gets a commission from its sale.

We meet every Friday night except the fifth Friday. The first and third are business meetings and the second and fourth are social. We go by the alphabet and the President appoints two members as hostesses, who make all arrangements for the social night.

Another thing I want to mention is the co-operation we get from our Local Union. It is most praiseworthy. The officers are at all times willing to help us in every way. Last month our business agent, Mr. (Doc.) Flannaken, rented a hall in his section of town, barbecued a goat, and was host to the whole Auxiliary, giving us permission to ask our friends and to charge admission. We had plenty of salad, pickles, etc. to go with the barbecue and after the supper some of our Carpenter musicians played the violins, guitar and drums and we had an old-fashioned square dance. We made quite a nice sum of money and everybody had a good time. They are asking us to repeat it out at the same hall. Square dancing is quite popular in Houston, now.

Our Carpenters Local makes a substantial donation to our Auxiliary each year and we have a special Relief Committee in charge of our relief fund. This committee assists the needy carpenters' families. They investigate cases reported and if a case happens to be one of a prolonged illness the committee gets

help from the social service board and also from Parent-Teacher Associations, even sometimes going to the teachers direct. The same committee acts for six months. Only in extreme cases does any one besides the committee and the President of the Local, know who receives any help from this fund. Sometimes the committee needs the help of the rest of us in making clothes or bedding. Those are the only cases we ever hear about. The idea is that a carpenter gets help when needed and he knows everybody will not know he has been in such distress as to need help. Some men have too much pride to ask for help when they think everybody will know about it. We call this "false pride," but just the same, there are lots who have this "false pride."

We will be pleased to have any Auxiliary write us at anytime and when visiting Houston, don't fail to come to see us.

Mrs. Cora Wickes,
L. A. No. 6. Houston, Texas.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 173

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In looking through two copies of "The Carpenter" I fail to see any letters from Auxiliary Unions and am wondering if they have quit writing you, or if you had not the space to print their letters. I always enjoyed looking to see what other Auxiliaries were doing, and failing to see any, just wondered if they were like Auxiliary 173, merely holding on in a slack work period.

We meet regularly and have about twelve out to each meeting but all complaining of hard times.

On October 15 our Auxiliary met at 1 p. m., and after a social afternoon we cooked chili, made sandwiches and coffee, apple-pie ala mode, and invited the members of the Local Union and their families to a seven o'clock dinner. Now, in return the men will prepare and serve a dinner on November 19, to which they have invited our Auxiliary.

In the month of October we took in one new member, made a quilt which we sold for $18.50, and had several all day meetings at the homes of the members. We are hoping for more interest and anticipating many good meetings this winter for I think the carpenter and opossom must be some relation as they both coil up and do without during the winter months. We are hoping for a better year in 1931 for all crafts.

Mrs. D. W. Bush, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 173. Sedalia, Mo.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 213

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 213 of Weslaco, Texas had a joint celebration with Carpenters Local Union No. 938 on Labor Day. We had a barbecue and everyone brought a Basket Lunch. There were about 75 present and all had a most enjoyable time. We are going to have a parade with our Local Union on the 10th of December when our town celebrates its birthday. We have only 17 members, but our Auxiliary is young, being only one year old. We hope to do better the coming year. We would be glad for any of the other Auxiliaries to meet with us at any time or to write us.

Mrs. Viola Nables, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 213. Weslaco, Texas.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 231

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On September 17th Ladies' Auxiliary No. 231 of Camden, N. J., had the pleasure of being the first Auxiliary to entertain Auxiliary No. 134 from Chester, Pa. The sisters who came to visit us were Mrs. Gaskill, president; Mrs. Peters, vice-president; Mrs. Henderson, recording secretary and Mrs. Adams, chairlady of trustees. We spent a very enjoyable evening along with our meeting as the visiting sisters gave little talks of the manner in which they conduct their Auxiliary, they having been organized for six years. After the meeting refreshments were served at the Walt Whitman Coffee Shoppe which everyone enjoyed.

Hoping to see more of the Auxiliaries in the future.

Mrs. L. E. Davis, Rec. Sec'y.

Try This Some Time

"How do you get rid of these cooties?"

"That's easy. Take a bath in sand and rub down in alcohol. The cooties get drunk and kill each other throwing rocks."—Williams Purple Cow.

Wood Comes Back

(By Edward C. Derr)

Henry Klein of New York, has developed a means of helping the lumber and wood-working industries from losing more of their products and to come back strong into the particular fields of building construction and interior decoration.

Mr. Klein is a lover of wood. He loves its touch. He loves its soft lines and graceful curves. He has been, almost from infancy, in the wood business and made his first bid for fame and fortune as the inventor and manufacturer of Telesco partitions and Driwood mouldings.

And so it is not surprising that Henry Klein looked with pained eyes and an aching heart on the inroads of steel and cement on the wood-working industry and started dreaming of the time when wood would be restored to its former place in the sun, to the time that wood would be even more practical than its substitutes in the building of skyscrapers and ships and factories and homes.

But Henry Klein did more than dream. He could not stand by and see the wood industry exterminated by the increasing demands for other materials because they were incombustible, for that seemed to be the chief reason for the invasion of steel and cement and tile. It was a good reason, a reason that could not be denied, and the only way out was to find a means of making wood just as flame proof and incombustible as steel or cement. He has found that means—and more. He has developed a wood that is absolutely safe against fire and has taken advantage of the natural heat resisting qualities of wood. And that is why he believes he has saved the lumber and wood-working industries from not only losing more ground but to open up new fields for the use of wood for entirely new purposes. Let Henry Klein tell his story, just as he told it to me in his office at Elmhurst, L. I.:

"At about the time the World War was coming to an end, I made a study of our own wood-working business and the entire lumber and wood-working industry. I found that wood was being replaced on an ever-widening scale in building construction because it was considered a fire hazard. Other material was being demanded where wood had heretofore always been used. This was not because people preferred the other materials; in reality they hated to see wood disappearing. It was simply a case of necessity—the ever increasing demands for fire safety compelled the change.

"I studied the steel and cement industries and on all hands I found extensive research laboratories in which these products were being constantly improved. This was something unheard of in the lumber and wood business. We had been using wood for years, but we had simply taken it for granted as a gift of nature. We had been going into the forests, cutting down the trees, sawing up the logs, nailing the pieces together, and calling it a finished job.

Need Research in Wood

"Why not some research in wood? The more I asked myself the question the more it appeared to me as the 'way out.' I called a very able chemist, Dr. A. Winogradow, to our plant and I put the problem to him. 'Is it not possible,' I asked him, 'for us to develop a means of treating wood so that it will be just as fire safe as other incombustible materials, maybe more so?' I had known of numerous so-called fire-proof wood treatments, but I knew that all of them had certain glaring faults.

"Dr. Winogradow told me the cost of setting up a research laboratory and making the necessary experiments would cost many thousands of dollars, and take many years, but I was determined to see this job through and so we went to work.

"We have been through a tough battle ever since we started. We have come across obstacles that at times seemed insurmountable. It was not only a problem of finding a chemical which would keep wood from buring, but we had to have a chemical that would preserve the natural beauty and adaptability of the wood so that it would lose none of its charm, none of its 'working' qualities and none of its usefulness. All this we did, but still we were not satisfied because we had not yet discovered a means of controlling the treating process whereby we could be certain of its flame proof efficiency. That required more dreary years of experimenting.

"At last came success. We had completed a process of making wood more

flame proof and of so controlling our process that we were able to tell exactly that each piece of wood we turned out was uniformly flame proof. Look at that door behind you. I can tell you for a certainty that a fire could be built on the other side of it, the temperature run up to 1700 degrees F., and that fire maintained for exactly 60 minutes—not 59 minutes—before you or I would be even uncomfortable in this room. If any other door were in its place and such a fire applied to it, this room would be filled with smoke and poison gas within ten or fifteen minutes and flames would be eating through into this room."

Henry Klein's claims for his flame proof wood seemed too wonderful to believe and he noted the question in my eyes.

"You want it proved, don't you," he suggested. "I'll prove it to you. Come, follow me."

He took me out into his expansive yard where he had built a huge, experimental furnace. On one side of the furnace he had placed a heavy metal door and on the other side a door constructed in their own plant of flame proof wood. It was a door exactly like the one he had showed me in his office. Each of the two doors opened into a room approximately ten feet square.

Withstands Test

A huge fire was started in the furnace and we watched the experiment. Within five minutes, just as he had predicted, smoke came belching through the metal door. It was warping and twisting under the terrific heat of the furnace and within twenty minutes flames were licking around the edges.

"That smoke," Mr. Klein pointed out, "is what causes panics, especially in large buildings, hospitals and theaters. Comparatively few lives are lost through actual flames in average fires; most deaths are caused by smoke, asphyxiation, and panic induced by the smoke and poisonous gases. Now come, look at the flame proof wood door."

We went into the room beyond the wooden door. It was clear of smoke, save for a tiny line coming through the keyhole. We placed our hands on the panels of the flame proof door. It was not even warm despite the fact that a 1700 degree fire was beating at it from the opposite side.

After the fire had been raging exactly 60 minutes, a little black spot showed on our side of the door. The panel was now warm. Then another black spot—and then another. These were first evidence that the door was "going." We were still in the room, however, and it was comfortable.

"There," said Mr. Klein, "you have witnessed proof of what I have told you. We have wood that is fire resistant and safe. I have had numerous public officials, architects and engineers here, as well as laymen, to witness the same test and they have gone away convinced. This same wood can be prepared for every purpose in which wood is used, for doors, walls, panels, beams, floors; for ships and yachts; for airplanes and dirigibles; for hotels and office buildings."

And I left Henry Klein's plant at Elmhurst, L. I., convinced that in truth he had made it possible for the entire lumber and wood-working industry to "come back" and find entirely new uses for its products.

—(Wood Construction)

Be Not Afraid

He who fears criticism is hopeless. Only those who do things are criticised. The idler is lost sight of in the march of events, but the doer is watched—and criticised. To hesitate for fear of criticism loses the battle while the doers march on to victory and triumph. Indecision is a great harbinger; but to hesitate for fear of criticism is cowardly. If your cause is right, be not afraid of criticism; advocate it, expound it, and, if need be, fight for it. Critics there always have been and always will be, but to the strong-minded they are a help rather than a hindrance. As the horse spurts forward when prodded with the spur, so the doers forge ahead under the lash of criticism. Take your part on life's stage and play your part to the end; stand for that which is good; be a doer, not a drone; look the world in the face and let the critics criticise; keep them busy and if you can eliminate only one of the many reprehensible practices which are operating around you, something has been achieved. Again we say to you, keep the critics busy.—Ex.

Be sure the goods you purchase bear the Union Label.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(H. H. Seigele)

LESSON XXXI

There was a time when a great many of our bridges for public roads were constructed of wood. In those days bridge carpentry flourished. While for many years the larger bridges were supported



Fig. 178

by steel trusses, most of the smaller ones were supported with trusses made of wood. Those days are gone forever, and it won't be long before bridges constructed of wood will dissappear completely. Even steel trusses, so far as bridges are concerned, are giving way to reinforced concrete trusses. The carpenter has little to look forward to, in bridge building, excepting to the form



Fig. 179

work for concrete. Taking a short imaginary flight into the future, we can see the time when public roads and public bridges will have become obsolete. For aviation is advancing so rapidly, that it will be a few short years before the greater part of our transportation will be done by air. The next unborn generation will be using airplanes



Fig. 180

more extensively than the present generation is using automobiles. This is not an idle dream, and if our forecast is wrong, it is that we have placed the time too far away. Its coming is inevitable.

Turning our attention to buildings of all kinds, we find again, that trusses constructed of wood are not being used



Fig. 181

as extensively as they used to be. Steel has an undisputed place in the building world, and will have increasingly so. But we believe that trusses constructed of wood, will always be used to a greater or to a lesser extent; however, the longer spans will be taken over by steel, more nearly than the shorter ones. It is hardly probable, though, that heavy timber trusses will ever completely go out of use. Their use will be limit-

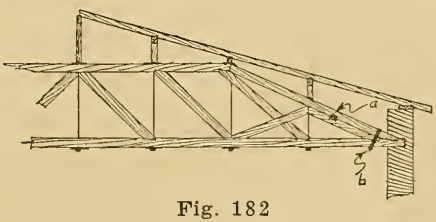


Fig. 182

ed, perhaps to certain localities, especially localities where heavy timber is easily available, or to localities where the cost of transportation will make it expedient to use wood in preference to steel. But the lighter wood trusses will

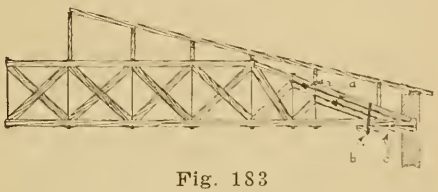


Fig. 183

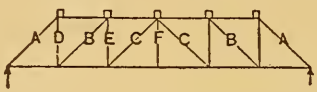
always be in general use. This being true, every carpenter should be informed on truss construction.

Fig. 178 shows a four-panel Howe truss. A five-panel Howe truss is shown

in Fig. 179. An extra piece, marked a, is added here to prevent the two inside struts from slipping on the upper horizontal piece. Fig. 180, shows a six-panel Howe truss, and Fig. 181 shows the same kind of truss, with eight panels. These trusses are suitable for supporting bridges, floors and roofs.

Fig. 182 shows an end construction of a Howe truss for a rather flat roof. The key at a, and the clamp at b, should be noticed as important features. An-

Table I.—Dimensions for Six-Panel Howe Trusses
To Support a Flat (Composition) Roof and Plastered Ceiling
Purlins to be Placed at Upper Joints
computed for heights of one-sixth and one-eighth of the span and for a snow load of 16 pounds per square foot. Chords and braces, Norway pine; verticals, wrought iron rods.



Span.	Distance apart, C to C.	Total height.	Top chord.	Bottom chord.	Braces.			Rods (not upset).		
					A	B	C	D	E	F
Ft.	Ft.	Ft. Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
36	12....	6 7	6x6	6x8	6x6	6x4	6x3	. 1⅛	¾	⅝
		5 2	6x8	6x8	6x6	6x6	6x4			
	15....	6 8	6x8	6x8	6x6	6x4	6x3	..1¼	⅞	⅝
		5 2	8x8	8x8	8x6	6x6	6x4			
	18....	6 8	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x6	6x4	..1¼	⅞	⅝
		5 2	8x8	8x8	8x8	6x6	6x4			
42	12....	7 7	8x6	8x8	8x6	8x4	6x4	..1¼	⅞	⅝
		5 11	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x5	8x4			
	15....	7 8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x5	6x4	..1⅜	⅞	¾
		5 11	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x4			
	18....	7 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x4	..1½	1	¾
		6 1	8x10	8x10	8x8	8x6	8x4			
48	12....	8 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x4	..1⅜	⅞	¾
		6 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x4			
	15....	8 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x4	..1⅜	1	¾
		6 10	8x10	8x10	8x8	8x6	8x4			
	18....	8 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x4	..1½	1	¾
		6 10	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x6	8x4			
54	12....	9 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x4	..1⅜	⅞	¾
		7 6	8x8	8x10	8x8	8x6	8x4			
	15....	9 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x6	8x4	..1½	1	¾
		7 7	8x10	8x10	8x8	8x6	8x4			
	18....	9 10	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x8	8x6	..1⅝	1⅛	¾
		7 7	10x10	10x10	10x8	8x8	8x4			
60	12....	10 9	8x8	8x10	8x8	8x6	6x6	..1⅜	1	¾
		8 4	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x6	8x4			
	15....	10 10	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x6	6x6	..1½	1⅛	¾
		8 4	10x10	10x10	10x8	10x6	8x4			
	18....	10 10	10x10	10x10	10x8	10x6	8x6	..1¾	1⅛	¾
		8 4	10x10	10x10	10x10	10x6	8x6			
70	12....	12 6	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x6	6x6	..1½	1	¾
		9 7	10x10	10x10	10x8	10x6	8x6			
	15....	12 6	10x10	10x10	10x8	10x6	8x6	..1¾	1⅛	¾
		9 9	10x12	10x12	10x10	10x8	10x6			
	18....	12 6	10x10	10x10	10x10	10x6	8x6	..1⅞	1¼	⅞
		9 9	10x12	10x12	10x12	10x8	10x6			
80	12....	14 2	10x10	10x10	10x10	10x6	8x6	. 1⅝	1⅛	¾
		10 10	10x10	10x10	10x10	10x6	8x6			
	15....	14 2	10x10	10x10	10x10	10x8	8x6	..1⅞	1¼	⅞
		11 0	10x12	10x12	10x10	10x8	10x6			
	18....	14 4	10x12	10x12	10x12	10x8	8x6	.2	1⅜	1
		11 1	10x12	10x14	10x12	10x8	10x6			

other form of end construction for a long Howe roof truss is shown by Fig. 183. The keys at a, the clamp at b and the reinforcing block at c, are pointed out as matters of import. The panels of this truss have two struts instead of one, forming an X when they are in place.

We are reproducing a table, giving in tabulated form, the various sizes of the different members for a six-panel Howe truss. This table is taken from Building Construction and Superintendence, Part III, Trussed Roofs and Roof Trusses, by F. E. Kidder, and is used by permission.

Trade terms under the letter O, are few in number; they are:

Octagon. A figure having eight equal sides.

Octagon Roof. A roof with eight equal sides.

Offset. A horizontal ledge on the face of a wall. A reveal, as the reveal of a door jamb, caused by setting the casing back the width of the offset. A margin.

Ogee. A moulding having a sectional form like the letter S. A form resembling the letter S.

Ogee Roof. A roof having an ogee form, or double curve.

Ogive. The arch or rib which crosses a Gothic vault diagonally.

Oil Stone. A stone used for sharpening chisels, etc., on which oil is used.

Open-Newel Stairway. A stairway with newels at the angles.

Open Stringer. A stringer with the rise of the steps cut on a miter, and the going cut square, in stair building.

Oriel. A bay window.

Overhang. The tail of a rafter, or the lookout. That part of a building that projects beyond the main building, as the cornice.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 11

Drawing No. 722.3

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To make full size layout of angle post No. 2, to determine the height and location of stations to receive the string, treads, risers and handrail.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, gauge, try square, bevel.

1 piece ⅞" x 10" x 2'0" for layout board.

(Note) Use the second edge of the same layout board used in unit No. 10.

III—Specifications:

1—⅜" top rail to show after all members are in place.

2—¾" bottom rail to show after all members are in place.

3—¼" to show below top hand rail and above and below intermediate hand rail.

4—Hand rail ⅞" x ⅞".

5—Cap ½" thick.

6—Cap and base moulding ⅜" thick.

7—Shoe ⅜" thick.

8—String ¾" x 4".

9—Rise 2".

10—Height of hand rail 10". To be measured over face of riser from face of tread to top of hand rail.

(Note) Experience has demonstrated that the most convenient height for gripping the hand rail for the average person is to place the hand rail so that it measures 30" on a plumb line from the face of a tread to top of hand rail, measured over the face of a riser.

11—Drop ½" thick. 12—Carriage timber 1¼". 13—Post to extend ¾" below carriage timber.

IV—Operations:

1—Set marking gauge to thickness of angle post No. 2, 2¼".

2—Scribe a line on face of layout board parallel to opposite edge used in Unit No. 10 with marking gauge, 2¼". Drawing No. 722.3.

(Note) Two posts can be laid out on the same side, one on either edge and both sides, making one board do for the 4 posts.

3—Refer to layout, drawing No. 722.1 to determine the number of treads effecting post No. 2. It will be noted that treads Nos. 3, 4 and 5 enter post No. 2 and that the height of tread No. 6 will be required in determining the height of the hand rail.

4—Step off the height of 4 risers, 2″ apart a convenient distance from the right hand end of the post.

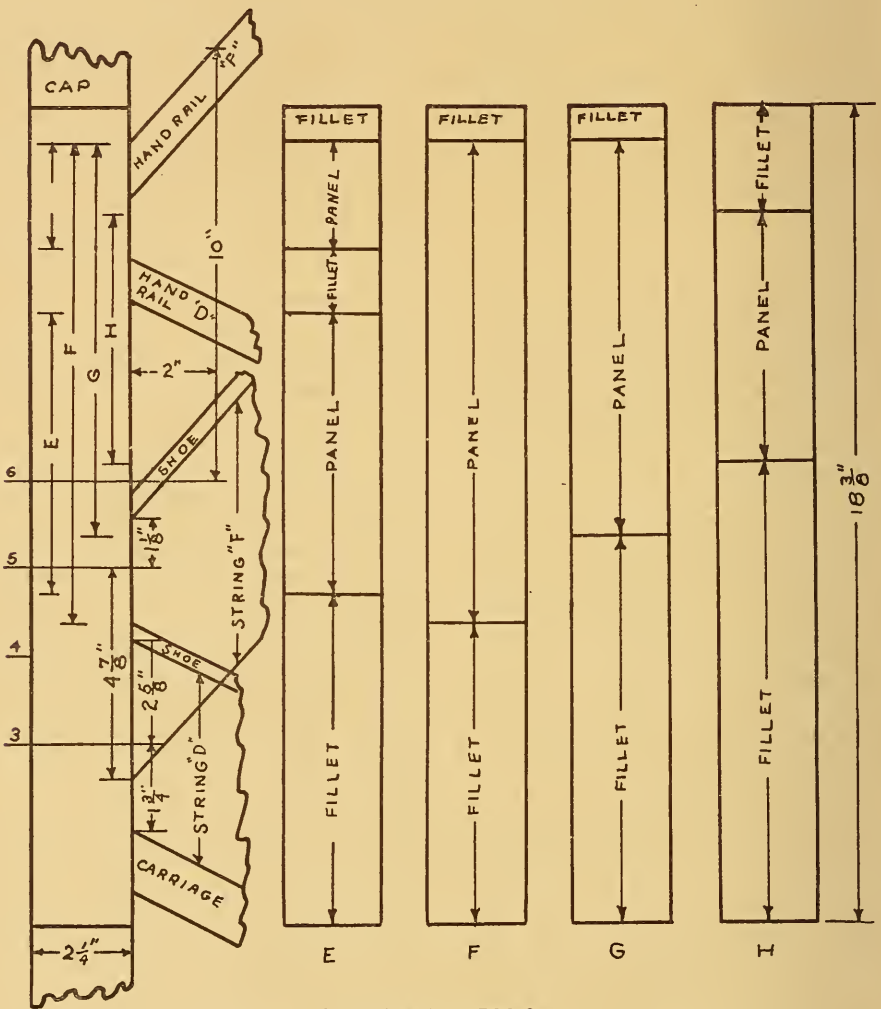
(Note) These steps give definite heights from which all measurements must be taken.

5—Number steps No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 as shown in drawing No. 722.3.

6—To locate the position of string (D) measure the distance on the post line upper end of string (D), drawing No. 722.18, from the level of tread No. 3 to top edge of string, 2⅝″ and from the level of tread No. 3 to bottom edge of string, 1¾″.

7—Transfer these measurements to layout, drawing No. 722.3, measuring on edge of post 2⅝″ above th level of tread No. 3 and 1¾″ below the level of tread No. 3.

Lay-out Angle Post No. 2



Drawing No. 722.3

8—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (D) at above point and draw top and bottom edge of string (D).

9—Measure ⅜″ thickness of shoe, measuring at right angles to top of string (D).

10—Apply bevel set to pitch of string

(D) at above point and draw top of shoe.

11—Measure 1¼", thickness of carriage timber, measuring at right angles to bottom of string (D).

12—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (D) at above point and draw bottom of carriage timber.

13—Measure down on edge of post ¾" below carriage timber.

14—Square a line across layout at this point.

(Note) This gives the lower end of post to receive the drop below carriage, lath and plaster.

15—Measure the length of plumb line on edge of newel, 8⅞" Unit No. 722.2 from top of string (D) to top of hand rail.

(Note) The height or length of this plumb line was determined in laying out the newel. The string and hand rail are parallel and having once been laid out this measurement can be transferred from one post to the other.

16—Transfer this measurement to edge of post No. 2, drawing No. 722.3, measuring on a plumb line 8⅞" from top of string (D).

17—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (D) at above point and draw top edge of hand rail (D).

18—Measure ⅞", thickness of hand rail, measuring at right angles to top edge of hand rail.

19—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (D) at above point and draw bottom edge of hand rail.

20—To locate the position of string (F), measure the distance on the post line lower end of string (F), drawing No. 722.8 from the level of tread No. 5 to top edge of string (F), 1⅛" and from the level of tread No. 5 to the bottom edge of string (F), 4⅞".

21—Transfer these measurements to layout, drawing No. 722.3, measuring on edge of post, 1⅛" above the level of tread No. 5 and 4⅞" below the level of tread No. 5.

22—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (F) at above points and draw top and bottom edge of string (F).

(Note) The pitch of strings (F) and (D) are not the same. Set bevel to plumb line on strings.

23—Measure ⅜" thickness of shoe, measuring at right angles to top of string (F).

24—Apply bevel to set to pitch of string (F) at above point and draw top of shoe.

25—Measure the distance from the face of riser No. 6 to the face of post No. 2 on the layout, Unit No. 2, drawing No. 722.1 or 2".

(Note) The height of the hand rail should measure 10" above the face of a riser. Riser No. 6 is the nearest riser to the face of the post, therefore the measurement must be taken over riser No. 6 and the pitch of the hand rail projected down until it intersects the post.

26—Gauge a line parallel with edge of post, 2" from post. Drawing No. 722.3.

27—Continue the level of tread No. 6 out until it intersects this line.

(Note) This intersection is exactly the same point measured on the layout, Unit No. 2, drawing No. 722.1 or 2" from face of post and 6 risers high from floor.

28—Measure up on this line from the level of tread No. 6, 2".

29—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (F) at above point and project top of hand rail down until it intersects face of post.

30—Measure ⅞", thickness of hand rail, measuring at right angles to above line.

31—At above point apply bevel set to pitch of string (F) and draw bottom edge of hand rail.

32—Measure up on post from top of hand rail, ¾". ⅜" for top rail and ⅜" for cap moulding.

33—Square a line across layout at this point. Drawing No. 722.3.

(Note) Then the distance from this line to the bottom line drawn in operation No. 14 is the height of the post. 18⅜".

34—Mark the various sides of the post on the layout, drawing No. 722.1, for identification beginning with the lowest side or face receiving string (D) e, f, g and h.

35—Square a line across the layout, drawing No. 722.3, level with the top edge of hand rail (F). The panels begin at this point on sides e, f and g.

36—Measure a ¼" above and below hand rail (D) on edge of post.

37—Square a short line across layout at this point.

38—Measure ¼" below hand rail (F) on edge of post. Square a short line across layout at this point. Drawing No. 722.3.

39—Measure ¾" above the shoe on string (D) on edge of post. Square a short line across at this point.

40—Measure ¾" above the level of tread No. 4 on side (F). Square a short line across at this point.

41—Measure ¾" above the level of tread No. 5 on side (G). Square a short line across layout at this point.

42—Measure ¾" above the shoe on string (F) on side h. Square a line across layout at this point. Drawing No. 722.3.

(Note) ¾" to show above last bottom member. Shoe on string (D) is the highest member on side e, tread No. 4 is the highest member on side f, tread No. 5 is the highest member on side g and shoe on string (F) is the highest member on side h.

43—Construct post as shown in drawing No. 722.14, Unit No. 4.

44—Place post on layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the proper sides of post to correspond with letters on layout e, f, g and h.

45—Glue pieces in sunk panel on all 4 sides as shown in dawing No. 722.3.

(Note) Each side will be different and are therefore not interchangeable. The letters and arrows shown in the drawing indicate the sunk panel, the rest of the post being square to receive the various members of the stairs.

46—Dress all sides of post square, 2¼" x 2¼".

47—Sandpaper all four sides of post.

48—Nail cap on.

49—Miter cap moulding around post.

50—Nail drop on.

51—Miter moulding around drop.

52—Sandpaper moulding.

(Note) The post is now ready for housing and will be discussed in Unit No. 15. All reference letters indicating the various sides should remain on the post until laid out for housing.

V—Questions:

1—For what purpose are carriage timbers used?

2—How many and what size carriage timbers are necessary?

3—How are the treads usually braced in the center?

4—How far should the drop extend below the ceiling?

5—Why is it necessary to provide flush stations on the posts to receive the hand rail, strings and treads and risers?

CABINET MAKING

LESSON II

(By Charles A. King)

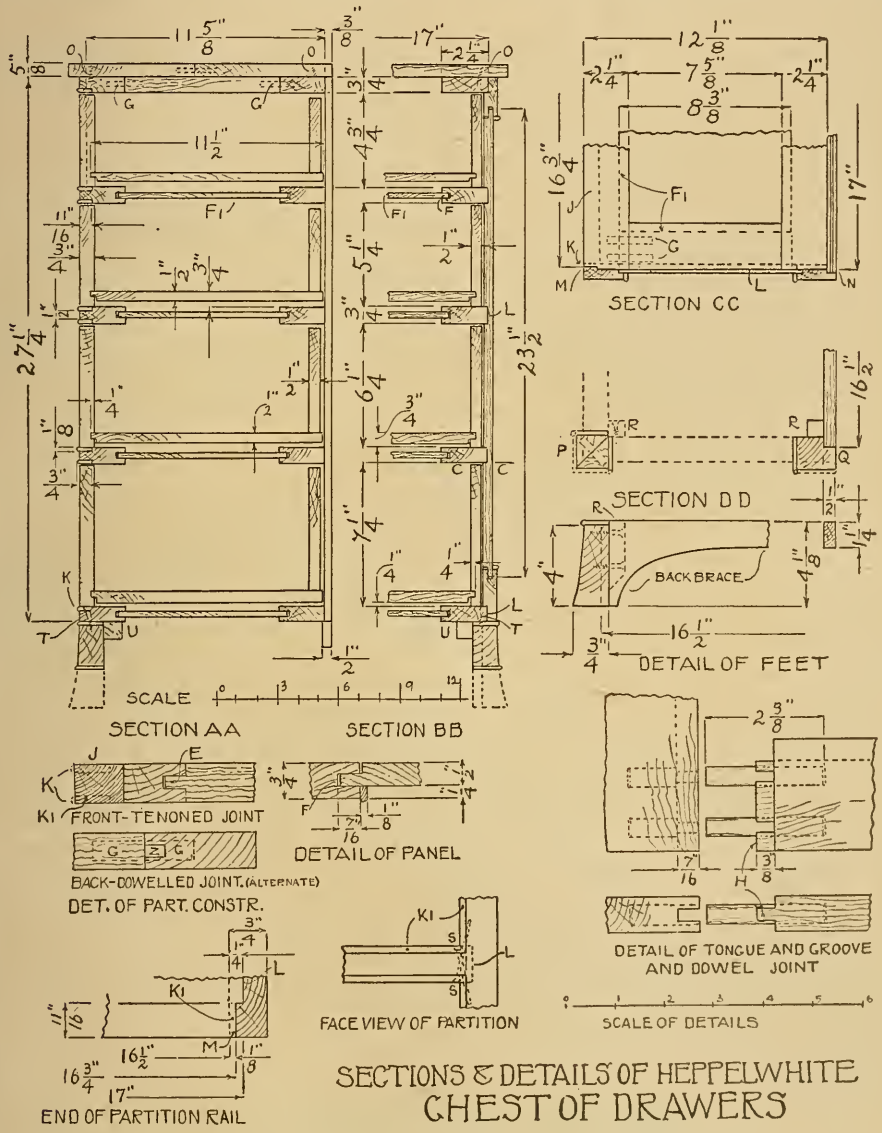
Heppelwhite Chest of Drawers Sections and Details

This lesson is preliminary to the laying out of the rod, our next lesson. The greater the worker's familiarity with case anatomy the more surely will he be able to plan his work and to attain the best ultimate results. He should study every detail of case construction, allowing between times what the psychologist calls the "soaking in" process to function until he is consciously familiar with them and can visualize form and forsee possibilities of trouble in making the various joints or in assembling and guard against it.

The worker should definitely decide which of the methods suggested of making the panels he prefers and study it carefully. The construction of the case is, for the sake of simplicity based upon the tongue or tenon and groove joint which is a cheaply made substitute for a mortise and tenon joint often used upon low grade commercial furniture. While the form of the joint shown at E includes the fitting of the end panel as at F and the partition panels Fl, the edges of the rails and tiles may be grooved, the ends of the rails cut square as in details of partition construction and dowels G fitted. In this case the grooves of the stiles should be filled with glued in wood near the end as shown at Z to give center for the bit in boring the holes for the dowels. If all of the panel work were made this way a stronger case will result than if the method E-F were followed. However, if the tongue and groove and dowel joint is used as shown, it will be excellent craftsmanship. In making this joint the holes should be bored before the grooves and tenons H are milled or there will be no center for the bit.

The panel is not needed in the top partition for it is intended to keep the

dust out and to prevent reaching the contents of a drawer by removing the drawer above. The partitions may be made as soon as the rod is laid out if desired, also the end panels, unless they each partition may be stripped with a piece 1" wide as at J and the face grain thus made to match the grain and color of the front edge of the end panel stiles. The beads K around the front of the



SECTIONS & DETAILS OF HEPPELWHITE CHEST OF DRAWERS

are to receive the strip inlay shown in the sketch which must be put in and the panel thoroughly smoothed before assembling the panel and will be the subject of another lesson.

If the case is built of expensive wood the common wood of the front rail of drawers and the end panels must not be forgotten in laying out the rod; while the beads will not be fitted until the case is set-up, the rabbets K1 in the partitions and ends to receive them must be made before the case is assembled. Hence a study of the end of the parti-

tion rail will show that its entire length and the length of the partition itself will be at L, the bottom of the ¼" groove, or 17" long, or ½" longer than the length of the drawer opening. The distance between the shoulders or the face joints M will be ¼" greater than the drawer opening, or 16¾".

Note that the board or plywood back ⅜" thick sets into the rabbet N of section CC in the back edge of the end panel; hence the finished width of each partition should be ⅜" less than the over all finished width of the end.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenters Geometry"

PART 11

(By L. Perth)

Actual Length of Common Rafters

The lengths of rafters obtained from the tables are "to the center of the ridge." Therefore the thickness of half of the ridge board should always be deducted from the obtained total length before the top cut is made. Fig. 28. This deduction of half the thickness of the ridge is measured at right angles to the plumb line and is marked parallel to this line.

The diagrams below illustrate the wrong and right way of measuring the length of rafters. Fig. 29.

The diagram "D" shows the measuring line as the edge of the rafter which is the case when there is no tail or eave.

How the Square Is Applied

After the total length of the rafter has been established both ends should be marked and allowance made for a tail or eave, and for half the thickness of the ridge.

Both cuts are obtained by applying the square so that the 12-inch mark on the body and the mark on the tongue that represents the rise shall be at the edge of the stock.

All cuts for common rafters are made at right angles to the sides of the rafter.

Example: A common rafter is 12 ft. 6 inches, the rise per foot run being 9

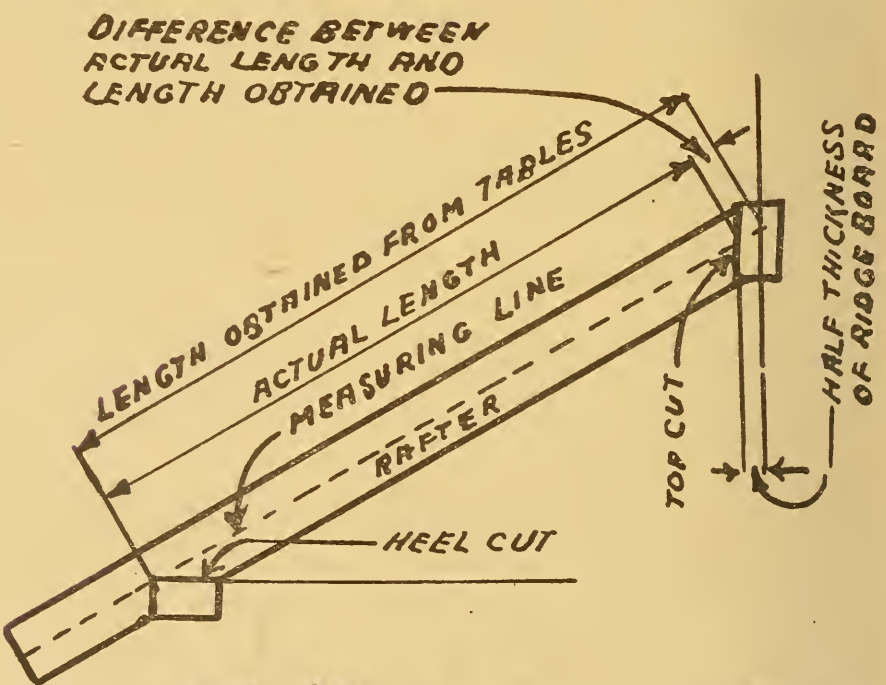
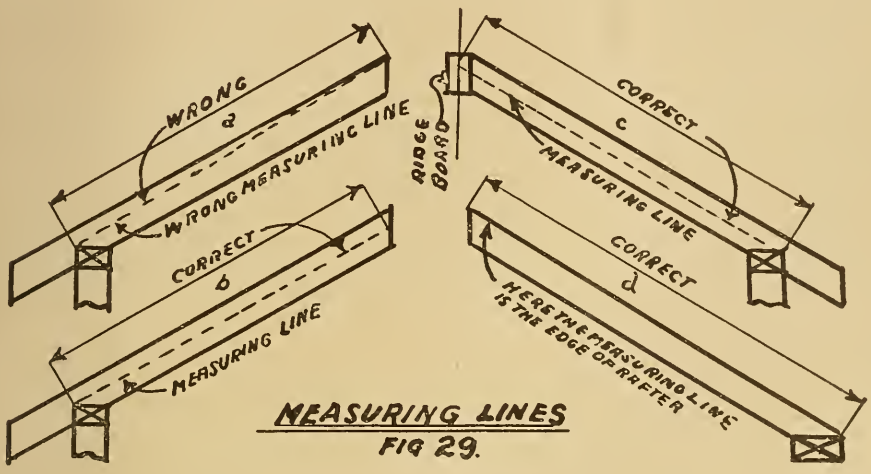


FIG. 28.-ACTUAL LENGTH

inches. Obtain the top and bottom cuts. Fig. 30.

Points "A" and "B" are the ends of the rafter. To obtain the bottom or seat cut take 12 inches on the body of

The deduction for half the thickness of the ridge should now be measured. Half the thickness of the ridge is 1 inch. One inch is deducted at right angles to the top cut mark on plumb

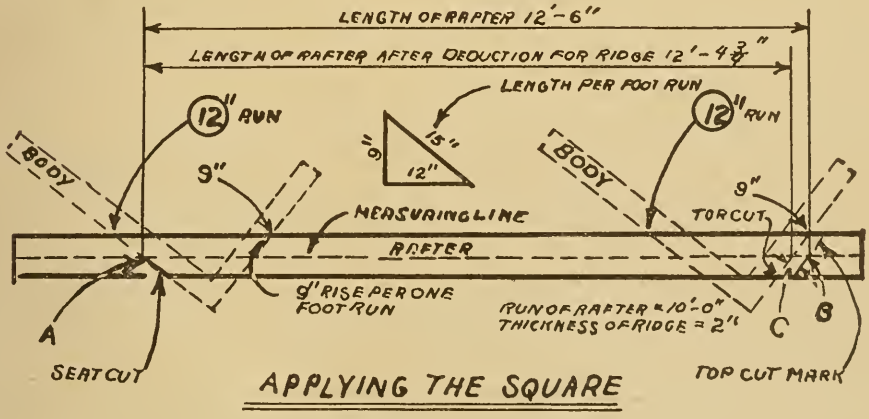


MEASURING LINES
FIG 29.

the square and 9 inches on the tongue. Lay the square on the rafter so that the body will coincide with point "A" or the lower end of the rafter. Mark along the body of the square and cut.

line, point "C." A line is then drawn parallel to the top cut mark and the cut made.

You will notice that the allowance for half the ridge measured along the meas-



APPLYING THE SQUARE

FIG 30

To obtain the top cut move the square so that the tongue coincides with point "B" which is the upper end of the rafter. Mark along the tongue of the square.

uring line is 1¼". This will vary according to the rise per foot run. It is therefore important to measure for this deduction at right angles to the top cut mark or plumb line.

An Unusual Method of Returning Stair Treads

(By W. F. Griffe, Forest Products Engineer, N. L. M. A.)

The accompanying sketches show, in Figure 1, the usual method of returning stair treads and, in Figure 2, a method which has several advantages for fine work.

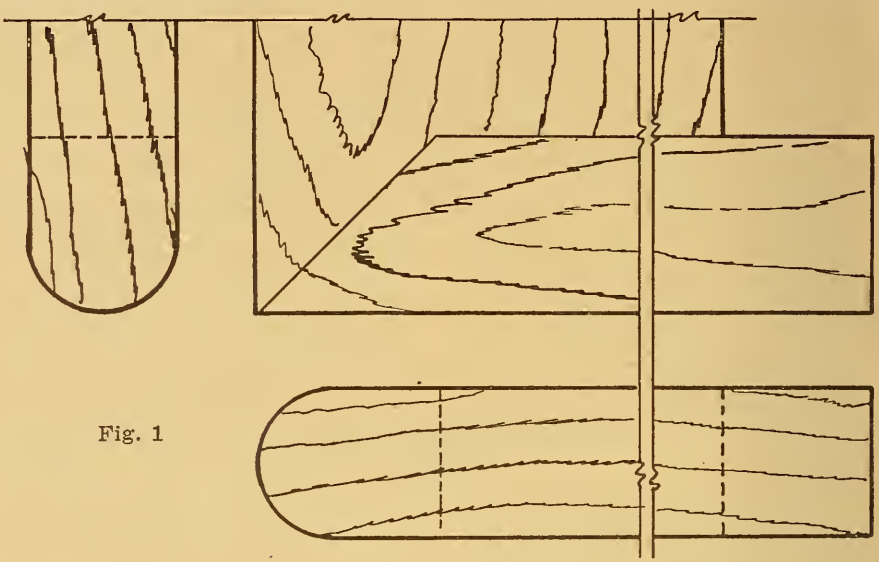


Fig. 1

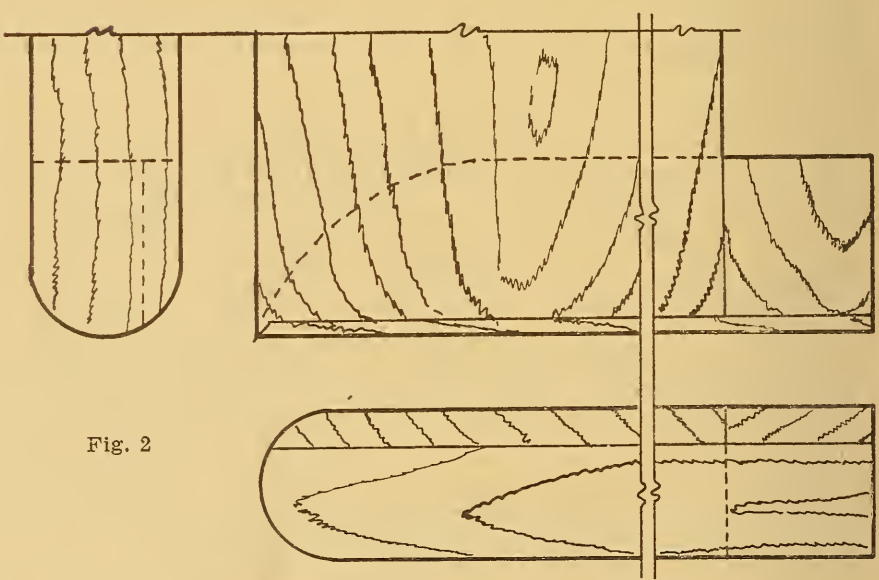


Fig. 2

The return nosing which is ordinarily nailed and glued to the end of the tread, as in Figure 1, shows grain on the surface which is perpendicular to that of the rest of the tread. Occasionally, when the stairs are scrubbed or abused, the return nosing may be loosened from the tread. Expansion and contraction of the tread is often enough to cause a slight irregularity at the joint.

The method of returning the tread shown in Figure 2 reinforces the end of the tread as well as does the ordinary method. The returning strip is sunk a

quarter of an inch below the surface of the tread so the grain and texture of the tread are uniform clear to the end. Rounding the end of the tread and the edge of the returning strip makes the joint between the two inconspicuous, and avoids showing end grain on the top quarter inch of the end of the tread.

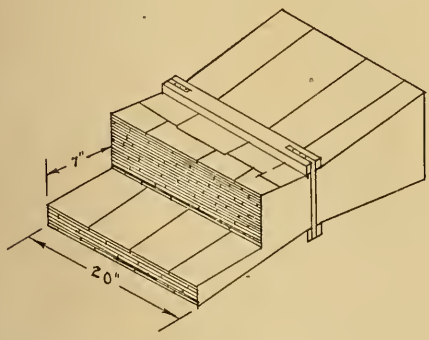
This method is a little more expensive than the ordinary return nosing but gives an improved appearance where it is possible to return the tread before erecting the stair. Routing out the end of the tread to receive the strip and gluing and nailing the strip in place require no more time than does fitting and fastening the usual return nosing. Gluing the small block to the end of the returning strip and rounding the end of the tread, are, however, extra operations.

Cutting Finishers

(By H. H. Siegele)

It is interesting to observe, as one works with various carpenters, how the different men do similar things differently. Each, seemingly, has a method of his own; at any rate, though the method may be the same, the application of it is made differently by different workmen. This is true, not only of carpenters, but of almost all mechanics.

Let me enumerate a few methods of cutting finishing shingles:

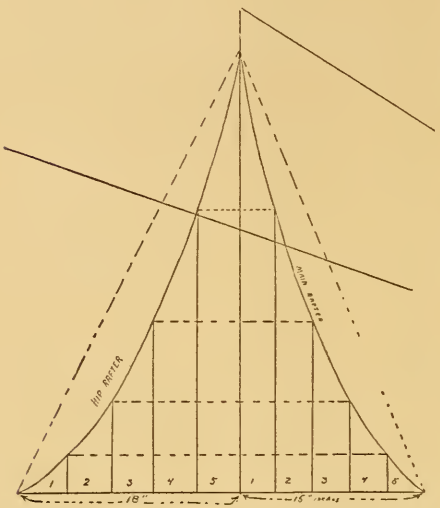


The first one that comes to my mind is that of nailing the shingles onto the roof, and then sawing them off in line with the sheathing. In doing this the saw invariably runs, either into the sheathing or a little above. To say the least this a cumbersome method and seldom, if ever entirely satisfactory. Then there is the method of hacking the shingles off with the shingling hatchet, which is hardly better than the sawing-to-the-sheathing-line method just mentioned. I have also seen carpenters cut shingles at the comb of the roof, by drawing the blade of the hatchet over the shingles, cutting them enough so they can easily be broken off. I have seen this method used where the shingler used a jackknife instead of the shingling hatchet. Another method is that of breaking the shingles off with a hatchet—each blow breaking off from one-half to three-quarters of an inch of shingle. This method is quick and practical; however, the sheathing at the comb should, when this is done, be absolutely straight. If the shingles are dry and brittle, the results will be quite satisfactory. A method which is rarely used for roof shingling, is that of cutting the shingles before they are applied. Usually the shingler takes a handful of shingles at a time and cuts them to the desired length. This is a slow process of cutting finishers, and I am showing a better method, and one that is much quicker. For instance, the shingler needs finishing shingles seven inches long for a distance of thirty feet; how can he know when he has exactly enough? Well that is easy. Let him take a bunch of shingles, square up one end, and mark it seven inches from the butts, and cut it with a saw somewhat on the order shown by the illustration. To find how many courses to saw off, we must divide thirty feet, reduced to inches, or 360 inches, by twenty inches, the width of the bunch of shingles, which will give us the number of courses to cut, or eighteen. The cutting can be done either with a hand or with a power saw.

Brother Odell's Problem Solved

If Brother Odell of Tarrytown, N. Y. will use the lines in his drawing marked hip for the base line or run of hip and rise of 3 ft. for the perpendicular he can easily frame it as a straight rafter and his lines also show the location of it. He would do well to set his 4″ x 4″ post just back of the 10″ line framing the hips against it and his first main rafter behind it for good nailing, first giving the main rafter the desired curvature. Then draw a sketch showing the 3 ft. rise the main rafter on one side of it and the hip on the other as per enclosed cut.

Then produce perpendicular lines at intervals to intersection with curved line of main rafter, then corresponding lines of equal number to an intersection with lines drawn at right angles with the main rafter intersections, taking care that the perpendicular lines divide the space equally. They will be wider under



the hip because the run is greater, then draw the hip curve to the intersections.

For convenience make this drawing full rise on heavy paper, cut it out and you will have correct pattern of both rafters, it will also show how wide the lumber must be to make them. It would be well to back the hips after framing. Cut the top of a jack rafter that would fit these hips, lay handle of bevel squarely against cut bringing blade down to fit on top of said jack which will give you the correct backing. If beginners would use the base line of hips and valleys and the rise the same as for framing main rafters and then learn how to get the side bevel, a little practical experience would make them able to frame any roof.

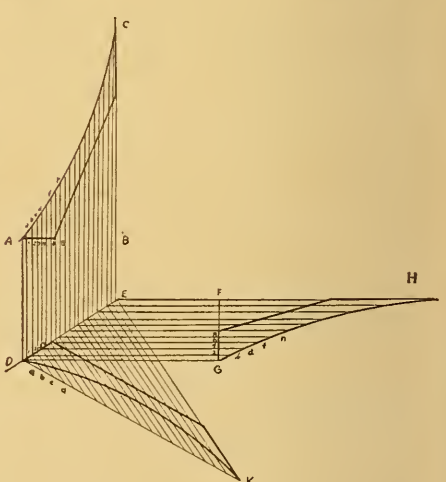
C. Rowland,
L. U. No. 25. Los Angles, Cal.

* * *

For the information of Brother LeRoy Odell, I submit the following solution to his problem appearing in the October issue of "The Carpenter.":

I don't know if this would be the simplest solution to his problem but it will be about as accurate a one as one could get. I am taking an assumed curve while using his dimensions. You can use your own curve as the method applies to any shape convexed, concaved or the so-called ogee that is often times used. The first step is to lay off A B equal to one half the span—15" in this case and B C the rise 3'0". I happened to make the stock used 5" wide but we would most likely use a 2 x 6 as we can see a 2 x 4 would not be wide enough to leave the rafter solid. Next carry line C B down scale 1" equals 1'0" to E, any distance. Draw line E F H extending it far enough to clear when line E K is drawn.

Make F H equal to rise and draw line F G at right angles to E F H. F G will be equal to the run of the front common rafter which is 10". Draw line A D and continue G to D. This will give us points to locate line D E which is the run of our hip. Then space off any number of spaces on A B such as 1 2 3 4, etc., carry these then from curve A C to line D E. Then from D E carry them parallel with E K making 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d, etc., from D E equal to 1a, 2b, 3c, etc., from A B. By drawing through these points the outline of the hip will



be given. Repeat this on line F G and you will get the outline of the front common. You will notice that I used every other line in getting points for curve G H. The more points used the more accurate the curve will be. This also gives you the plumb and heel cuts. When you set these up do not forget to

deduct ½ thickness of the ridge the same as you would in a regular straight rafter. You show a sweep in the ridge which of course would change the common rafters in between some. I hope this will simplify your problem.

Ray Shaw,
L. U. No. 67. Roxbury, Mass.

Strength of Lumber

The craft problems of the Journal are always interesting to me. We very seldom see anything concerning the use and strength of lumber to be used for certain kinds of work.

Even the shoring of a heavy concrete job is interesting to figure. I like to imagine a piece of lumber used to carry weight as being a number of columns with nature's glue holding them together. Thus, the great difference in end wood and applying weight across the grain.

There are many handbooks and much literature on strength of wood.

The following is an old and simple rule to remember also safe to use on Yellow Pine Breadth x Depth squared x 4000 divided by 3 times Length of span in inches equals answer in pounds of equally distributed load.

In compression 250 pounds per sq. inch across the grain is a good rule to follow.

There is one place a sound knot is really useful. A cross knotted timber of yellow pine will stand greater strain than some oak used under heavy compression loads. Wood is a wonderful material in many ways and I think as carpenters we should all be interested in any reforesting legislation.

Thomas H. Nolan,
L. U. No. 141. Chicago, Ill.

Advocates Permanent Injury Life Benefits

John Roach, Deputy State Commissioner of New Jersey, advocates the broadening of compensation laws to include every person employed for wages, and paying of benefits for life in cases of permanent disability. In a recent address he said:

"The handicap of a man who has lost a hand, for example, is as great at the end of 175 weeks, the period of compensation payments, as it is the day he suffers the injury, in support of his contention that disability, when permanent, should not be measured in terms of weeks.

"I would stop calling the statutes compensation laws," continued Roach. "The benefits under these acts may be called doles, grants, pensions or some other specified term, but it is futile to call them compensation. No compensation can restore the lost arm to the man or the deceased husband and breadwinner to the woman. We should stop patting ourselves on the back when we speak of the large amounts that are paid to these handicapped persons.

"I would extend compensation to cover every person who works for wages and permit no exceptions. A special fund might be created for casual workers; interstate, harbor and maritime workers can be reached by proper legislation.

"Benefits paid for dismemberments should last during a life period. The injured man is as badly handicapped at the end of 175 weeks for the loss of his hand as he was the first day the accident occurred. If we attempt to compensate let's do it in reality.

"Widows should receive compensation during the period of their widowhood.

"Total disability cases should not be measured by weeks, but by life. Substantial benefits should be paid during the period of the man's life."

Public Pays For Low Wages

An employer who would depend upon philanthropists and taxpayers to repair his broken machines and maintain his plant and equipment would be regarded as a very poor business man. Yet most employers take it for granted that the workers they turn off in times of depression will be fed, clothed, warmed and sheltered some how, either at private or public expense, until they need them again when business revives.

Without realizing it, such employers are industrial parasites.—Royal Meeker, former commissioner United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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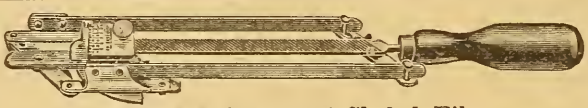
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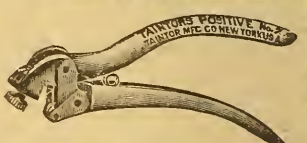
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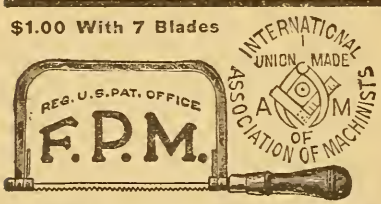
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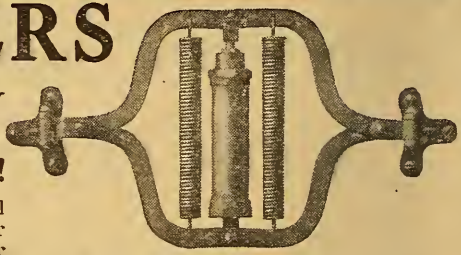
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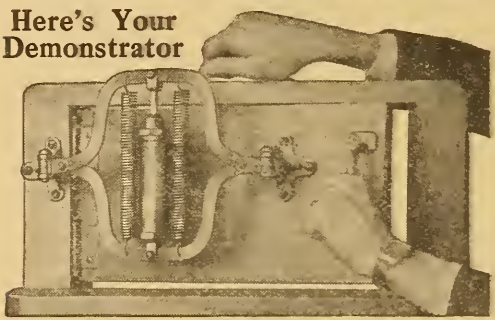
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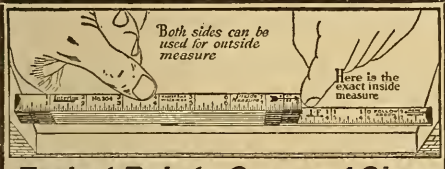
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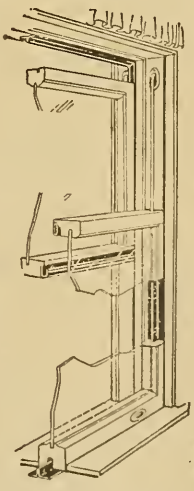
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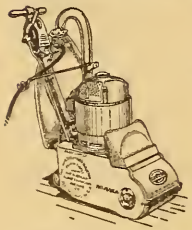
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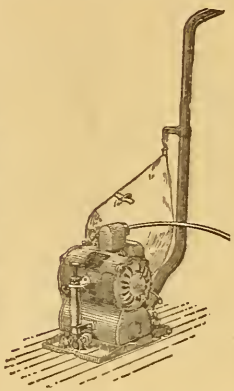
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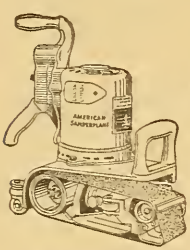
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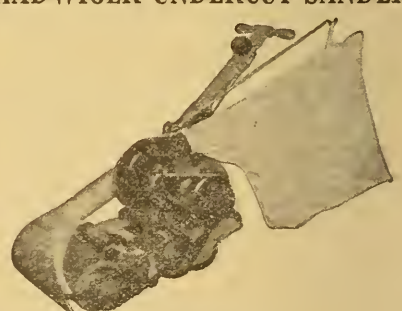
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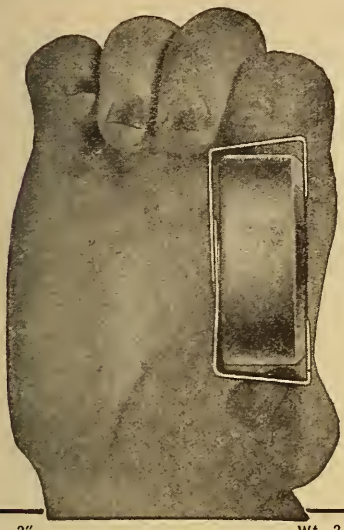
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Patented in U. S. Nos. 1,402,589 & 1,730,199

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HIRAM A. FARRAND, Inc., Third St., Berlin, N. H.

NOW

Another Reid-Way Product With Only One Moving Part

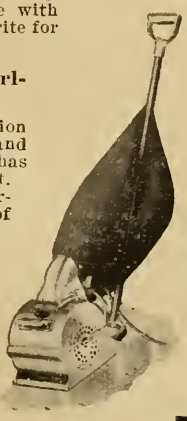


REID-WAY Portable Saw

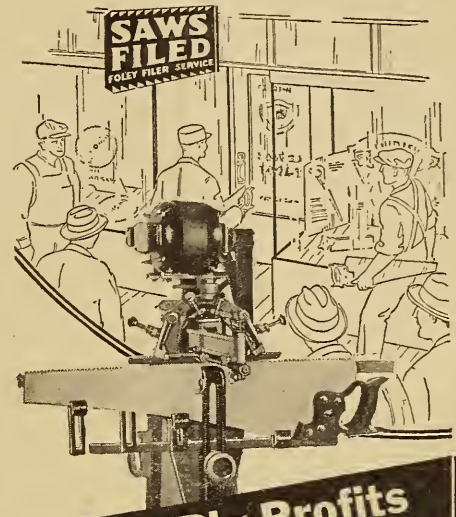
A new idea in portable saws. Has only one moving part. Combines portability, power and speed. May be used for ripping, cross cutting, angle cutting and mitering. Furnished complete with gauges, saws, etc. Write for interesting details.

REID-WAY Whirlwind Sander

The only combination bench sander, edger and floor surfacer that has but one moving part. Dependability is guaranteed. Hundreds of men are saving time and making good money with this efficient labor-saver. Let us give you complete details.



THE REID-WAY CORPORATION
2976 First Avenue
Cedar Rapids, Iowa



Make Big Profits Filing Saws by Machine

Have your own fine paying business! You can get plenty of work from other carpenters, contractors and other saw users. Be independent! Steady, year-'round work. Easy to get started in spare time. J. W. Cremeans writes, *I have a Foley Filer* and it is a money-maker."

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files Hand, Band and Circular Saws

This ONE machine files all kinds of saws and joints them at the same time. Easy to operate—simply adjust the saw in the machine and turn on the power—it files and joints *automatically*. NO EYE-STRAIN. Every tooth is filed exactly uniform in size, height and spacing, with no high and low teeth. Foley-filed saws cut better, faster, cleaner, truer and stay sharp longer.

FREE PLAN Starts You

Tells you how to get the business and make BIG MONEY. 94c out of every dollar CLEAR PROFIT. Wm. Barnett writes, "*My Foley paid for itself twice in the three months since I got it.*" Send coupon below for FREE PLAN—you can make BIG MONEY, too.

MAIL THIS COUPON for FREE PLAN

Foley Mfg. Co.
496 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send FREE PLAN telling how I can make BIG MONEY in my own saw-filing business with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer.

Name ----------

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with ESTWING tools

they mark their owners as master craftsmen because they

1 LOOK FINER

2 WORK BETTER

3 LAST A LIFETIME

4 Forged-HEAD and HANDLE in ONE PIECE

5 can't Loosen or break

6 always HANG the same

7 Perfect balance

8 LEATHER GRIP gives greatest comfort in hottest or coldest weather

9 Give you greatest value for your money

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

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☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 oz. "	2.00
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☐	Camp Knife " " "	2.00
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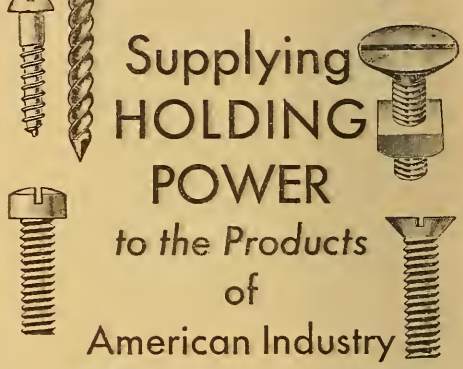
Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

ESTWING MFG. CO. Rockford, Ill.



Supplying HOLDING POWER

to the Products of American Industry

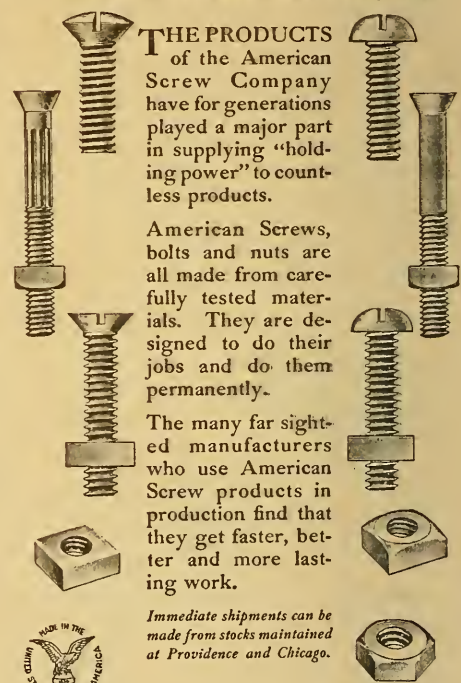


THE PRODUCTS of the American Screw Company have for generations played a major part in supplying "holding power" to countless products.

American Screws, bolts and nuts are all made from carefully tested materials. They are designed to do their jobs and do them permanently.

The many far sighted manufacturers who use American Screw products in production find that they get faster, better and more lasting work.

Immediate shipments can be made from stocks maintained at Providence and Chicago.



WOOD SCREWS | TIRE BOLTS | STOVE BOLTS | MACHINE SCREWS

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"Put It Together With Screws"



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EVEN if new construction work is slack in your community, there is no reason why you shouldn't be busy every day in the week. Thousands of carpenters are proving that there is remodeling work to be had now —and they are getting it.

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The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

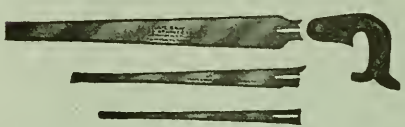


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Says This Buffalo Carpenter



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See that your tool kit is supplied with an Atkins No. 3 Nest of Saws for all kinds of intricate cutting.



Atkins No. 37 Circular Mitre Saws for all types of electrically driven or portable bench machines for carpenter and factory use.

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